

THE HISTORY OF
CAPTAIN RICHARD STILLWELL

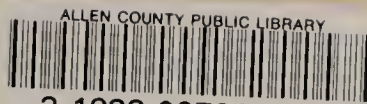
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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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THE HISTORY OF
CAPTAIN RICHARD STILLWELL

SON OF
LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS STILLWELL

AND HIS DESCENDANTS

BY
JOHN E. STILLWELL, M. D.



NEW YORK CITY
1930

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PREFACE

THIS volume is the first to follow *The History of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell, Progenitor of the Stillwell Family in America*.

It treats solely of Captain Richard Stillwell and his Descendants.

Of the children of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell none was more distinguished than this Captain Richard Stillwell who held high place in his small world.

He was the late contemporary of his eminent father, Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, and of his esteemed father-in-law, John Cooke, Esquire, and the early contemporary of his brothers Capt. Nicholas Stillwell, Capt. Thomas Stillwell, Capt. Jeremiah Stillwell, his brothers-in-law Obadiah Holmes and Daniel Lake, his son, Capt. John Stillwell, and his son-in-law Thomas Walton, who all held the office of Magistrate, the then loftiest position obtainable in the community.

The history of his progeny is commonly interesting and at times romantic. Among its members were many men of the learned professions; many men of high military station and many of social prominence. All in all they formed a highly creditable and distinguished portion of the circle in which they moved.

John E. Stillwell
32 West 52 Street
New York City

January, 1930

GENEALOGY OF THE STILLWELL FAMILY

CAPT. RICHARD STILLWELL

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

2 Capt. Richard Stillwell, the eldest son of Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, was born between 1633 and 1638, for, in 1649, when his father bought him a farm he was *not qualified* to bear arms, that is, he was not sixteen years old; therefore born after 1633; and in 1660, he was the eldest of three sons, all *qualified* to bear arms, hence he, Richard, could not then have been less than twenty years old, and, as his sister Ann was also likely of age at this time, he consequently was born not later than 1638, and more likely as early as 1636. While this deduction has been stated previously, it is repeated here because of its important bearing upon many other dates which follow.

1649-50, Oct. 16, his father bought him the farm in Gravesend belonging to George Holmes, and Oct. 20, 1650, sold it again to Richard Clough and Thomas Doxy as proxies.

We now lose sight of Richard Stillwell for some years and conjecture that he spent only a part of this time in New Amsterdam, for as subsequent events show him to have been a man of education, then unattainable outside of New Amsterdam, or the cities of the Old World, it would seem that he must have resided there.

It is fair to believe that, like other youths, he visited among his Dutch neighbors, acquired their tongue, chummed with their boys and flirted with their girls in their staid way, if Dutch youth were more staid than other youth, which I doubt. He idled some, but worked more, for with every one it was a struggle for existence and drones would die.* There were times when he fished in the bay, and others when he tramped the forests with the Indian for his companion, whose language he unconsciously acquired and in latter days interpreted. His trips may have carried him to Boston and even to Old England, but they rest on doubtful evidence.

1663, July 18. Dirck Stilleweel and Annekin Booms were witnesses at the baptism of Pieter, child of Pieter Jansen and Annetie Jans. *Brooklyn Dutch Church Records. Holland Society Year Book, 1897, p. 148.*

1663, Nov. 9, he bought a farm, in Gravesend, from William Lawrence, and, as his son John was born 1664, it is fair inference that he had recently married, and that this was his first

*"It is not unknown to many witnesses, in Plymouth, Salem and Providence, that the discussor's time hath not been spent (though as much as any others whosoever) altogether in spiritual labors and public exercises of the word; but day and night, at home and abroad, on the land and water, at the hoe, at the oar, for bread." *The Roger Williams Calendar; Austin, p. 21.*

establishment in housekeeping. This farm was situated in the southeasterly portion of the village, and was originally allotted, in 1646, to James Ellis, who sold it to Jan Tomasse (Van Dyke), and he, Sept. 2, 1660, to William Lawrence, who conveyed it to Richard Stillwell.

1664, May 2, Richard Stillwell appeared in an action against Daniel Chiltu.

1668-1669, he was a magistrate of the town of Gravesend.

1669, July 20, Justice Will Goulding, in consequence of complaints to him of one Thomas Purdy roaming around the country as a vagrant, committed him to the service of Ensign Richard Stillwell, of Gravesend, to be fed and employed until the last of the ensuing March.

1669-70. Gent. Having Rec^d a Complaint against yo^r neighbour Indians from Mr. Stillwell & Nathan Whitmore [Whitman] on y^e behalfe of y^e Inhabitants in Gen^l of y^r Towne & likewise heard & debated what they had to say as to your Jealousyes & feares of y^e Indians Insolencies & threatenings grounded upon their p^tences, that y^e Land there hath not beene paid for & that your Horses, Hoggs & Cattle have done them damage in their Corne, I have thought good to retorne yo^u this in answer, That in y^e first place yo^u send to them & treat wth those concerned in a friendly way touching y^e purchase of soe much of that Island, as hath not beene already bought & paid for, y^e w^{ch} can be proued to have beene perfourmed in parte notwithstanding their denyall & that yo^u do it as for yo^r selves & at as easy a rate as possible, y^e w^{ch} will turne to yo^r owne perticuler advantage & having so done, that yo^u cause y^e same to be remitted to me for a confirmation & wheth^r yo^u shall be admitted purchasors or that I shall comply wth yo^r Agreem^t & buy it for his Royal Highness, It shall be still for y^r good & benefitt. I shall onely expect y^e p^rference in y^e purchase on y^e Duke's behalfe. As to their threatnings yo^u ought not to show y^e least Apprehension of feare of them, But it is yo^r parte to have a Vigilant eye over their Actions, & Motions, & that you cause a Guard to be kept in y^e Towne for yo^r defence against any suddaine mischeife from them, y^e w^{ch} as there shall be occasion & I have notice thereof shall be strengthened wth a supply of a partye of Souldiers & an Officer from hence capable to offend them as well as defend yo^u. That upon discourse of y^e damage they p^tend to have rec^d by yo^r cattle, horses & hoggs yo^u may shew to them y^e greate difficulty of preventing it as long as their Corne lyes unfenc^t & y^e greate charge it will be to fence in their ground, as it lyes in y^e midst of y^e woods, but if they could pitch upon some Neck of land fitt for that purpose w^{ch} may wth more ease be fenc^t in, that yo^u will be ready to assist them in setting of it up, unless they'l agree upon Termes to leave y^e Island wholly.—If yo^u can prove, that they have killed or destroyed any of yo^r horses, Cattle or Hoggs yo^u may acquaint them, that the *English* Law will Constrayne them to make Satisfaction for them & that it is not Trespasse for them to come upon any ground unfenc^t, but lett yo^r discourse tend to a freindly composure of all differences.

In Conclusion yo^u may acquaint them, that my resolution is to be upon y^e Island in y^e spring, when if they have anything extraordinary to propose or Complaint to make, I shall be ready to ord^r all due satisfaction to be given therein & will endeavo^r to remove all future Ocasions of difference betweene yo^u & them. This is all at p^rsent I have to Recommend to yo^u, so conclude being

Yo^r very Loving freind

Febr^y 16, 1669-70

FRAN. LOVELACE

In Regard that Mr. Richard Stilwell hath for a long tyme Inhabited in this Countrey & is acquainted wth y^e language & customes of y^e Indians I doe appoint him, y^e said Richard Stilwell, Nathan Whitmore & Nathaniell Brittain together wth y^e Constable & Overseers to be Com^{rs} of whome Mr. Stillwell to be p^rsident to treat & agree wth y^e Indians according to y^e Instructions herein given & to looke after y^e safety & welfare of y^e place, of y^e w^{ch} they are to render me an Acc^t. *Colonial Documents, State of New York, Vol. XIII, pp. 441, 442.*

1670, Jan. 6, he received one of the thirty-nine lots into which the land of Garretson's Neck and Guysbert's Island was divided.

1670. Richard Stillwell was a juryman, Court of Sessions, Gravesend.

1670. Richard Stillwell, of Gravesend, was appointed one of the Overseers of the Highways, etc.

1671. Richard Stillwell was sued by John Tilton for trespass and damage. *Court of Sessions Books, Gravesend.*

1672. He held land in the West Meadow, known as lot N° 22.

1673, Aug. 18, (when the Dutch recaptured the country), he was made "Sehepen," of Gravesend, and Oct. 15, following, was chosen Captain, of King's County Militia, and was thereafter called by that title. In this same company his brother-in-law, "Samuel Homs," was Lieutenant. *Report of N. Y. State Historian, 1896, Colonial Series, Vol. I, p. 384.*

1673, Oct. 25. Apparently the same entry occurs in *Vol. II, p. 646, N. Y. Colonial Docs*: At a Council holden in Fort Willem Hendrick, Present Governor Anthony Colve, Councillor Cornelis Steenwyck. From among the nominations of the various towns for militia officers—For Gravesend Captain Richard Stilwill, Lieutenant Samuel Homs, Ensign William Golding.

1674, June 21, he appeared before the Governor and Council, at Fort William Hendrick, as attorney for Jan Jansen Ver Rhyn.

1674, Sept. 6, he was a magistrate in Gravesend. *O'Callaghan's Register.*

1675 and 1676. He was a juror in the Court of Sessions, Gravesend. *Report of N. Y. State Historian, Vol. II, p. 342.*

1676. He had surveyed for him by Jaques Cortilyou, the public surveyor, about one hundred and sixty acres of land, "lying at y^e south of y^e Fresh kill, upon Staten Island, with 12 acres of salt meadow, in y^e south of Long Neck, and 8 acres of fresh, in y^e cove to y^e north of Seadar Poynte."

1677, May 11, he was one of the commission to settle the boundary between Brooklyn and Flatbush:

"The dispute between this town [Brooklyn] and Flatbush, respecting their bounds appears to have been of more importance than that with any other place, excepting New York.

At a Court of Sessions, held for the West Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, the 18th of December, 1678, the following order was made:

'There being some difference between the townes of Flat Bush and Breueklyn concerning their bounds, the which they are both willing to refer to Captain Jaques Cortelyou and Captain Richard Stillwell to decide. The Court doth approve thereof, and order their Report to be determinative.'

"Messrs. Cortelyou and Stillwell complied with the requisition of the above order as will appear by the following report: but subsequent disputes shew that the same was not 'determinative'.

'To the worshipfull Court of Sessions, now sitting at Gravesend, June 21, 1683. These may certifie that in obedience to an order from said Court, and by consent of both towns of Breueklyn and Flatbush, to runn the line betwixt the said townes which are we underwritten have done and marked the trees betwixt towne and towne, as wittnesse our hands the daye and yeare above written.

JACQUES CORTELYOU
RICHARD STILLWELL'

"It appears by the following Certificate, that a subsequent survey was made in 1684, of the division line between this town and Flatbush.

'To satisfie whom itt may concerne, that I being with Mr. Jacobus Cortland, about the twentyeth day off November, 1684, employed by Breuckland and Fflackbush, to vew and run out the line betweene the two towns to the south of the hills found that the line run fformerly by Cpts. Jaques Cortelyou and Mr. Stillwell, is right and just, which wee both being agreed, gave in our approbation of the same.

PHILIP WELLS, Surveyor.

Staaten-Island, in the County of

Richmond, this 4th day of April, 1687 ' "

Furman's Antiquities of Long Island, pp. 333, 334. Also Kings County Deeds, Vol. 1, p. 51.

Flatbush was likewise involved with the neighboring town of Flatlands in a dispute concerning their dividing lines, and Richard Stillwell's services were again in demand:

The Inhabitants of Flattbush Appealts

The Inhabitants of Flattlands Defts

An Appeale from the Judgment of the Court of Sessions att Gravesend where the Appealts on Pretence of not performing an Award made between them were fined Tenn pounds with Award being produced and owned by both partyes who Declared were willing to stand to and abide by the same and the onely Difference appearing to be about staking out the meadow Accordingly The Proceedings of said Court read and partyes fully heard. The Court remitt the said fine and give Judgment That Mr Nicolas Demeyer and Capt Richard Stilwell two of the Arbitrators Mr Nicolas Bayard and Mr James Hubbard persons nominated by the partyes doe stak out the meadow in Controversie according to said Award but if either of ye said persons shall by sickness or other Accident be hindered from attending the same then that ye partyes Doe Choose another in his stead the Defts to pay Costs. Proceedings of the Gencral Court of Assizes held in New York, October 6, 1680. *New York Historical Society Publications.*

These differences lasted some years but were finally amicably adjusted. *Liber 1, p. 20, Kings County Conveyances.*

1678, May 11, he wrote to the Provincial Secretary, at New York, respecting the threats made by one John Grady when he served a process on him.

1678, Dec. 18, Capt. Stillwell, and others, of the inhabitants of Gravesend, complained against Capt. Hubbard and Peter Simpson, for not maintaining the general fence.

1679, Feb. 23, Richard Stillwell, of Gravesend, sold Fernando Van Syckelen, of Amersford, plantation N° 4, in Gravesend, for 5150 guilders consideration in cattle, goods, wheat, etc.

1679, June 18, Capt. Richard Stillwell sat, as one of the justices, of the Court of Sessions.

1680. He was a justice, sitting at Court of Sessions.

Soon after this he removed to his farm on Staten Island, for, 1681, Meh. 31, then of Staten Island, he sold his interest in plantation N° 4, in Gravesend, with the buildings thereon, to his brother-in-law, William Osborne.

1681, Sept. 3, Philip Welles, the Surveyor, surveyed for Capt. Richard Stillwell, one hundred and sixty-five acres of woodland, lying on the south side of Staten Island. This is the same tract that Richard Nicolls, the Governor, had conveyed by patent to Richard Doddiman and John Kingdom, May 6th, 1668, *Rec. 3, Patents 16*, described as "four lots of land

Old Town Founded by Director Stuyvesant in 1662 or 3 (Col. Doc XIV 546)
Court established at Old Town Jan. 28th 1664 (Laws & Ordinances of New Netherland 458)
Visited by Danekaerts and Sluyter in 1679 (Journal of Jasper Danekaerts 72)

Scale 1 inch = 1320 feet
1 " = 1/4 mile

Isaac Billeau patent Apr 24th 1686
"formerly laid out for a double lot New lots at the Old Towne"

Francis Martino patent Apr 6th 1686
"formerly laid out for a double lot at the Old Towne"
(Rec. 5 patents 342)

Peter Neue patent Dec. 23rd 1685 (Rec. 5 patents 285)
"laid out formerly for two lots at the Old Towne"

Mary Brittain patent April 9th 1686 (Rec. 5 patents 344)
"formerly laid out for four lots at the Old Towne"

Sarah Seidmore patents 1687 (Rec. 6 patents 251)
"formerly laid out for two lots at the Old Towne"

Henry Hedger and Thomas Walton patent May 1st 1668 (Rec. 3 patents 13)
Two lots "upon the Hill to the East of the Towne" which said Lots were heretofore laid out"

Richard Doddiman and John Kingdom patent May 6th 1668 (Rec. 3 patents 13)
Thomas Carhart April 16th 1691 (Rec. 6 patents 354)

Richmond Road
Old Towne Road
Grosse Lane
Highway to the Meadow
SAND BAY
U.S. Reservation
Fort Wadsworth
addition at the Sand Bay

TUTTLE'S MAP OF OLD TOWN, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

upon Staten Island lying and being upon the hill to the east of the Towne which said lots were heretofore laid out Proportionably wth y^e rest of y^e Towne Lotts but have layde voyd and undisposed of.”

Capt. Richard Stillwell still owned this tract in 1685. In May, 1691, William Britton and Thomas Carhart* jointly petitioned for these lands described as lying on the south side of Staten Island at the Great Hill. Carhart had had them patented to himself April 16th preceeding, *Rec. 6, Patents 354*, and it was probably because of some irregularity in the proceeding, that he associated with himself, May, 1691, William Britton. Britton apparently was a figure-head for he promptly dropped out. Capt. Richard Stillwell's widow now came forward and contested Carhart's claim, but she was defeated for Carhart's title was confirmed Oct. 29, 1691.

Pursuant to an order this day in Council you are hereby requested in y^e name of our Sovereign Lord & Lady the King and Queen forthwith to summons Stillwell widdow of Richd Stillwell deceased in your County to answer before y^e Governour & Council at fort Will^m Henry on this day inst in y^e morning to sett forth her claims and title if any she have to a tract of land granted to Thomas Carhart the patent being still in her hands Otherwise the same will be granted out to the said Thomas Carhart by order in Council at fort Will Henry the 4th of May 1691.

D.J.

B. 37, p. 68, Albany Records.

TO THOMAS STILLWELL ESQ., Sheriff of Richmond County.

These lots lay immediately east of the land granted to Hedger and Walton, as more fully set forth under the allusions to Mary, the daughter of Capt. Richard Stillwell, and wife of Thomas Walton, the Second. They became of vital importance to the Government of the United States, because of their commanding position in the defence of New York City, and now form part of the United States Reservation at *The Narrows*, whereon stands Fort Wadsworth. Hedger conveyed his interests to Walton in 1677, (*B. Deeds, p. 299*), and a survey was made in 1685 (*2 Law Patents, p. 67*), showing that Walton owned on both sides of Stillwell, and that together they owned all the United States Reservation and more. A part of the Walton Tract was conveyed by Thomas Walton, the Second, to Thomas Stillwell, from whose descendants the U. S. Government took title. For a comprehensive study of these lands it is necessary to consult the references not only given above, but also under Capt. Thomas Stillwell, and those under Mary (Stillwell) Walton.

“Cp^t Richard Stillwell's Marke [cattle-mark] with A hapence under the Left ear and two slitts in the Right ear.” *Richmond County, New York, Court Record. No date.*

1681. At a General Court of Assizes held in New York, June 29 to July 2, Capt Richd Stillwell was one of the Justices of the Peace for the West Rydeing.

1681. At a General Court of Assizes held in New York 5th & 6th Dayes of October 1681

*Thomas Carhart married Mary, daughter of Robert Lord, by his wife Rebecca Phillips. She was born at Cambridge July 13, 1668. Upon the demise of her husband, Thomas Carhart, she married, second, about 1698, Thomas Warne, a New Jersey Proprietor. By Carhart she had three children and by Warne six. She died 1713. The Carharts settled later at Woodbridge, N. J. and none remained on Staten Island. *From Mrs. Mather; see also the Warne Genealogy; also the Carhart Genealogy.*

Mr Richard Stilwell was one of the Justices of the Peace of the West Rydeing who sat in that court. And in like capacity Mr. Richd Stillwel again sat on the 4th, 5th & 6th Dayes of October 1682. *New York Historical Society Publications*.

1681, Sept. 25, Richard and Maria Steelwel were witnesses to the baptism of Lysbeth, child of Jaques and Sarah Guyon, all from Staten Island. *Flatbush Dutch Church Records*. And it is doubtless she, who, called Mary Stillwell, appeared among the adult women in the Staten Island Census of 1706.

1681-2. Richard Stillwell was a Magistrate on Staten Island, while his brother-in-law, Obadiah Holmes, was Clerk of the Court.

1682-3. Almost contemporarily with this removal to Staten Island, in his capacity as Magistrate of Richmond County, he ran counter to the French party:

To the Right hono^{rb}le Capt. Anthony Brockholst Comman^d in Chiefe, and the hono^{rb}le Council of New York, etc.:

The humble Petition of francois Martinou & Jno. Boulyn inhabitants of Staten Island, for themselves and in behalfe of the Major Part of the Inhabitants of S^d Island.

Most humbly Shew & Complaine, That at the last Court of Sessions held at Gravesend yo^r petio^{ns}, when ordered to Contribute towards the Maintainance of a Certaine person called Joanes Morgan* a pretended minister in ord^{rs} but by reason of his Ill life & Conversation, is much doubted of by y^r pet^{rs}, w^{ch} s^d order of the Court of Sessions was obtained by the meanes of Justice Stilwel without any Summons given to the petit^{rs} but only uppon the Misinformation of the s^d Stilwel alledging that the Major part of the Inhabitants had consented thereunto, w^{ch} y^r petit^{rs} are reddy to make appeare is a great falsehood, for soe it is that the Major part of the s^d Inhabitants although several times attempted by the s^d Stilwel and some few others to dispose the petit^{rs} thereunto, yet the petit^{rs} have alwayes refused, and still do refuse, to give any consent to the calling or maintainace of the s^d Joanes; And yo^r petit^{rs} are further informed that the s^d Stilwel is Empowered to make the tax for the same at his discretion; and are threatened by the Constable Thomas Walton for to straine uppon yo^r pet^{rs} Estates for the same.

Wherefore yo^r pet^{rs}, do humbly Implore to yo^r hono^{rs} humbly requesting that a Stopp may be made to the Illeagell proceedings of the s^d Stilwel; and that y^r hono^{rs} will please to graunt the pet^{rs}, with the s^d Stilwel a hearing of the whole matter, or otherwise that the same may be remitted by way of an appeale to the Court of Assizes; where the Petit^{rs} doubt not but will be relieved from the oppression of s^d Stilwel, and obtaine Justice & Equity,

And as in duty bound shall ever pray viz.

This is the mark X made by JAN BOILIN

FRANCOIS MARTINOU

January 15th 1682-3.

New York Colonial Documents, Vol. XIII, p. 567.

A copy of this complaint and petition was sent to Richard Stillwell on the 15th of January, 1683, to which, four days later, he made rejoinder in a letter, vigorously but diplomatically written, wherein he showed that he was acting under authority of the Town Meeting in providing for the payment of a debt honestly incurred, though perhaps obnoxiously so, to those unacquainted with the English language, and not churchmen at heart. The case was finally tried in the Court of Sessions and Richard Stillwell was sustained. Accompanying his letter was a copy of the Minutes of the Town Meeting which authorized and justified his action:

* An interesting account of Morgan Jones appears in *Riker's Annals, of Newtown*, pp. 99-105.

At A Court held in Haverhill by the Constable and one
Jury of the said and this present munday being the 5th day of
February 1683

Thomas Walton plaintiff vs. the Defendant of the Cause
Inter. Stranger Defendant

The plaintiff doth declare that the Defendant of the said
do him the sum of one pound seven shillings and six pence.
And the Defendant hath transported him self out
of this Government Obtrayner in Attachment upon
monies which were ~~sent to the Defendant~~ down to stranger
by bill from the ~~said~~ Corbett to Longmire to the Defendant

The Court ordereth the monies down to the said stranger
shall be paid to the said Thomas Walton with Cost
of suit

To Court Charges five shillings

Attest my hand and seal of the Court at Haverhill
this 21st day of February 1683

October the 21: 1683

Richard Stillwell

Justice

1682, June, 19. Att a Towne meeting held the 19th Day of June 1682 By ord^r of Rich^d Stillwell, Esq^r one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace.

Being put to the vote whether the Inhabitants would freely Consent that a Towne Rate should be forthwith made in ord^r to y^e Satisfaction & paym^t of M^r Morgan Jones who by the Choisee & at y^e desire of y^e Inhabitants aforesaid has Exereised the function of a Minister in this Island this yeare last Past, It was carryed in the affirmative for which there were thirty eight votes & for the Negative but thirty one, Where upon Orders that ye^e Com^rs formerly Chosen & appointed by the Inhabitants of this Island for that purpose doe cause a Rate to be made whereby a Suffieient Summe of money may be raised for the imediate Satisfaction of y^e s^d M^r Morgan Jones according to agreement & that they take some speedy Course that y^e Same may be collected, Ordered that this be presented to the Court of Sessions. Per FRA. WILLIAMSON Cler. Cur.

Copia Vera

New York Colonial Records, Vol. XIII, pp. 556.

Staten Island, January 19th, 1682 $\frac{2}{3}$.

S^r.—

I Reeceivd yors of y^e 15th instant & was much Surprised when I perused y^e inclosed Petition, but more to see y^e confidence or rather y^e impudence of y^e Subscribers, who assumed to themselves a power w^{ch} I am very confident they can no more produce, then they are able to prove what they have in the said Petition alleadged I have discoursed wth severall of y^e Inhabitants of this Island since the receipt of yo^{rs} & have not yet found one man, that knew any thing of the Petition, either English or Dutche, & if there be any others concerned in it beside y^e Subscribers they are onely some few of y^e ffrench & Walloons, As to the matter contained in y^e petition it is all false, for M^r. Morgan Jones was hired publicly at a Towne meeting, most of y^e Inhabitants being present & in partiular, Franeis Martino one of the Petitioners, who did then & there approve of the Choisee as will be most easily proved; Soe did likewise the Major part of y^e rest, & afterwards at another Towne meeting the S^d M^r. Morgan Jones was againe confirmed & His salary voted to be paid him as by the inclosed will playnly appeare.* At this Town Meeceting there were present Sixty nine of the Inhabitants; the greatest appearance I ever Saw at Such a meeting on this Island, & it was carryed in favour of M^r. Jones by the Major part the Subscribers of y^e Petition being both then there present: afterwards the s^d order was presented to the Court of Sessions who confirmed the same & this is y^e whole truth of the matter, I never did anything of myself but by y^e good likeing & by y^e approbation of the Major part of the Inhabitants, neither did I ever heare y^t M^r. Jones was a person so^e Seandalouse as they represent him, nor doe I know any thing concerning his ordination but from his owne mouth, but I beleive hee was quallified as hee ought to bee, because hee was recommended to us by S^r Edmund Andross who I presume would not knowingly encourage Soe ill a man—As to what they charge me withall about my being impowered to make a Tax for his payment according to my discretion 'tis a very great untruth for I never concerned myself further therein, then by my warrant to convene the Com^{rs} who by the Unanimouse consent of the whole Island are annually chosen & appointed to make all Rates and Taxes for the defraying publique Charges and it is was by them the Rate was made & none else. The reasons formerly opposed against M^r. Jones when his time of payment drew neer, were none of those specified in the Petition; All that ever was alleadged against him was by the ffrench & Dutche, who said hee not being of their Nation they could not Understand him, & therefore were not obliged to pay an English Minister pleading the artieles made wth Genera Nicolls; & in truth those are their reasons still altho in their petition they Cloake it wth other pretenees, howeve they were allwayes out voted & every thing was concluded according to the opinion of the Major part as the Law directed. Thus S^r I have given you the whole truth of y^e matter, & doe desyre that Capt. Broekholls & y^e Councill may be theirewith acquainted not doubting but they will take into Consideration the abuse w^{ch} i

*1689. Mr. Charles Lodwick wrote to his "unkel" in London from New York: "Our chief unhappyness here is twoo great mixture of nations, and English ye least part, ye French Protestants have in ye late King's reign resorted hither in great numbers proportionally to ye other nation's inhabitants." *Collections New York Hist. Society, Second Series, Vol. II.*

offered to mee, in this false & Scandalous Petition, when my reputation is soe neerely Concerned, & my authority brought into Contempt, for if such things as these are Countenanced, it will tend to y^e destruction of the peace of this Island, which I have hitherto carefully preserved & for the future will doe my endeavour to continue the same whilst it is omitted to my Charge, having noe reason but to hope I shall be justified in all my lawfull actings by their Authority—If my presenec bee needfull at N.Yorke upon advice given mee I shall be there, & am ready to Confirme what I have here writt by sufficient evidence in the meane time it is my humble Request to the Councell that noe stop may be put to our proceedings in this businesse for M^r. Jones hath beene long out of his money; wants it extreamly & 'tis a greate shame hee is not yet paid, having honestly performed his part, Pray give my humble Service to Capt. Broekholls & accept the same yo^rself from

Yo^r affectionate friend & humble Servt.

RICHARD STILWELL

M^r. West.

I wrote you at large on the 19th of this instant in answer to yo^{rs} of the 15th but the badnesse of y^e weather hath not afforded an opportunity of conveyance, Since w^{ch} I have heard y^t y^e Petition^{rs} have made it their businesse to send round y^e Island to perswade y^e People to deny their former act & deed, concerning M^r. Jones wth promises if they would soe doe that they should pay him noething, & otherwise telling them that they muste pay a greate deale more than they really ought to pay; I am greatly troubled at such proceeding & now hope y^t y^e Councill will consider how much I am hereby affronted, & by their authority put a stop to such irregular dealings w^{ch} will be acknowledged as an obligation by S^r

Yo^r friend & Servant,

RICHARD STILLWELL

Statten Island Jan. 24th, 1682/3.

This for M^r. West, Secretary att New York.

New York Colonial Documents, Vol. XIII, pp. 567, 568.

The original of this letter was destroyed in the Capitol (Albany) fire of 1911.

Capt. Richard Stillwell associated himself with a powerful group of friends to secure large land grants. These were given sometimes to individuals, sometimes to companies, with a view to develop the country, but those with wealth or influence apparently secured them, at times, with a view to speculation.

1679, Apr. 9. Deed from Arrorikan, Sachem, Moggeraek & Woggermaharneek to Sir George Carteret for Capt. Jaques Cortilyou, Capt. Elbertson, and Capt. Richard Stillwell and their associates, for lands on the Passaie River. Executed at Elizabeth, N. J., and witnessed by Sewaekermein, alias Hans. *Liber I, Trenton, N.J.*

Apparently anticipating the confirmation of this purchase of Apr. 9, 1679, Richard Stillwell conveyed his interest therein to Jan Verkerck:

1679, Sept. 13, Capt. Rich^d Stillwell, of Gravesend, conveyed to Jan Ver Kerck, farmer, and Constable of New Utreeht, the grantor's share, "which to his lot may fall", with his one-half interest in the premises, lying on the North side of Passaickill, in the jurisdiction of New Jersey, known by the name of Aequackeneek, for which the purchaser is to pay 1500 guilders. *Liber A. A., p. 87, Flatbush Records; T. G. Bergen's translation.*

1682, Apr. 14. Patent of Philip Carteret to Lady Elizabeth Carteret, Nicholls, Cortilyou, Hoogland, Albertsen, Stillwell, Smack, Roger Yoosht, and associates, for land at Aquequimunke, on Sadle Brook, and Passaic River. Laid out by Surveyor General Robert Vaquelin, Nov. 15, 1681, and recorded Apr. 12, 1682. *Liber 1, A side, Grantees; Liber IV, front; Liber IV, back, 1687, Trenton.*

1685, June 12, John Berry doth protest against the granting of a patent to Christopher Hoogland, Capt

Albert Albertse, Capt. Jaques Cortilyou, Capt. Richard Stillwell, Philip Carteret, Esq., Capt. Mathias Nichols, Hendrick Smoke, Roger Joosk and their associates, etc., for a tract of land lying on Passaic River, Sadler's or Sadle Brooke, containing about 5000 acres, for which they formerly had a patent, signed by the late Gov. Philip Carteret, and Robert Viceors, as Secretary, and some of the Council; the said land being in his, the said Berry's patent. Later, 1686, we find this grant described as located on the Acquacknon, Saddle and Passaic Rivers.

1687, Meh. 25, the Proprietors of East Jersey gave to Capt. Richard Townley, of Elizabethtown, in Essex Co., Esq., Albert Albertse, of Flatlands, L. I., Esq., Jacob Cortilyou, of New Utrecht, L.I., Esq., Richard Stillwell, of Staten Island, Esq., William Nicholls, of New York, Gent., Catharine Hoogland, of the same place, Peter Jacobs, of the same place, Merchant, Rutrogten [Rutgerten?] Jacobson, of the same place, and Hendrick Mathewson [?], of the same place, Gent., a patent for lands on Passaic River, extending to Bound Brook, amounting to about 4000 acres. Signed by Andrew Hamilton and members of the Council.

This grant passed to Richard Stillwell's son, Capt. John Stillwell, of Staten Island, who gave it to his brother Jeremiah Stillwell as appears from the following record:

1708, May 24, John Stillwell, Esq., eldest son and heir of his father Richard Stillwell, deceased, for 5 shillings, current money of New York, paid him by his brother, Jeremiah Stillwell, yeoman, both of Staten Island, conveyed to him the following tract of land, situated at a place called Aqueohnunk betwixt Pipak and Saddle rivers, beginning at the meeting of the said two rivers and running along Pissaquak River North Westerly and Northly and sometimes Northeasterly as the river runs by many turnings, being in length reduced to a straight line 4 miles & 36 chains to a white oake marked on four sides at the bound brook, thence from the Bound Brook North East along the line up the Indian Purchase & 108 chains thence to Saddle River, South Westerly to the place where it began, being in length reduced to a straight line 6 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$, the whole being a long narrow neck of land, together with the appurtenances to the same belonging etc., as more at large appears by the original patent granted by the Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey by these contained writing indented, subscribed with the names of the Deputy Governor of the same Province and the major part of the Council and sealed with the common seal of the said Province bearing date the 25th day of March in the year of Our Lord, 1687, to the only proper use, benefit and behalf [?] of Richard Townley, Elbert Elbertson, Jacques Cortilyou, Richard Stilwell, father of the above named John Stilwell, William Nicolls, Catharine Hoglandt, Peter Jarkosse, Rub. Gooshen and Frederick Mott, Jr., [or Sr.,] themselves and assigns, etc.

Signed JOHN STILLWELL

Recorded for Jeremiah Stillwell, June 15, 1710.

1682, June 1, in a list of debtors to the estate of W^m Wilson, Jr., [who left a widow Catharine], appeared: Richard Stillwell £32,0,0. *N. Y. Wills, Liber II, p. 342, and Liber 19, p. 73.*

About July 29, 1686, Richard Stillwell, of Gravesend, was debtor to estate of Cornelius Stenwick, for £ 291,0,0, wampum value. *Liber XIX B., p. 220, N. Y. Wills.*

Capt. Richard Stillwell *may* have married twice, and his earlier marriage, if there were two, probably preceded by a year or so, the birth of his eldest son John, who was born, as we have already stated, in 1664. This reputed first wife is said to have been the daughter of John Cooke, the Regicide (by his wife Frances), and must have been born not far from 1650. Thus she was considerably younger than Richard Stillwell, and yet, while a mere child, when her father died in 1660, was possibly old enough, in 1663-4, to have borne children.

John Cooke's daughter, while addressed by her father, (in his printed letter to her), as Freelove Cook, has always been called in the Stillwell family Mercy Cook. It is possible that she assumed this Christian name, if it were needful for her to escape from England, upon her safe arrival on other shores, in gratitude for her deliverance. Yet, again, it is equally possible, and indeed most likely, that confusion results from confounding with hers the given name of Capt. Richard Stillwell's son Richard's wife, Mercy Sands. Anciently the word Mercy was pronounced and spelled Massy. This has led to the supposition that the Uncle and Aunt Massey, to whom John Cooke, in 1660, on the eve of his execution, commended his "sweet child," were none other than the celebrated General Massey, (and his wife), conspicuous in the interregnum, 1649-1660. Such an impression was entertained by William H. Stillwell, Esq., who thought this might account for Richard Stillwell's wife being called Massy; but even if so, which I am loath to believe, I see no way of proving it. Again, the name, Freelove, may have been applied by her father as a metaphor, solely, and she may have borne the name of her mother, Frances, which appears in the early generations of the Stillwell family in America. *As a matter of fact we do not know her Christian name.*

At what date this wife may have died, if there were such, we have no information, nor have we any positive knowledge of her issue, though by inference we might deduce several.

Though doubt may envelop Richard Stillwell's marriage to a daughter of John Cooke, the Regicide, there is incontestable proof that he did marry Mary, daughter of John Cooke, the magistrate, of Gravesend, Long Island. I have no knowledge at what date this alliance occurred, but Richard Stillwell was the father by this wife, Mary Cooke, in 1679, of two children Thomas and Martha Stillwell, one of whom, Thomas, at least, was one of the younger children of Richard Stillwell, as he was married, as late as 1703, to Alice Throckmorton.

It would seem, indeed, a singular coincidence if Richard Stillwell married twice, that each of his wives should have been the daughter of a man named John Cooke. The two John Cookes, i.e., the Regicide of England, and the magistrate of Gravesend, L. I., were certainly distinct individuals, contemporaneously filling important positions in different hemispheres, and whose identity could not, by any possible means, be merged into one. When I carefully review the facts, I, am at times, forced to believe Lydia Watkins was romancing when she wrote Ezra Stiles her remarkable letter setting forth her descent from John Cooke, the Regicide. It would have been very easy for her to have confounded the Gravesend magistrate with the more prominent Chief-Justice of Ireland, yet the fact that John Cooke, of Gravesend, left legacies, solely, to Thomas and Martha, children of Richard Stillwell, while we know that he had several other children, would tend to establish the fact that they were the sole issue of Richard Stillwell and Mary Cooke, and create the suspicion that Richard Stillwell had more than one wife, and one who *may have been* the Regicide's daughter. For further references to the two John Cookes see the Appendix of the first volume of this genealogy.

While yet a youth Richard Stillwell reached distinction. Positions and honors came to him unsought. Tactful and upright, he adjusted impartially the differences of the Indian, as

well as the quarrels of the settler, whose racial and religious characteristics were bound to bring them into conflict. The admonition of John Cooke, the Regicide, to his daughter, Free-love, to secure "one that is gracious and a man that feareth God; be sure to prefer grace before wealth and parts, for a little with the fear of God is better than great riches with an ungodly man," was singularly applicable to Richard Stillwell. Apparently a frail, gentle man, with strong religious inclinations, he is found midst the strifes of contest and conquest, comporting himself in a quiet, dignified manner. This attitude he maintained until his death. He was probably less robust than his progenitor and his brothers, as his demise took place at a comparatively early age. It occurred in 1688, and was sudden, for in this year Richard Stillwell, Thomas Lovelace and Jacob Garretson sat as Justices of the Court of Sessions held in Richmond County whereof Thomas Stillwell, his brother, was the Sheriff. He left a modest estate and no will. Administration was given to his chief creditor.

1691, Oct. 29, William de Meyer petitioned for administration on his estate:

To the Honora^{ble} Major Ingoldsby Commander in Chief for the Province of New York
The petition of Wilhelmus de Meyer
Humbly sheweth

That whereas Richard Stilwill late of Richmond died intestate and none of y^e Relation willing to administer uppon y^e estate of y^e said Stilwill and s^d Stilwill in his life became indebted unto your humble Petitioner's father a considerable summe of money as by bond under y^e hand and seale of said Stilwill and an obligation wil more att large appeare. Therefore your humble Petition^r prays that your Honor will grant Letters of Administration unto your Humble Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

W. D. MEYER

October 29th 1691. Granted

RICH INGOLDSBY

B. 38, p. 31, Albany Records.

Letters of administration were granted at Fort William Henry, Oct. 30, 1691, by Maj, Rich^d Ingoldsby to "William De Meyer, of the County of Ulster, Gent., one of the principal creditors to Richard Stillwell, Late of Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, yeoman. deceased," he having died intestate. *Lib. IV, p. 130, New York Wills; Lib. 3 and 4, p. 291, in printed wills.*

William De Meyer it would appear died before the estate of Richard Stillwell was settled, for again letters of administration were applied for by apparently the administrator's son: "Oct. 4, 1694, Nicholas De Meyer applied for letter of administration on the estate of Richard Stillwell."

Between the first three generations of the De Meyers and the two earliest generations of the Stillwells there was an intimate acquaintance.

Whether this intimacy was purely business and social on the one hand, or whether it was by marriage on the other hand, I have never ascertained.

The first Nicholas De Meyer was a witness to the will of Nicholas Stillwell, The First, executed in 1671. This Nicholas De Meyer became Mayor of the City of New York, in 1676. His son, Wilhelmus de Meyer, was appointed, Oct. 30, 1691, administrator of the estate of Cap-

tain Richard Stillwell who died in 1688, and this Wilhelmus de Meyer, dying before the administration was completed, was succeeded, Oct. 4, 1695, by his son Nicholas De Meyer.

If it should so happen that any of the De Meyer family papers still exist it would be reasonable to suppose that among them might be found information concerning the earliest Stillwells in this country.

An Invatarey Taken And Aprayfement made This 12th day of febrarey 1689 of the Goods And Chatels of Capten Richard fstillwell deceafed by nathaniell briten Conftabell Richard Curtis and Jeremiah baff/e Vizt.

3 Cowes At 3=00=00 p p ^s Comes to	£0009=00=00
1 three yeare ould heifer	£0002=10=00
1 three yeare ould fteere	£0002=10=00
2 tow yeare ould bulls At 1=5 p pece	£0002=10=00
1 tow yeare ould fteare Att	£0001=10=00
1 yearling	£0001=10=00
15 fheape Att 8=6 p pece	£0006=07=00
1 whit faced horse At = 4 =	£0004=00=00
4 hoggs Att 10 ^s	£0002=00=00
4 Geeffe Att 2 ^s	£0000=08=00
1 hen Turkey Att 2 ^s	£0000=02=00
1 neagero man	£0040=00=00
1 fether bed And bolfter homefpun Tiken	£0004=10=00
1 new Tow Couerlid And on ould blanket	£0001=00=00
1 ftock of bees At 15 ^s	£0000=15=00
1 bed of flokes And fethers and 2 piloes	£0002=00=00
1 new wolen Couerlid	£0001=02=00
1 bras Ketell	£0000=10=00
2 fmall Irne Ketels Att 5 ^s p pe	£ 000=10=00
1 Irne pot Att	£ 000=12=00
1 fet of whome fpun Curtens & Valiens	£ 002=10=00
2 Curtaines & 1 ps ouer the Clofe bed	£ 000=10=00
6 pewter platers Att 18 ^d p pes	£ 000=09=00
1 baffon	£ 000=04=00
5 pewter di/his Att 3 ^s = 6 ^d p pes	£ 000=17=00
1 Churne	£ 000=06=00
2 barelle	£ 000=04=00
2 Tubes	£ 000=02=00
1 buter tub	£ 000=02=00
1 Brefs	£ 000=06=00
1 pewter Candell ftick	£ 000=02=06
1 Earthen di/h And plater	£ 000=01=06
1 Tabell	£ 000=10=00
1 fpining wheele	£ 000=15=00
1 mu/kett Att	£ 000=10=00
1 fword	£ 000=05=00

1 filk & mat hooke	£ 000=04=00
1 plow fheare & Cowlter	£ 001=00=00
fome broate ouer	£ 088=14=06
Inuatarey Con Tinved	
1 wagon	£ 004=00=00
1 fet of horse Takling	£ 001=00=00
1 hogfed head	£ 000=03=00
1 fikells	£ 000=00=09
2 Axes	£ 000=08=00
1 payle	£ 000=01=00
1 pewter baker	£ 000=02=00
2 howes	£ 000=04=00
2 pot Chaines	£ 000=09=00
<hr/>	
fum Totall	=94=19=03

Attested To bee A Trew Invatarey ACordings To the best of theier knowledge of what was Aparent of the Realle Eftate In Goods & Catelle of Richard ftillwell p^r [?] this 12th day of february Anno Domini 1689-0 The Invatarey Taken In The presents of his wife And Children

The marke of
NATHANIELL X BRITEN
CONSTABELL
RICHARD CURTIS
JEREMIAH BAffe

“Before mee obediah holmes Juftis”

This Is A Trew Record Recorded this 6th day of Jan. 169-[? 1-0] by me

JACOB CORBETT

CLARKE.

Liber B, Richmond Co. Records, pp. 157, 158.

Issue:

- 12* John Stillwell, born about 1663-4
- 13 Richard Stillwell, born 1671
- 14 Mary Stillwell, born prior to 1672
- 15 Martha Stillwell, born prior to 1679
- 16 Thomas Stillwell, born prior to 1679
- 17 Jeremiah Stillwell, born 1681; deduced.
- 18 Gershom Stillwell, born 1683
- 19 Sarah Stillwell, (supposed).
- 19a Nicholas Stillwell, (supposed).

*In order to avoid re-enumeration the lapse of the ten numerals existing between Captain Richard Stillwell, 2, and his eldest son Captain John Stillwell, 12, has been ignored. It is of no importance and does not detract from the perfect chronological arrangement of the subsequent generations. This lapse arose from changing the original plan which was to print the collective issue of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell in one large volume. Instead there has been substituted a plan which treats each child of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell, with his descendants, as an individual family and as such it will be printed separately.

THIRD GENERATION

12 Capt. John Stillwell, eldest son of Capt. Richard Stillwell, 2, was born about the year 1663, as his name appears in the Staten Island Census, of 1706, as aged 43 years.

1691, Nov. 21, John Stillwell sold a house with land, in Gravesend, which he had bought of Lambert Garretson, and which was formerly John Michylsar's, to Richard Gregrie, a resident of Gravesend.

1693, Oct. 6, John Stillwell sold to James Karr, a garden spot and buildings in Gravesend.
Signed: JOHN STILLWELL, ELIZABETH STILLWELL

1692, July 14, John Stillwell was elected one of the "fence viewers" in Gravesend.

Having sold his Gravesend estate, he moved to Staten Island, where, Apr. 8, 1693, he petitioned for a certain tract of land, setting forth that his father had made considerable improvement of said land, and that he, the said John Stillwell, was his eldest son. *Albany Records*, B. 39, p. 43. This petition was evidently acted upon favorably, for he was shortly granted a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land on Staten Island.

Immediately upon his removal to Staten Island, he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher, High Sheriff of Richmond County, an office he held from 1692-3 to 1698.

John Stillwell, Esquire, was the owner of a considerable estate upon Staten Island. A few of his real estate transactions follow:

1694, Sept. 5. John Stillwell, Esquire, sold to Lambert Garctson, yeoman, land on Staten Island, bounded by Richard Britton and Daniel Stilwell. Witnesses: Elis Duxbury and Denise Townsend.

1695-6, March 17. John Stillwell, of Staten Island, and wife Rebecca sold land to Leonard Hendrickson, of Kings County; bounded by Richard Britton; William Britton, a witness.

1696, Oct. 22. John Stillwell records a sale of land to himself from Robert Dabbine (?) and Thomas Roberts, of New York, executors of Mary Matthews.

1697, Sept. 8. Thomas and John Stillwell, Samuel Edsall, Ephraim Taylor, Daniel Townsend, Garrett . . . and Peter Johnson arbitrated a dispute about lands.

1696-7, Mch 20. "Robert Skelton of the Citty of New York, Taylor", to John Stillwell, of Staten Island in y^e County of Richmond, Esq^r, high *shereiffe* of the said County, and Rebecka, his wife, daughter of John Throckmorton, of Garret's Hill, Middletown, Monmouth Co.

Whereas John Throckmorton in his lifetime, "y^e seventh day of July" 1690, in his will gave "unto his Loving wife Alce Throckmorton, a house, orchard and upland and meadow," during her "Naturall life" and

Whereas Robert Skelton "is since Married unto y^e said Alce Throckmorton". For "Naturall Love & affection" Robert Skelton and Alce his Wife bear unto Rebecka, wife of the said John Stillwell, as also for £ 10, money of New York, paid by John Stillwell, they sell to the said John Stillwell and Rebecka, his wife, their heirs, etc., the above bequeathed property.

ROBERT SKELTON
The Mark A of ALCE SKELTON

Witnesses:

DANIELL BUTTS

GUSTAVUS HORN

JOH STEPHENS

Acknowledged before Stephanis Vⁿ Coartland, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Robert Skelton and Alce Skelton, New York, 1697, Aprill 23th. S. V. CORTLANDS *Freehold, N. J., Liber D. Deeds.*

1698, Mch. 19, John Stillwell, High Sheriff, of Richmond Co., and Rebecca, his wife, daughter of John Throckmorton, of Garret's Hill, Middletown, N. J., conveyed land to Robert, of New York, and Frederick Taylor.

1700. He was Lieutenant in one of the two Companies of Foot Militia, in Richmond County, whereof Andrew Cannon was Captain and Jaques Poillon was another Licutenant.

1701. He was among those who signed the address to King William III.

1702. He was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly from Richmond County, to which body he was annually chosen for the next twenty-three years, 1702-1725.

1703, April 1. He was one of the Justices of Staten Island.

1703. John Stillwell, and wife Rebecca, sold to Henry Marsh, lands which she had inherited from her father.

1703, Nov. 22, John Stillwell and Abraham Lakerman were deputed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to all the male inhabitants of Richmond County.

1705, Nov. 20, John Stillwell, of Staten Island, and Rebecca, his wife, Moses Lippet, of Middletown, cooper, and Sarah, his wife, Thomas Stillwell and Alice, his wife, Hugh Coward, of New York, and Patience, his wife, and Deliverance Throckmorton, all daughters of John Throckmorton, deceased, conveyed land to Job Throckmorton.

1706-7, January 28th. Action of the Justices of Staten Island in the matter of erecting "a town house and *prefon* to be built at the head of the fresh Kill vpon the Land of Mr. Rezoe and Lucs Deboys, provided they perform their promise of giving the use of the ground for that purpose." Signed: Ellis Duxbury, Joseph Billopp, John Stillwell, Abraham Lakeman, his mark, Justices. *Richmond County, New York, County Records.*

1706, May 17. John Stillwell and Alexander Stewart, "public appraisers," made an inventory of the estate of John Shadine, of Richmond County, N. Y.

1707-8-9. John Stillwell was a justice on Staten Island.

1708, and again 1714, John Stillwell conveyed property, in Middletown, N. J., to Thomas Stillwell, and Alice his wife, which the said John Stillwell acknowledged before Jeremiah Stillwell, Justice.

1715. John Stillwell, gent., of Staten Island, bought May 10, 1715, from [his uncle] Daniel Stillwell, yeoman, of Middlesex Co., East Jersey, the land at Great Kill granted to him the said Daniel Stillwell by Andross in 1677.

1720. John Stillwell and Rebecca, his wife, were among those who signed a release of lands to Job Throckmorton, of Shrewsbury, N. J.

John Stillwell's will, dated Aug. 19, 1724, was proved Jan. 17, 1725-6. It mentioned:

to my well beloved wife my dwelling house in which I now live in, with that lot of land whereon the house stands, during her natural life, and then to my two sons Richard and Thomas; all my land and meadow in the County of Richmond, I give unto my foresaid two sons, Richard and Thomas equally to be divided betwixt them and their assigns forever.

I give and bequeath unto my son John Stillwell my plantation called Garrat's Hill, in the Township of Middletown, in New Jersey, and all my lands lying near the said plantation with the poplar lotts and one half of my meadows within the said township to him and his assigns forever.

I give unto my two sons Joseph and Daniel all my land lying at a place called porrassye in the said township and one house lot and orchard in Middletown and the other half of all my meadows in the said township equally to be divided betwixt them, and their assigns forever, and my son Joseph shall take his choice of the division and all the right that I have unto my other land in New Jersey, I give equally to be divided between my three sons John, Joseph and Daniel Stillwell. And as for my personal or moveable estate I give unto my daughter Rebecca Salter five pounds; to my daughter, Alice Stillwell eighty pounds in cash; to my daughter Mary Stillwell eighty pounds in cash; and of the remainder of his moveable estate, one third to his wife, and the other two thirds, equally, among his eight children. Executors: his loving wife Rebecca Stillwell, his brother Richard Stillwell and his two sons John and Richard. His brother Richard and his son John to be trustees of his three youngest children.

Witnesses: RICHARD WALTON, THOMAS WALTON,
MATTHEW RUE

Signed JOHN STILLWELL
Liber 10, p. 140, New York Wills.

Capt. John Stillwell had two wives. Elizabeth, the first wife, (who signed the deed of 1693), it has been stated, upon mere surmise, was a daughter of James Hubbard, of Gravesend. If so, the question at once arises what children, if any, were hers. The fact that John Stillwell gave his real estate, in New Jersey, to his sons John, Joseph and Daniel, suggests that, as the lands came through the Throckmorton wife, that they were her issue; and that Richard and Thomas, his sons, who received the Staten Island land, probably were born of the first wife. The girls, Rebecca, from her name, and Mary and Alice as being unmarried at the date of their father's will, which suggests their youth, were probably all issue by the second wife. It is noteworthy that no son James or daughter Elizabeth appear among John's children, which confirms my doubt concerning his first wife being born a Hubbard, unless they died infants, or he had no issue by her.

John Stillwell's second wife was Rebecca, daughter of John Throckmorton, Esq., of Middletown, N. J., who brought to her husband a large landed estate. She was a witness, as *Rebecca Throckmorton*, and therefore single, to the marriage of Robert Ray and Jenett Hamton, at Shrewsbury, N. J., 10th, 2nd mo., 1690. After his demise, I find but one allusion to her:

Oct. 13, 1726. Rebekah Stilwel, of Staten Island, N. Y., widow, and John Coward, of freehold, County of Monmouth, yeoman, quit-claim to Susanna, wife of Barnes Johnson, of Middletown, Monmouth Co., "sister of the half blood of Joseph Throckmorton, deceased," their interest in the said Joseph Throckmorton's estate.

Issue:

- 20 Richard Stillwell
- 21 Thomas Stillwell

Charles Williams b. about 1716 - d. before 1753
daughter of Richard Williams & Mary Saunders -

married

Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton
his 2nd wife

about 1753

no issue

Richard Sturges born 1671 - Son of Captain Richard Sturges
 + grandson Michael Sturges
 Mary Sturges born 1692 - daughter of Samuel Sturges
 and Mary May

Richard
 6
 about 1710

Wm
 6
 1714

Anne
 6
 1714?

Charles
 6
 1716

Edward
 6
 1718

Edward
 6
 about 1723

Samuel
 6
 about 1725

Lydia
 6
 about 1726

Mary Bonine
 2nd

Capt
 Thomas
 Clarke

* Theodosius
 Barton
 2nd

Richd
 Elizabeth
 Pemberton

Capt.
 Peters
 Wraynes
 2nd

Strode
 Clayton
 1
 no issue

John
 Watkins
 Watkins

no
 issue

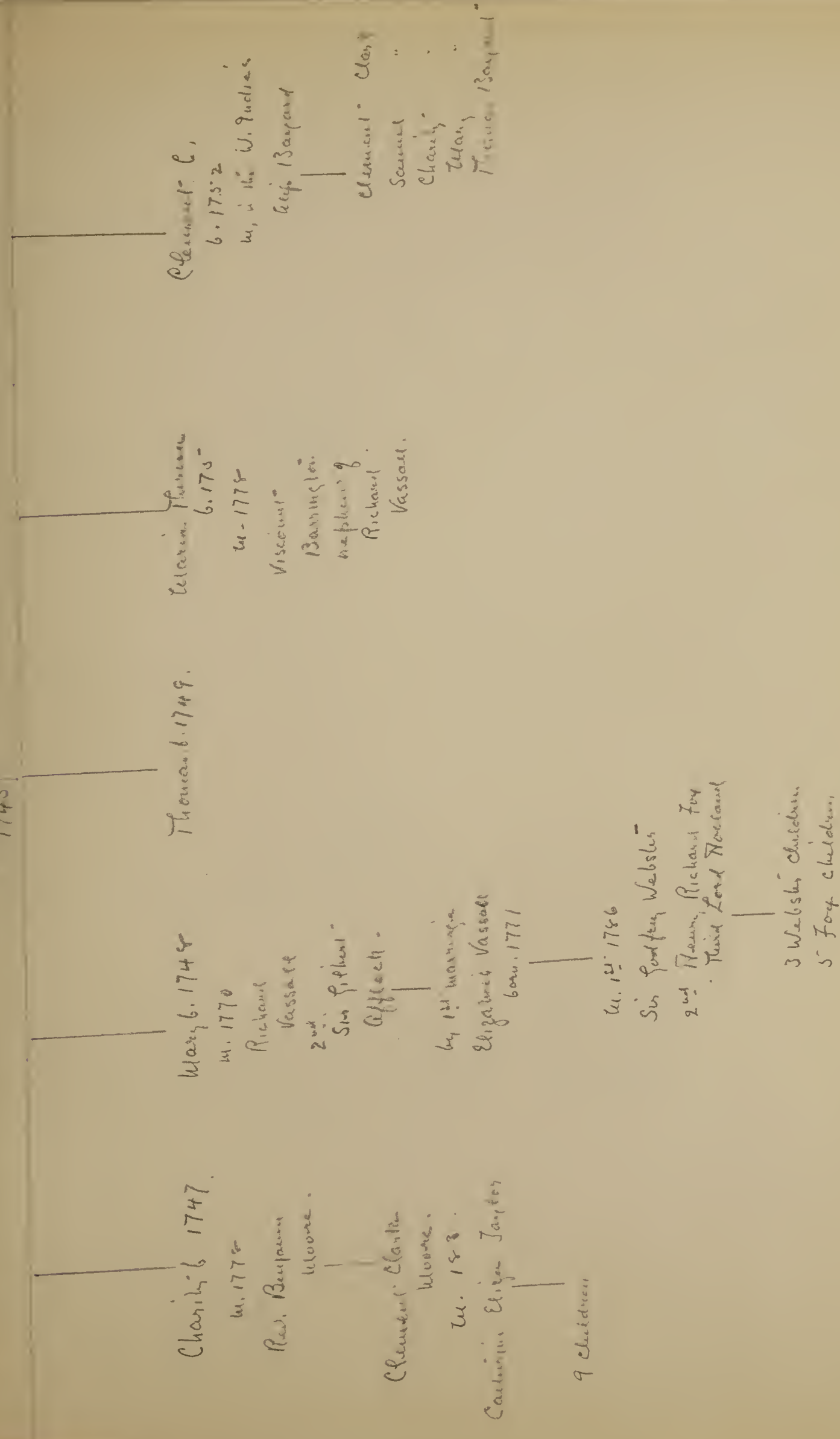
Gen.
 Maunsel

no
 issue

no
 issue

* Theodosius was of Shrewsbury, N.Y.
 2nd Son of Rev. John Barton + wife Helena
 dau. of John Reid, early settler of Freehold, N.J.

Wm. Shufeldt born 1714 eldest daughter of Richard Shufeldt & Mary Sams. The family - Chelms.



Deborah Stillwell b. about 1718 - d. 1791
daughters of Richard Stillwell & Deborah Sands.

Captain Richard Smith - "Pent"

Married 1740.

Catherine
m. 1772
John Clark -

Wm. 170
D^r Samuel
Bradhurst -
one of these
daughters
m.
Hickson
Field
+
another daughter
m. Thomas
m. Thomas
Hamilton
Schaffelin

Elizabeth
m.
Perennial
Stillwell -
no issue

Samuel

Red John
lived in
England

Jane
as called -
d. Florence May 1837
was married



Elyse's Shipments from a lot 1719-28
daughter of Richard Shipman Mary Sanders.

142344

to issue.

1st Capt. Peter Townsend of the British Army in 1756 6.
2 General John Townsend - - - 1762

Lydian Shee well b. about 1726
daughter of Richard Shee well Mary Saunders.

John Watkins Watkins

Married

Walter
died
young

Lydian
w.

1st Capt.
James Dren
2nd James
Beckman -
no issue

John W.
w.
Judith
Livingston

Charles
w.
Susan
Wardlaw.

Samuel

Elizabeth
w.
Robert H. H.
Dunham

Ann.

w. 1816

Gen. John Sanders
Van Rensselaer
Albany.

Dunham
Henry
died young

Wm. Searles
w.
Sarah Ann
Taylor

Margaret
Sanders
w.
Joseph W.
Rensselaer

Charles
Wallace
Post
Sen

Ann Eliza
w.
Alexander
H. Hoff

Lydian
Beckman
w.
John Sisk

Harriet
Lelia
w.
Leonard
Ripp

Samuel
Watkins

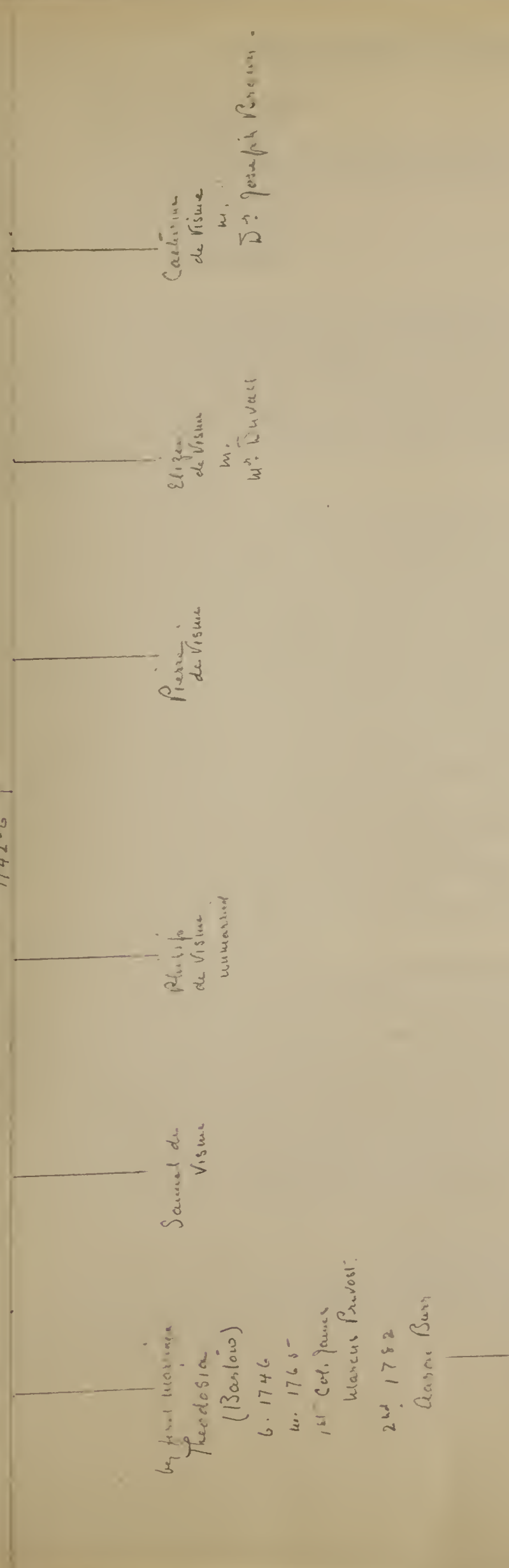
Catharine
Sanders
w.
Levi, Robert
Van Rensselaer
U.S.A.

Louisa
w.
Charles
de Hay
Toussaint.

Ann Suckness b. 1714 Second daughter of Richard Suckness Tutor of Sackville.

1st Theodosius Barton. d. 1746
2nd Capt. Philip de Visser.

Widowed
1742-6



Caeterum de Visser m. D. Joseph Barron.

by 2nd marriage
Augustin James Frederic Prevost.
John Barron
Sara,
Ann Louisa
Eliza, Louisa
by 2nd marriage
Theodosia Barr.
m. Alston
of South Carolina

- 22 Rebecca Stillwell
- 23 John Stillwell
- 24 Joseph Stillwell, born June 28, 1705
- 25 Daniel Stillwell
- 26 Mary Stillwell
- 27 Alice Stillwell

13 Richard Stillwell, Esq., son of Capt. Richard Stillwell, 2, was born 1671.

He became an eminent merchant in New York City, and amassed a large fortune. He was prominent in the Presbyterian Church and was one of the founders of that body in New York City, and a benefactor of it upon his demise. He withdrew to Shrewsbury, N. J., where he lived the latter portion of his life, and where, with his second wife, he lies buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard.

He married, first, in 1705, by license dated Sept. 3, issued by Lord Cornbury, Debora, daughter of Capt. John Bowne, by his wife Lydia, daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Holmes. She was born, at Gravesend, L. I., Jan. 26, 1668, and died without issue, at a date unknown, but prior to 1710, as Richard Stillwell was then again married, and the father of a son, Richard, born that year. Richard Stillwell married, second, not far from 1708, Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy (Ray) Sands, of Long Island, born 1693. She was a highly educated woman, much noted for her pride and beauty, her strong character and thrift, and was probably possessed of a pious turn of mind, as she left the Presbyterian Church, of Shrewsbury, N. J., a legacy. She wrote a neat, clear hand, punctuated and spelled with great precision, and corresponded for her husband about his affairs, and it would appear, from the bills and letters I have seen, and from the prominence she had in them, as if she might have had the conduct of his business just before they retired to Shrewsbury.

Their daughters rivalled their mother in good looks and good sense, and were commonly called *the six beautiful sisters*.

There is a tradition in the family that Mercy (Sands) Stillwell was an out and out Jacobite, and that her sympathies carried her so far that she corresponded with friends among this faction in England on somewhat treasonable lines; and that when some of these unfortunate followers of the house of Stuart arrived in New York, they were hospitably, and even defiantly, entertained by Richard Stillwell and his wife; as well as financially succored. Naught of punishment, however, followed these generous, yet mistaken, impulses.

In the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell are some of Richard Stillwell's papers, as well as a few, written in 1741, by Mercy Sands, his wife:

"August ye 19^d 1697.

I Richard Stilwell Do Acnoledge My Selfe to be Indetted to William Barcor ye Sume of ten Pound thurthen Shilling for goods and Cattell Bought at A vandue of [and] from ye ffarme of ye Said William Barcor. Witnes My Hand and Seale.

RICHARD STILLWELL

New York

Witness

JOHN HARLOW

JOSEPH LEE"

"Mr. John Raynor. Pray pay ye Contents of this Bill with Interest to William Barcor ye sum of ten pound thurthen Shill^s for goods and Cattell sold to you of from ye farme of William Barcor at A vandue, In so doing you will Obledg yo^r friend

RICHARD STILLWELL

New York ye 21 of August 1697".

1711, Oct. 30. Att A Common Council held at the City Hall of the Said City: Alderman Bayard having made Return that Richard Stillwell is Elected Constable of the Dock Ward in the Room of Mr. David Lyell, And the Said Richard Stillwell personally Appearing before this Court Acquainted them he was willing to pay his fine rather than serve in the said Office it is therefore Order'd that the Mayor Issue a Warrant to the Alderman of the same Ward for the Election of Another sufficient Inhabitant of your said Ward to serve in the said Office of Constable for the Year Ensueing and that the Election be made to morrow. *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, Vol. II, p. 454.*

1713, Sept. 29. Richard Stillwell held the position of Collector of the East Ward in the City of New York. *Idem.*

1723. In a list of about five hundred persons, representing the prominent residents of New York City, who attended the funeral of Mrs. Gertruyd Schuyler, widow of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, is the name of Richard Stillwell. He was then about fifty-two years of age and one of the City's leading merchants. *New York Gen. & Biog. Record, October, 1918.*

1720, Oct. 7, Richard Stillwell, of New York City, merchant, sued Richard Saltar, Gent., of Monmouth Co., N. J., for a promissory note of £20.3.5, New York money, drawn at Perth Amboy, Oct. 13, 1720, and for £20 damages.

1720, Oct. 13, Richard Stillwell, merchant, of New York, sued Richard Salter, Gent., for a bond of £10.1.8 ½.

1721. Richard Stillwell sued John Powell, in Monmouth Co., N. J., for a debt of £128, which the defendant acknowledged.

1728, May 18, Richard Stillwell, shop keeper, of New York, sued Peter Sonmans, Esq., one of the Representatives of the Province of East Jersey, for a note of £252, and £20 damages.

1728. Richard Stillwell, of New York, sued Margaret Leonard, of Middlesex Co., widow, for a bond of £23.

1728. Richard Stillwell sued David Lyell, merchant, of Monmouth Co., N. J., for a bond of £26.

1732. Richard Stillwell sued Margaret Leonard, and her husband, John Johnson, for £23.

1734, June 15, Richard Stillwell sued Tho^s Whitehead, of Jamaica, for a debt of £44.

1736. Richard Stillwell, Jr., sued Enoch Earle.

1737. Richard Stillwell, Jr., sued W^m Scott, laborer, for £25.

1739, June 29, Richard Stillwell sued John Campbell and wife, late Mary Lawrence, who was indebted for merchandise, etc., £40.

1739, Aug. 1, Richard Stillwell sued Andrew Crawford for £10.

1740, Nov. 7, Richard Stillwell sued James Thompson, shoemaker, for £10.

1741, Mch. 21. Richard Stillwell, sued, at the City of Burlington, N. J., Daniel Smith, for a bill of £12. "He is Son in law to Mary Ward, wid^o at Newark he is their now or Expected every day from New England." *All the preceding fourteen items from the Court Files at Trenton, New Jersey.*

While Richard Stillwell and his family dwelt in Shrewsbury, N. J., he retained a house in New York City which he apparently occupied during *The Great Negro Plot of 1741*. A hue and cry had gone forth that the slaves, (with some low whites), had banded together to escape bondage and, mindful of their wrongs, would revenge themselves upon their masters by torch, pillage and murder. Citizens of all degrees of intelligence, wealth and caste were thrown into a panic of fear and apprehension, and a feeling of deep hatred and detestation was aroused against the Roman Catholics who were supposedly abettors, if not instigators, of the uprising. The City contained at this period about twelve thousand souls, of which one sixth was probably negro slaves. "Insurrections and conspiracies were, at this juncture, frequent in the West India islands, and great apprehensions were entertained of an invasion by the French and Spaniards. These circumstances aggravated the horrors of a domestic plot to such a degree, that the white inhabitants, regarding every negro slave as an incendiary and an assassin, carried their apprehensions and resentments beyond all bounds. No doubt can be had of the actual existence of a plot, but its extent could never have been so great as the terror of those times depicted. The very mode adopted to discover abettors, by mutual criminations and confessions, tended, in the progress of the trials, to inculcate every negro slave in the city. Thus the number of conspirators daily increased and as it was impossible to prove all equally guilty, the ringleaders only were executed, and those who, to save their lives, plead guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the court, were transported." *Horsmanden—History of the Negro Plot.*

Among one hundred and fifty-four negroes committed for trial, thirteen were burned at the stake, eighteen were hung, seventy were transported to Madeira, Portugal, Hispaniola, Surinam, Curacoa, St. Thomas, Newfoundland and other places, and thirty-three were discharged. Of the twenty whites placed upon trial two were convicted and executed, one being a priest. The remaining eighteen were pardoned but banished. Seven indicted negroes and three indicted whites managed to escape. Among them was R. Stillwell's (also called Mrs. Stillwell's) negro Pedro.

Richard Stillwell was ripe in years when, Nov. 17, 1742, he made his will, in which he declared himself as of Shrewsbury, merchant, late of New York City. March 31, 1743, following, it was proved in New York City and at Freehold. *Liber D. p. 425, Trenton, N. J.* He was evidently low at the time, as it was signed by his mark. In it, he bequeathed:

To "eldest son Richard" £100; to daughter Mary Stillwell £ 250, and a negro girl; to daughter Deborah Smith five shillings, and a negro girl; to daughter Catharine Stillwell £250, and a negro girl; to daughter Anna Stillwell £200; to son Samuel Stillwell £100; to daughter Elizabeth £200; to youngest daughter Lydia Stillwell £200; and to Mary, Richard and John, children of his son Richard Stillwell, each £50, when of age; to his wife Mercy £200.

"The reason why I do not give more to my eldest son, my daughter Deborah and my son Samuel is because I have already provided for them in my life time."

Executors: wife, Mercy, brother-in-law, John Reid, cousins [nephews] Richard Stillwell, of Staten Island, and Joseph Stillwell, of Middletown, N.J. Witnesses: Daniel Seabrook, John Stevenson and Jacob Dennis.

An inventory of the shop goods and household furniture belonging to the estate of Richard Stillwell, deceased, "Merchant, of Shrewsbury and New York," was taken *in New York*, by the request of his wife, May 17, 1744, and amounted to £5732.17.2 ½. *New York Inventories, Surrogate's Office.*

An inventory of the effects he had *in New Jersey* is recorded at Trenton, wherein he is spoken of as "late of Shrewsbury, trader." It was taken Jan. 16, 17 and 18, 1743-4, by Jacob Dennis, John Redford and Daniel Seabrook, and still another appraiser, whose name is lost by destruction of the paper. It was filed Aug. 15, 1745, and amounted to £2908.11.4.

Among other things enumerated were:

Cash	£216.17.08	1 negro man and 2 negro	£130. 0. 0
Silver Plate	83.18. 6	women	
Book debts	814.16. 5	Books	4. 0. 0
Tables, Plates, Dishes, etc.	1.15. 0	Tea and Equipage	6.13. 5

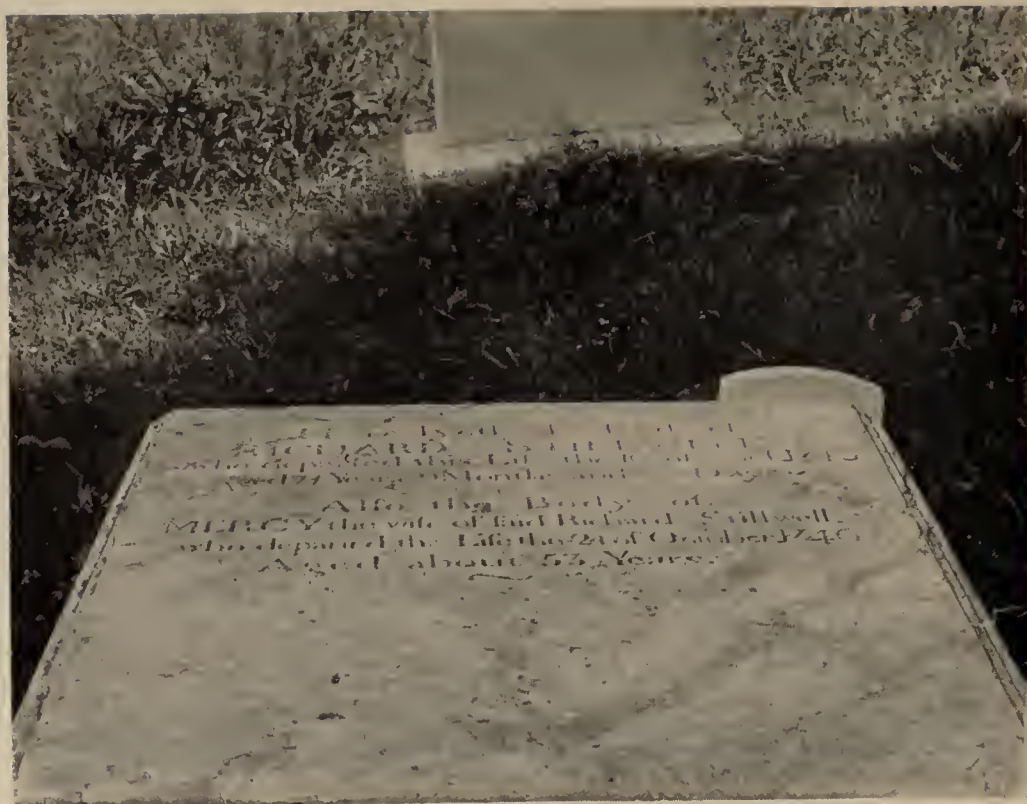
Some of the goods that appear in this inventory, are still in existence.

"We have a few fine pieces of china and silver which have come down to us from Richard Stillwell," wrote Mrs. M. S. Russell, 127 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., in 1877. While Mrs. Lewis, and her son James, who at one time resided in Elizabeth, N. J., both now deceased, and her daughter, Mrs. Stacy, of Geneva, N. Y., had a number of love letters, pieces of silk brocade, laces and miniatures belonging to this branch of the Stillwell family; and Mr. Dunkin H. Sill and his sister Miss Sill, of 41 Elm St., Northampton, Mass., have in their possession, the most valuable heirloom of all, the miniature of Mercy Sands, wife of Richard Stillwell, done in sepia, of very small size and fine quality. They likewise own a very fine miniature of Richard Stillwell's daughter Lydia Watkins, painted in a pink dress, and one of the latter's daughter Lydia Watkins, who married Captain Drew and Mr. Beekman. And still another, one of Ann Dunkin.

1743. The executors of Richard Stillwell sued the executors of David Martin, Esq., late High Sheriff of Hunterdon County, for money which he had recovered by a judgment, in 1741, against Martin, as executor of Adam Hay.

1743. The executors of Richard Stillwell sued Mary, wife and executrix of David Lyell, deceased, merchant, for a bond of £26.

1746. The executors of Richard Stillwell sued Enoch Vreeland for £60. *Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.*



TOMB-STONE OF RICHARD AND MERCY STILLWELL
Presbyterian Church-yard, Shrewsbury, N. J.



TOMB-STONE OF DEBORAH STILLWELL, WIFE OF LIEUT. RICHARD SMITH
See page 54

1747. The executors of Richard Stillwell, late of Shrewsbury, N. J., advertised his house on Dock St., New York City, for sale.

Mercy Stillwell survived her husband but a few years, and died comparatively young. Her will dated and probated 1746, is recorded at Freehold, and recites that she was a resident of Shrewsbury.

In it she mentioned: her eldest son Richard Stillwell; her eldest daughter Mary, wife of Capt. Thomas Clarke; her daughters Catharine Stillwell, Elizabeth Stillwell, Lydia Stillwell, Deborah, wife of Richard Smith, and Anne, wife of Theodosius Bartow. Executors: Mary Clarke, and Catharine and Elizabeth Stillwell. Daniel Seabrook was one of the witnesses.

Both Richard Stillwell and his wife Mercy, are buried in the yard of the Presbyterian Church, at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in a common tomb, marked by a massive horizontal slab, inscribed thus:

Here lyeth the Body of
RICHARD STILLWELL
 who departed this Life the 16 of April, 1743
 Aged 71 years, 9 Months and 22 Days
 Also the Body of
MERCY, the wife of said Richard Stillwell
 who departed this Life the 24 of October 1746
 Aged about 53 Years

1747. The executors of Mercy Stillwell advertised her estate to be sold:

TO BE SOLD

A PLANTATION IN SHREWSBERRY, NEW JERSEY, consisting of about 440 Acres, upon Rumson Neck, well timbered; It fronts Northerly on the Navesink River, and Southerly on the South or Shrewsbury River, both Rivers Navigable; there is plenty on it both of salt and fresh Meadow, and several Acres of Clover is yearly mowed, and at least 50 Acres more may be put to the same Use, if cleared; on it there is a good new House, with a large Stone Cellar under it, a Barn and Orchard, and the Fences generally in good repair; there is about 100 Acres cleared; the Land is good both for Winter and Summer Grain, and Hay enough may be had on the Premises already to Maintain 30 Milch Cows, with other stock answerable yearly; it lately was purchased by Mrs. Mercy Stilwell, deceased, and ordered by her in her Will to be sold by her Executrixes, namely, Catharine and Elisabeth Stilwell, of whom a good Title to the same will be made to any Purchaser. *PARKER'S NEW YORK GAZETTE*, revived in the *WEEKLY POST BOY*, No. 238, August 10, 1747, and repeated occasionally till No. 248, October 19, 1747.

Issue:

- 28 Richard Stillwell, born about 1710
- 29 Mary Stillwell, born Aug. 17, 1714
- 30 Anne Stillwell, born Aug. 17, 1714 (?)
- 31 Catharine Stillwell, born about 1716
- 32 Deborah Stillwell, born about 1718
- 33 Elizabeth Stillwell, born about 1723
- 34 Samuel Stillwell, born about 1725
- 35 Lydia Stillwell, born about 1726 or later

14 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Capt. Richard Stillwell, 2, married, Feb. 20, 1699, Thomas Walton, Esquire, the Second, of Staten Island. Their marriage license was dated Dec. 23, 1698. He was a prominent man in Richmond County. Their issue is followed in The Walton Family, in the Appendix of this Fasciculus.

Issue:

- 5 Thomas Walton
- 6 Richard Walton
- 7 Matthew Walton
- 8 William Walton
- 9 Martha Walton
- 10 John Walton
- 11 Abraham Walton (?), who may have been a posthumous child as deduced from the will of Mary Ricketts, though, more likely, he was her nephew, Abraham Walton, 22.

16 Thomas Stillwell, son of Captain Richard Stillwell, 2, was married, by license dated Apr. 9, 1703, to Ellis (Alice) Throckmorton. She was a daughter of John Throckmorton, Esquire, of Middletown, N. J., by his wife Alice, daughter of Richard and Penelope Stout, and the sister of Rebecca Throckmorton, who had become the wife of Thomas Stillwell's brother, Captain John Stillwell, of Staten Island.

Thomas Stillwell probably died about 1739, as no further allusion to him is found after this date among the records.

He, and his sister Martha, were legatees in the will of John Cooke, the Gravesend Magistrate, in 1679, whose daughter Mary, was their mother. His youth was doubtless spent upon Staten Island. Shortly following his marriage, he appeared at Middletown, N. J., where his wife possessed a large landed estate, heired from her father and her brother. The original Throckmorton tract, according to tradition, extended nearly from the Bay to The River, and when divided, Moses Lippit and his wife Sarah Throckmorton, took that portion, now including the Henry Taylor, George Bowne, Charles I. Hendrickson, Coudert and Morford places, on both sides of the highway and stretching back far towards The Bay; while Thomas Stillwell and his wife Alice Throckmorton, and John Stillwell and his wife Rebecca Throckmorton, took the lands from Lippit's boundaries to The River, including Nutswamp, where Thomas Stillwell settled.* The lands lying to the *north* of Porrasye Brook in this subdivision, (a brook running through this locality, discharging into the Navesink River, originally of considerable size but now much contracted), and which are now comprised in Fairview Cemetery, Minnisink Realty Co., The Monmouth County Fair Association, the farm of Henry C. McLean, etc., fell to the lot of Thomas Stillwell's wife Alice, while those to the *south* of Porrasye Brook fell to John Stillwell's wife Rebecca, and were conveyed by them to their son Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, who occupied them until his death in 1760.

*At Freehold there is a map dated May 6, 1747, representing the property of Jonathan Holmes, Minor, of Nutswamp, with the locations hereon of Thomas Stillwell's land.

Thomas Stillwell lived the life of a country squire, free from all political ambitions. He was reputed one of the first slave holders in Monmouth County, and supervised his own estate. He was a man of education, indulged in fine clothes and was a sportsman with gun and line. Game, wild fowl, bear, wild cats and foxes were abundant and every variety of fish was common. The women of the family worked upon fine linen with silk and supervised the household. With their petty cash they bought fans and gloves, and Thomas Stillwell was charged with "one fine hat."

Thomas Stillwell was a member of the grand jury at the Court of Sessions, Shrewsbury, 3rd Tuesday in September, 1707.

Thomas Stillwell was appointed Constable for Middletown at the Court of Quarter Sessions, Shrewsbury, 4th Tuesday in February, 1709-10.

Thomas Stillwell was called to serve on the grand jury, Court of Quarter Sessions, Shrewsbury, 1st Tuesday in , 1711.

Thomas Stillwell served on the grand jury 1712. *Freehold, N. J., Court Records.*

1705, Mch., Thomas Stillwell, farmer, and wife Alice, sold property to Henry Marsh.

1705. Thomas Stillwell obtained a release from Job Throckmorton, of lands which his brother [brother-in-law] Joseph Throckmorton, had possessed.

1708, Apr. 20, Thomas Stillwell, farmer, and Alice his wife, and Moses Lippit, cooper, and Sarah his wife, of Middletown, bought of John Stillwell, farmer, and Rebecca his wife, of Staten Island, and Hugh Coward, of New York City, mariner, and Patience his wife, and Deliverance Throckmorton, of Middletown, N. J., single-woman, six acres of land at Shoal Harbor, Middletown, and May 24, 1714, Thomas Stillwell conveyed his interest in the same to Moses Lippit.

1712, June 28, Thomas Stillwell, yeoman, of Middletown, N. J., sold James Seabrook, one acre of meadow, at Shoal Harbor, for £4, which he had purchased, Oct. 25, 1708, from James Cox. Deed signed by Thomas Stillwell and Hannah Stillwell, who made her mark.

1714, May 24, Thomas Stillwell, for a valuable consideration, sold a share of land, which he bought with "Alice my wife during her life-time," to Moses Lippit, and Sarah his wife, who were his former associates in the purchase.

1714. Thomas Stillwell, of Middletown, signed a bond. *Original Papers in the possession of Dr. J. E. Stillwell.*

1715. Thomas Stillwell recorded his cattle-mark in the Town Book of Middletown, which, Jan. 20, 1752, was claimed by his son Thomas, and, July 17, 1778, by this last mentioned Thomas' son John, and, in 1790, by William Stillwell, the brother of this John; after 1790, it was assumed by Joseph Cooper.

1715, Mch. 16, Thomas Stillwell, yeoman, and Hannah his wife, of Middletown, N. J., for £100, sold thirty-nine acres of land, in Middletown, to Samuel Tilton. On the boundaries were Eden Burrowes, Thomas Cox, deceased, Richard Cox and Joseph Stout. This land was part of the eighty acres Thomas Stillwell bought of James Cox, Oct. 5, 1708, and another tract of forty-one acres, adjacent to the above, and four and one-half acres of meadow, at Waycake,

that his first wife Alice, (with her sisters), had heired from her brother, Joseph Throckmorton, who died intestate and unmarried. *Freehold Records*.

1720. Thomas Stillwell, with others, released Job Throckmorton, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in a land transaction.

Declaracon in Ejectment. For lands in Middletown.

Supream Court. May term, 6th of George II.

John Goodright complains against Henry Turnout in Custody.

Whereas Thomas Stilwell, the 1st of April, 1733, at Middletown, Mon. Co., did demise & lett unto John Goodright, 100 acres of pasture, woodland & arable land, respectively, & appurtenances, situate in Middletown, Mon. Co., now or late in the possession of Jeremiah Stilwell, Sen^r, and Jeremiah Stilwell, jun^r, for seven years.

FENW^k LYELL, atty.

To Me/sieurs, JEREMIAH STILLWELL, sen^r.

Tennants, in po/se/sion of the

JEREMIAH STILLWELL, jun^r.

premi/ses or of some part thereof.

Thomas Morford made oath that on the 15th of May last that he served Jeremiah Stillwell, Sr., and Jeremiah Stillwell, Jr., tenants in possession of the land. 22 die Augusti, Anno Domini, 1733. No. 38759, *Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.*

From Micheau's Account Book

		£	s	d
1727 M ^r Thomas Stillwell Dep ^t				
June y ^e . 3 ^d .-	to 1 Quart of Rum	0	1	6
5	to 2 Quarts Rum	0	3	0
August y ^e . 14	To 1 buckhornd knive & Scain Silk	0	2	4
7 ^{ber} . y ^e . 5	To 3 Scains of Tread by Elas Stillwell	0	0	7½
6	To 2 Quarts Rum & 1 paper pins	0	4	9
13	To 1 p ^s . Ginnea Stuff	0	8	6
8 ^{ber} . y ^e . 14	To 1 fine hatt 18 ^s & 3y ^{ds} . ½ Linnin at 3 ^s /6 ^d P y ^d .	1	10	3
18	Lent him at Red, bank to pay M ^r -Price	0	2	6½
9 ^{ber} . y ^e . 2	To 2 bu/shell ^s Salt 2 ^s /10 P bu/shels y ^e . fir/ft account	0	5	8
D ^o .	1 horn'd Comb	0	0	9
10	To ½ y ^d Cambrick & 5 y ^{ds} Drug ^t . 6 ^s :6 ^d with trimings	2	18	7
D ^o .	1 y ^d . buckram Mised	0	2	6
15	To his Son Jo ⁿ .-1 Scain Tread	0	0	2½
D ^o .	To 1 y ^d . & ½ Her/ey [Kersey] at 6 ^s P y ^d .	0	9	0
27	To 3 y ^{ds} . Scoth Linnin att 3 ^s /00 P y ^d .	0	9	0
D ^o .	Jun ^r . for him Self & Martha Stillwell 5 y ^{ds} . ½			
	Gartring	0	1	10
D ^o .	To 18 y ^{ds} . of Narrow Tape	0	1	6
	Contra C ^r .			
August y ^e 8	Re ^{cd} . Towards a p ^s . Ginnea Stuf	£0	13	2½
November the 30 th ,	Re ^{cd} . from him 6 fox Skins and two			
	Wild Catt Skins at 2 ^s /6 ^d Each is	1	00	0
		1	13.	2½

C ^r	by over paying on Timothy Loyds Account	0	0	6.	
	More Re ^{ed} .	0	9	9	
		<hr/>			
		2.	2.	11½	
1727 M ^r Thom ^s . Stillwell Dep ^t .					
		£	s	d	
9 ^{ber} . y ^e .	28	Brought from the ould Account & Page 38	07	04	0
November the	28	To Sundrey Good he had for a Sute of Clofe and p ^s . Callico & Inden Ankerchif	06	04	00
X ^{ber} . y ^e .	2	To 1 y ^d . ¼ Osinbriggs at 2 ^s /2 ^d P y ^d .	00	02	8½
172 ⁷ ₈					
Jan: y ^e .	X	To 1 Quart Rum	00	01	08
March y ^e .	7	Jun ^r . answered for Fabey ^s Mount towards Callico	00	01	00
June y ^e .	18	To ¾ y ^d . Drug ^t . at	00	03	4½
1728					
October y ^e .	22	To ½ ld flower Cask Nales	0	0	9
	29	To 1 bu/shell Salt	0	2	6
9 ^{ber} . y ^e .	12	To 1 Bu/shell Salt	0	2	6
X ^{ber} . y ^e .	7	To 8 ld Nailes	0	8	0
Aprill y ^e .	7	To a Baver hatt his Son Jo ⁿ . your /on Jo ⁿ .- 1 pare Gloves	1	8	0
1729			0	3	6
8 ^{ber} . y ^e .	20 th .	To 3 y ^{ds} .-Osinbrigs 1/9 P y ^d .-	0	5	3
9 ^{ber} . y ^e .	14	To 1 ^{ld} Swans /hott	0	0	7
			<hr/>		
			16-	07:	10-0
			9-	12.	00
			06:	15:	10
		appelgate.....	02:	18:	00
			<hr/>		
			09-	13:	10
		procklemat.	01-	13:	2
			<hr/>		
		P Contra C ^r .	11-	7:	0
			£	s	d
Re ^{ed}		from his Thom ^s . by bills	04-	0-	
Re ^{ed}		1 Barrell Beef wanted of being full three /hill ^s . & /ix pence	01-	11-	6
June y ^e .	14 th ,	To Bills Re ^{ed} . by him	04-	00-	6
			<hr/>		
			9-	12-	0
for the Ballance of the other Side he hath given bond					

From Holmes' Account Book

1735 June 12 Thomas Stillwell Sen^r. To Left to Pay for Oznabriggs 0-6-6

1735/6 Feb ^{ry}	9	Thomas Stillwell ^{snr.}	To ½ bus ^l . Salt D D y ^r Son Jeremiah	0-1-6
1737 Octo ^{br} .	4	Thomas Stillwell Sn ^r .	To 1 bus ^l . Salt 2/6 To 3 Links of brafs buttens: 2/3 & ½ yd. buckrum: ⅓	0-3-6
1737 Decm ^{br} .	31	Thomas Stillwell Sn ^r .	To 1 q ^t wine 2/	0-2-0
1738 June 6		Thomas Stillwell Sn ^r .	To 6 fl/h hooks: 6 ^d	0-0-6
1738 Novm ^{br} .	27	Thomas Stillwell Sn ^r .	To 2 ^b . nails; 2/ 1 bus ^l . Salt: 3/ & flints: 4 ^d	0-5-4
1738/9 Jan ^{ry} .	8	Thomas Stillwell Sn ^r .	To 1 ^b . Shot: 7 ^d	0-0-7

1737, Aug. 19, Thomas Stillwell's account on Holmes' ledger was transferred to Richard Stillwell, who, I take it, was Richard Stillwell, of Shrewsbury and New York, merchant, and his brother.

1738, May 27, Thomas Stillwell, and Hannah his wife, sold to George Taylor, eighty-seven acres, with all housings, edifices, buildings, etc., which the said Stillwell had bought of William Wilkins, and Alice his wife, Jan. 10, 1716. *Original paper in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.*

1739, Nov. 27, Thomas Stillwell ordered the posting of two stray heifers on his plantation in Middletown.

Alice Throckmorton, the wife of Thomas Stillwell, died in or before the year 1710. It is possible that all his issue was by her. Inasmuch, however, as there is a hazy tradition of a typical step-mother diverting property from the first wife's children to her own, and resultant ill-feeling, it is very probable that Thomas Stillwell did have some issue by his second wife, Hannah Taylor. His marriage to this lady occurred prior to 1712, for in that year she joined with him in a conveyance. She was the daughter of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Middletown, who was one of the early settlers in that location, and progenitor of the Taylors of Monmouth County, and was born Jan. 16, 1680. She heired considerable wealth from her father, and an entry, on the Second Town Book of Middletown, conveys the impression that she was generous in the use of it—"the town has ye use of £300 for ye support of ye poor," from Hannah Stillwell. This entry, aside from its family interest, is instructive, as it shows the importation, by the first settlers, of the English custom of the opulent providing for the needy.

Some of the silver of Thomas and Alice (Throckmorton) Stillwell is still extant, and owned by the Mannings, of Philadelphia, Pa., grandchildren of Mrs. Ann Manning, who was the great-granddaughter of the said Thomas and Alice Stillwell.

He signed his name: "Tho. Stillwell," while his son signed his name: "Thoma^f /tillwell."
Issue:

- 39 Thomas Stillwell
- 40 John Stillwell
- 41 Mary Stillwell
- 42 Elsie (Alice) Stillwell
- 43 Hannah Stillwell
- 44 Obadiah Stillwell
- 45 Jeremiah Stillwell

~~GERSHOM~~ Stillwell Was Born
on the 15th Day of August In the year 1683 ~
Elisabeth Stillwell Decd January 1811

ELISABETH Stillwell the
Wife of Gershom Stillwell was Born on the 5th Day
of June In the year of our Lord 1685 ~ ~ ~

John Stillwell the Son of Gershom and
Elisabeth Stillwell his Wife was Born on the
15th Day of March at 12 a Clock at Noon Anno Dom 17

John Stillwell the son of Gershom and Elisabeth
Stillwell Departed this life May the 28 1800

Anna Stillwell Consort of John Stillwell departed
this life Sept the 16 and 82 years 7 months
and 20 days 1811

Mary Stillwell the Daughter of
Gershom Stillwell and Elisabeth his wife
Born on the 2^d Day of April at Day Break Anno D.

Hannah Stillwell Daughter
Gershom Stillwell and Elisabeth his wife
Born on the 11th Day of November 1785

17 Jeremiah Stillwell, son of Captain Richard Stillwell, 2, was born in 1681, as his age is given as 25 years, in the Staten Island Census, of 1706. He was a mere lad when his father died and was brought up, like the other younger children of Captain Richard Stillwell, in the household of his brother, Captain John Stillwell, 12, whose paternalism and generosity showed itself in the gift to him of the Aquackanonck property, by a deed dated May 24, 1708, for the nominal sum of five shillings.

1710. He recorded, on Staten Island, the preceding deed.

1713, Nov. 4. He was a witness to a deed on Staten Island. From this time on I lose track of him, if he be not the Jeremiah Stillwell, who, about this date, appeared for awhile in Philadelphia, Pa., and who is referred to in deeds under Captain Jeremiah Stillwell, 11, son of Nicholas Stillwell, The First.

18 Gershom Stillwell, son of Capt. Richard Stillwell, 2, was born, according to his original Bible record, in my possession, Aug. 17, 1683, and died Jan. 24, 1752. He is found, with the other children of Richard Stillwell, in the Staten Island Census of 1706, wherein he is declared to be 23 years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Grover, born June 7, 1685, and who died Jan. 18, 1763.

John Stillwell took out letters of administration on estate of Elizabeth Stillwell, deceased, 1768.

Gershom Stillwell moved to Moreland,* outside of Philadelphia, Pa., at or about the time of his marriage. What prompted him to move from Staten Island or New Jersey, to Moreland I know not, but the Jeremiah Stillwell, who appeared in Dublin township, adjacent to Moreland, about the same time, may have been his brother, of whom I lose sight on Staten Island, in 1713. Gershom Stillwell remained but a short time, however, in Pennsylvania, for he soon appeared in Middletown, where he built what is now known as "The old Gershom Stillwell House," situated some distance behind the residence of the late Senator William Henry Hendrickson. Here he and his wife lived and died, and his descendants resided for many years, and as they died, were interred in the burying ground adjacent to the house. The property passed from the Stillwells to the Wallings, in 1821, and it was here that Mrs. Theresa Walling Seabrook spent many of her youthful days. The building, once very large and shapely, both within and without, is now shorn of all symmetry, by the loss of its extensions, which had sloping roofs that jutted out on both sides. It is fast going to decay, and is now occupied by the farmer of the Hendrickson family, its present owner. Two interesting portions of the original structure remain: the stairs running from the front door up to the roof, platformed, broad and spacious, and the Dutch cupboards on either side of the chimney place in the parlor; neat specimens of quaint old carved closets.

1717, June 11, John Wall, of Middletown, yeoman, and wife Mary, sold to Elizabeth, wife of Gershom Stillwell, of the "Manure of Moreland," in the County of Philadelphia, in Pa.,

*The Manor of Moreland comprised a tract of ten thousand acres, purchased by Nicholas Moore of William Penn, in 1684. Originally it was situated in the County of Philadelphia, but when Montgomery County was created, a portion of it was included within the borders of that county. There is a work entitled: *The History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland in the County of Philadelphia*, by Joseph C. Martindale, M.D., which gives considerable information regarding the early settlers in that section.

To

Frederick Morris Esq.

Deputy Secretary

of the Province of New York." *Albany, New York, Records, B. 72, p. 119.*

Following this letter to the Secretary, there were promptly issued letters of administration upon this estate:

George Clark, Lieut. Gov. to Adam Mott, principal creditor and administrator of Nicholas Stillwell, who died lately, intestate, of Staten Island, "Marytle, [Marytje], widdow of the deceased having relinquished her right of administration." Aug. 14, 1739. *Liber 13, New York Wills.*

The late William H. Stillwell, Esq., assigned this Nicholas Stillwell, of Staten Island, a wife by the name of Neeltie (Nelly) Claesen, widow of Joseph Goulding, and said that she died, in Gravesend, L. I., in 1739. The late T. G. Bergen, Esq., however, assigned this Nelly Claesen Goulding to Nicholas Stillwell, who was a resident of Hempstead in 1724, and also says she died, in Gravesend, in 1739. Probably both are wrong, for, the wife of Nicholas Stillwell, of Staten Island, was Marytje, and she was living on Staten Island, in August, 1739, as is set forth in the preceding petitions and grant of administrations.

S^r

These are to Inform You that I was appointed one
of y^e Executors by my Uncle Richard Stillwell In his
Last will and Testament. But being at such a distance
from y^e other Executors and in another Province so
that I Cannot Conveniently attend that Service with-
out Trouble to them and me: But y^e Chief reason that
I have not been Qualified is My good Oppinion of y^e
Persons already qualified in that office: as to their
ability Uprightness & Justice in y^e trust Reposed
in them I think all will allow that I know them
to what Character they bear: Therefore Considering
these things I do decline Meddlesing in that affair so
I do desire you would be Pleased to Grant a Probate
of y^e will and a Letter of Administration to y^e off^{ers}
thre of them Request it: No more at Present but
Remain Your Most humble Servant

Rich^d. Stillwell

Stattensland
Aug^t y^e 25th.
1744

S^r I send you this at y^e Request of Coll: Reid

FOURTH GENERATION

20 Richard Stillwell, Esq., son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, lived on Staten Island. He heired his father's Staten Island lands in common with his brother Thomas, and was doubtless the oldest son. He may never have married.

1739. He was Colonel of the Richmond County Militia.

From 1739 to 1748, he was a Member of Assembly from Richmond County, N. Y. He likewise served the people, his friends and kindred in numerous other positions of trust.

“Sr—

Theſe are to Inform you that I was appointed one of ye Executors of my Uncle Richard Stillwell In his laſt will and testament; but being at Such a diſtance from ye other Executors and in another Province So that I Cannot Conveniently attend that Service without Trouble to them and me; but ye Chief reason that I have not been Qualyſied is My good Oppinion of ye Perſons already qualyſied in that office, as to their abilyty Uprightneſs & Juſtice in ye truſt Repoſed in them I think all will alow that Knows them and what Character they bear; Therefore Conſidering theſe things I do decline Meddling in that affair ſo I do deſire you would be Pleaſed to Grant a Probate of ye will and a Letter of Adminiſtration to ye other three If they Requeſt it. No more at Preſent but Remain your Moſt humble Servant

RICH^d STILLWELL

Statten Iſland, Aug^t y^e 25th, 1744.

S^r I ſend you this at ye Requeſt of Coll: Reid’.

Addressed “to Mr Thomas Bartow Dep^t Secretary at Perth Amboy In New Jerſey Theſe”.

Original paper in poſſeſſion of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

Richard Stillwell was an ardent churchman. He was among thoſe who built, in 1728, the Arminian Baptist Church, in New York City, ſituated on “Golden Hill,” between Gold and Cliff Streets. In their church records he is mentioned as Richard Stillwell, Jr. Another familiar name appearing in their records, is that of Martha Walton, who joined the church about the ſame time that Richard Stillwell did.

About 1731, Mary Stillwell, preſumably his ſiſter, likewise became a communicant. This Baptist ſociety was really composed of Arminians, who were called Baptist only from their ordinance of immersion. It diſſolved about 1732, after a “history of eight years and a membership of twenty-four perſons.” With what church Richard Stillwell and his ſiſter Mary then affiliated, I have not aſcertained. *Disosway’s Earlieſt Churches in New York*, pp. 190, 191.

His will, written Mch. 25, 1748; proved Aug. 11, 1748, and recorded in New York, recites that Richard Stillwell, of Staten Iſland, Richmond County, Colony of New York, Gent, being at this time in the City of New York, ſick, “do give, devise and bequeath unto my dear and loving ſiſter Mary Seabrook, widdow, who lives with me,” my farm or plantation on Staten Iſland, and all his other goods, lands, negroes, houſehold furniture, etc. He nominates his ſiſter Mary, and friends Paul Michaux and Daniel Corſen, Gents, of Staten Iſland, executors. *New York Wills, Liber 16, p. 304.*

21 Thomas Stillwell, son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, resided his entire life on Staten Island, where he died prior to 1757. He heired, with his brother Richard, his father's lands on Staten Island.

1754, Sept. 26, he was a witness to the will of John Van der Beek, of Richmond County, N. Y., with Thomas Walton and Gilbert White.

Thus far little is known of Thomas Stillwell. It is supposed that he married, and that he had Issue, entirely supposed:

52 Thomas Stillwell

There was a Thomas Stillwell, (born by deduction about 1700), who married Sarah Van Namen and had a son Thomas Stillwell baptised in the Dutch Church, Staten Island, Dec. 22, 1723, with Barent Martling and Dina Van Namen as sponsors. And by deduction only may Thomas Stillwell, 21, have been the father of James, Cornelius and Thomas, as set forth under Stillwell, of Ulster County, N. Y.

There also appeared in Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1728, a Thomas Stillwell whose signature exeludes him from being of the line of Thomas Stillwell and Aliee Throckmorton. It is possible that Thomas Stillwell, 21, accompanied his brother Joseph Stillwell to Middletown from Staten Island and returned after 1728, when his brother Joseph Stillwell married. I only recall seeing this signature of Thomas Stillwell, of 1728, once.

1753, Aug. 28. Order of arrest for Thomas Stillwell touching a bastard ehild begotten by him upon the body of Elisabeth Nash, a single woman, of which she is now Pragnant, which when born is likely to be a charge upon the Parish of St. Andrews. Bond needed to indemnify the Parish against loss.

CORNELIUS CORSEN } Esquires, Justices.
JACOB REZEAU }

The ehild was born a female, Oct. 22. Stillwell was bound to pay the Chureh Wardens or *audetors* of the poor of said Parish £2, for the first four weeks from the birth of said ehild and afterwards weekly 2 shillings and 6 pennee, and Stillwell was ordered to give security to the Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of said Parish or otherwise to the next Court of Sessions at Riehmnd towne.

1754. Jan. 3. Examination of Elisabeth Nash whose ehild was begotten by Thomas Stilwell "in whose house She this Examinant was then a hiered servant and that while She was hiered he, the said Stilwell," etc.

1754, Apr. 1. Bond for the keep of a bastard ehild to the Overseers of the Poor of Staten Island, viz.: Daniel Corsen, Thomas Dongan and Thomas Walton.

22 Rebeecca Stillwell, daughter of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, married Ebenezer, son of Richard Salter, Esq., and upon his demise, she married, seeond, James Cox, Esq., of Upper Freehold, N. J. Her marriage to Mr. Salter oecurred prior to 1724, for she is spoken of as, Rebeecca Salter, in her father's will. They resided for some years on Staten Island, but later removed to Monmouth County, N. J. In 1757, it was stated she "resides there the greatest part of her time."

Ebenezer Salter* was a man of position and wealth, and his name frequently appeared in the county records in real estate transactions. The date of his demise I have not ascertained, nor that of his wife Rebecca, but she outlived her second husband, James Cox, who died in 1750.

1733, May 11, Ebenezer Salter conveyed to John Voorhies, a piece of land, lying at Old Town, Staten Island, for £1100.

1734-5. He was a witness to the will of Martha (Stillwell) de Bonrepos, of Staten Island.

1736. He was a witness to the will of Nathaniel Britton, of Staten Island.

1738, May 25, he transferred a piece of land, on Staten Island, to John Garret.

Issue:

- 53 Manassah Salter
- 54 Daniel Salter
- 55 Alice Salter
- 56 Thomas Salter
- 57 Elezor (Ebenezer?) Salter
- Perhaps others

23 John Stillwell, son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, was born, and probably died, on Staten Island.

In 1715, in the South Company, of Richmond County Militia, there was a John Stillwell, private, who I conceive is he. The name occurs twice, perhaps by accident, in this list. *New York State Historian's Report, 1896, Vol. I, p. 549.*

He received, in the will of his father, lands at Garrat's Hill, Middletown, N. J., and an interest in other lands not described, but located in this vicinity, however. I have never found any trace of him in New Jersey, and believe that he either sold his Garrat's Hill estate to his brother, Joseph, or that it fell to the latter upon the partition of his, (John's), land following his demise.

It is probable that he remained single, or at least left neither wife nor issue.

Administration upon his estate, was granted to his brother-in-law, Daniel Corsen, Esq., in 1757, but an objection was filed by Joseph Stillwell. This was answered by Corsen:

"The answer of Daniel Corsen Esq. to the Petition of Joseph Stilwell praying that the Letters of Administration lately granted to the said Daniel on the estate of John Stilwell may be repealed.

The said Daniel doth admit that the Administration of the personal estate of the said John Stilwell was lately committed to him but whether the letters for that purpose were irregularly issued he humbly submits the same being obtained in the following manner.

Some short time after the decease of the intestate the said Daniel being intermarried with Mary the sister of the said John Stilwell did apply to the Secretary's Office for Letters of Administration that due care might be taken of the said Intestate's estate.

That he was so far from having a design to ingross the whole Administration to himself that he did inform the Clerks of the office before the Letters issued and upon his application for the same that the intestate left a

*For further information see *Stillwell's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany, Vol. IV.*

brother (the said Joseph) who resided in the western part of Monmouth County in New Jersey and three sisters to wit, Alice, who resides also in that Province, Rebecca who resides there the greatest part of her time and Mary who is the wife of the said Daniel Corsen and resides in Richmond County within this Province.

And shortly after the said application the said Daniel was informed by the Clerk of the office that it was needless to issue Citations to the brother and sisters of the Intestate as they did not reside in this Province and that the Administration would be committed to his wife. But as she never had the small pox which then prevailed in this town the Administration was at length committed solely to the said Daniel Corsen who also says that he hath entered a caveat in the Secretary's office against granting any Letters of Administration on the said Intestate's estate to the said Joseph, Alice and Rebecca without the participation of his wife who he is advised is by law equally entitled to the same And this is all he has to offer in Answer to the Petition of the said Joseph Stilwell except a prayer that the present Letters may not be repealed until his wife can attend with safety to be joined in the Administration.

DANIEL CORSEN

New York, 9th Nov^r 1757

Albany Records, B. 85, p. 39.

24 Joseph Stillwell, Esq., son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, was born, on Staten Island, June 28, 1705, and early removed to Nutswamp, in Middletown, N. J., where he located on a tract of land of three or four hundred acres, which, tradition says, he bought from a widow, in Amboy, for £46. Despite this statement, I incline to the belief that the lands in question were derived from the Throckmortons, as part of his mother's inheritance, a full allusion to which occurs under the name of Thomas Stillwell, 16, his uncle.

He brought with him several servants, among whom was *Jake*, an old negro, who was installed as housekeeper, over his bachelor's hall. Thus he lived about seven years, to Dec. 28, 1728, when he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Shepherd, of Middletown, who was born May 2, 1708 (1709), and died Feb. 28, 1771. Funeral sermon preached by Abel Morgan Hebrews 2. Verse 9. (Winter Bible).

1728, Dec. 28, "to Joseph Stillwells; saw him married to Sarah Shephard at Thomas Shephards". *Mott's Diary, Cherry Hall Papers.*

The need of larger accommodations was felt, and he erected a large house on his Nutswamp estate, marked by an immense sycamore tree standing in front thereof. Successive generations have witnessed no change in the appearance of this tree and still, (1887), it stands outliving the house and all the descendants of the owner in the immediate vicinity. It attained its greatest size about 1751, when Betsey Watson went, at the age of eighteen, as the bride of John Stillwell, to the house of his father, and in her eighty-third year, in 1826, she could recognize no change. In 1880, Joseph Applegate, then ninety years old, said it was just as it was when he was a boy playing beneath its wide spread branches. Under and about the shade of this remarkable tree, General Clinton encamped; the other portion of the British Army, under Lord Cornwallis, being quartered on Garrat's Hill, then owned and occupied by John Stillwell, (son of Joseph), who had removed thither some time before.

The doom of this great old tree is now foreshadowed, (1899), for a fish hawk has singled it out for its home, and soon its boughs will be leafless.

Some years ago, the house built by Joseph Stillwell, was despoiled of its wings by the ravages of time, and thus shorn of its fine appearance, passed to other hands. It was occupied for some years by Elnathan Field, grandfather of the present Elnathan Field, who was succeeded in his occupancy by his daughter Lena Field, but falling still further into decay, it was abandoned, and finally, between 1855 and 1860, it was demolished.

The *first* grist mill, in Middletown, was erected between 1668 and 1670, upon the Town Brook, a stream which ran across the highway at the eastern end of the village, and discharged into Compton's Creek, which in turn discharged into the Bay. It was probably dammed close to the roadway, where the highway turns abruptly, in a southeasterly direction towards Red Bank. In this angle, the low meadow, surrounded by hills, was easily flooded, and a mill pond of considerable magnitude was easily created. On the elevated edge of this pond, and on this roadway just before it abruptly turned southwards, was erected the mill and residence of James Grover, the miller. This latter structure was an one and a half story house, which stood upon its original site until a few years ago, when, somewhat shorn in size, it was moved southerly and westerly a few hundred feet, by order of the owner of the property, Mary Louise Hendrickson, and since then, in a rapidly deteriorating condition, has done duty as a farmer's outhouse.

Other grist mills were erected as the growth and increasing needs of the town demanded. About 1720, Joseph Stillwell built one upon the Porrisy meadow, in the rear of his house, the remains of the dam being still visible. Porrisy Brook, which is now called McClees' Creek, discharges into the Navesink River, and, according to the late Edward Beekman, was so much larger and deeper than now, that it accommodated boats of light draught, for some distance from its mouth. Apparently, when Joseph Stillwell's mill fell into disuse, Porrisy Brook was dammed further down, and a new mill, Lufburrow's, was erected. Beekman further says that, in 1776, the blockading British fleet, at New York, bought flour here, probably meaning at the site of Stillwell's Mill.

1731, Mch. 18, his name first appears on the records of the town, as surety on the bond of Hannah Frost.

1732, 1736, 1737. He was collector of Assessments. *Second Volume, Middletown, N. J., Town Records.*

1735-1736. He was a juryman. *Freehold Records.*

1783755

1736, 1737, 1738. He was Overseer of the Poor.

1738, 1739, 1743, 1745, 1748, 1749. He was a Freeholder.

1752. He was appointed a Judge and Justice of the Peace, and so remained till his demise, in 1760. *Second Volume, Middletown, N. J., Town Records.*

From Holmes' Account Book.

1735 Aug-23 Joseph Stilwell To 1 Latch & Ketch 2/2—blotted Bu/h
ell Coar/c Salt 5/6 Chalk 2^b 3—?
3 Books Viz,—Lama/abaethani Secretarys Guide printed
in London a Boston Chatechi/m at 2/8

0-15- 9

1735 Sep ^t 8	Joſeph Stillwill Cr. by Ballance of Accp ^t .	1-16- 6
1735 Oct ^r , 13	Joſeph Stilwell To 1 ^{lb} of Allum & 2 ^{lb} of Copperaſs	0- 2- 4
1735/6 March 24	Joſeph Stillwell To a Quart Rum	0- 1- 4
1736 April 16	Joſeph Stillwell to 2 Yards fine Linnen at 7 ^s ; 6 ^d Muſlin $\frac{3}{4}$ Yard at 9 ^s . 6 ^d Oznabrigs 4 Yards at 22 ^d Pump nails 400 at 7 ^d 1 Piece of Bobbin 14 ^d & a Skein Thread 9 ^d	1-13- 2; $\frac{1}{2}$
1736 May 25	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 P ^r . Cards 5/ & 3 ^{lb} Allum at 12 ^d 8/ To 4 oz ^s . Indego at: 12 ^d . 1 paper of pins $\frac{1}{4}$ & tape 1/ 6/4	0- 4- 4
1736 Aug ^t 24	Joſeph Stillwell To $\frac{1}{4}$ li Powder 10 ^d Shott 2 " at 7 ^d Sugar 1 ^{lb} 7 ^d	0- 2- 7
1736 8 ^{ber} 21	Joſeph Stillwill To Goods for Mary Stillwell	0-16- 0
1736 9 ^{ber} 24	Joſeph Stillwell To 5 Pound Nails 5/ & 5 Quarts Rum & 2 Pound Sugar at 7 ^d	0-12- 4
1736 X ^{ber} 9	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 Gallon Rum 5/ Coat Buttons 2 Doz ⁿ at 18 ^d Veſt D ^o , at 9 ^d Mohair 4 Sticks	0-11- 6
1736/7 January 3	Joſeph Stillwell To 7 ^{lb} Logwood at 4 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$	0- 2- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1737 April 11	Joſeph Stillwell To 3 Pound Nails at 12 ^d & 1 Days vſe of y ^e Scow 3/	0- 6- 0
1737 June 11	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 Earthen Bole 2/	0- 2- 0
y ^e 14	To 2 pounds of nails at 12 ^d	0- 2- 0
1737 Aug ^t . 20	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 g ^{ll} . rum: 5/6	0- 5- 6
1737 Aug ^t 27	Joſeph Stillwell To $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{lb} . powder 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 ^{lb} . Shot: $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 P ^r . garters: 12 ^d	0- 3- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1737 Sep ^t . 17	Joſeph Stillwell To 2 g ^{lls} . rum at 5/6	0-11- 0
1737/8 March: 8	Joſeph Stillwell 1 Comb. 7 ^d .	0- 0- 7
1738 April 5	William Hoffmire To goods for John Pitney & Jo- ſiah Halstead	4- 0- 0
	To 1 q ^t rum: 1/6 for Joſeph Stillwell	0- 1- 6
13	To 1 q ^t rum	0- 1- 6
1738 May 19 th :	Joſeph Stillwel To 1 y ^d . Linnen: 3/9	0- 3- 9
1738 June 6	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 q ^t rum: 1/6	0- 1- 6
1738 June 24	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 ^{lb} . brimſtone: 12 ^d	0- 1- 0
26	To 9 q ^{ts} . rum: at 4/6 p ^r q ^{ll} .	0-10- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1738 July 15	Joſeph Stillwell To 9 ^{lb} . Cotten at: 1/8 & 1 P ^r . Cards: 5/: 20/ To 4 oz Indego at: 10 ^d : & 4 ^{lb} . redwood at: 4 ^d 4/8 To 2 papers of pins: 218 & 4 neck-laces: 2/ 4/8 To $\frac{1}{2}$ y ^d Callico: 2/1 q ^r . paper: 1/8 & 2 ^{lb} . Shu- gar: 1/6 5/2	1- 4- 6
18	To one q ^t rum: 1/3 Dd Samuel Hoffmire	0- 1- 3
1738 July 24	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 pocket bottle 3 ^d	
25	To 2 gallons of moloſſes at: 2/3 4/6	0- 4- 9
1738 Aug ^t . 16	Joſeph Stillwell To 1 ^{lb} . powder: 3/3 & 4 ^{lb} : Shot at: 7 ^d	0- 5- 7

1738 Sep ^t . 1	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 q ^t . rum:	0- 1- 3
1738 Novm ^{br} . 8	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1/2 bus ^l . Salt 1/6	
10	To one q ^t . rum 1/3 Dd Ja ^s . Conner 1/3	0- 2- 9
1738 Novm ^{br} . 14 ^h	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 bus ^l . Salt	0- 3- 0
1738 Novm ^{br} . 17	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 hat: 5/ & 1/2 ^{lb} . Shugar: 4 ^d & 1 ^{lb} . Ginger 10 ^d	0- 6- 2
1738 Nov ^r . 22	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 y ^d Lute tring: 8/ & 1 y ^d ribbon: 1/ Left to pay for 1 bayson: 2/6	0- 9- 0 0- 2- 6
1738/9 Jan ^{ry} 15	Jo/eph Stillwell To 2 ^{lb} . nails: 2/2	0- 2- 2
1738/9 Feb ^{ry} 20	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1/2 bus ^l . Salt: 1/6 .	0- 1- 6
1738/9 Aug ^t . 24	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 bever hat 35/	1-15- 0
1738/9 May: 12	Jo/eph Stillwell To 1 g ^{ll} . rum: 5/	0- 5- 0
1738/9 May 19	Jo/eph Stillwell To 3 g ^{lls} . rum at: 5/ 15/ To 6 ^{lb} . Shugar at: 8 ^d 1 ^{lb} . nails: 1/& 1/2 ^{lb} . Allspice: 1/2:	6/2 1- 1- 2
June 8	To 1 Bottle 7 ^d	0- 0- 7

Joseph Stillwell became a very prominent and influential man in the community in which he resided, ably conducting the greater part of the town's and his neighbors' business affairs.

It has been transmitted that he was "a very good man with a very big paunch".

Many of the domestic and legal papers of Joseph Stilwell, Esq., were in existence until a few years ago, when Mrs. Welch, of West 24th Street, New York City, who owned them, grew tired of "the litter", and had them thrown into the fire, much to her later regret. She had still his fine old china punch bowl, and her sister had an old hammered brass kettle, which came from his estate; and in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell are deeds and bonds, dated 1753 and 1754, made by him, as also several papers relating to his estate, signed by his administrators, John Stillwell, his son, and Sarah Stillwell, his widow.

Joseph Stillwell signed his name "Joseph Stilwell"—with three l's, and no crossing of the letter *t*, which distinguishes him from other Joseph's of the name.

Joseph Stillwell, Esq., died, intestate, Nov. 12, 1760, and his funeral sermon was preached by Abel Morgan from Philipians 1, Verse 23. Dec. 11, 1760, letters of administration were granted to his wife, Sarah, and to his eldest son John Stillwell, yeoman. Edward Taylor, Gent., bondsman. Amount of bond £1000. Sarah Stillwell signed by her mark; John Stillwell and Edward Taylor with signatures. He left a large personal and landed estate, the origin of which has been alluded to. The Garrat's Hill property, upon which he seated his son John, during his lifetime, probably fell to him, as heir to his brother John Stillwell, of Staten Island.

1760, Dec. 11. Summons, Thomas Boone, Governor, to the widow Sarah Stillwell and her son, to exhibit inventory of the estate of Jos. Stillwell, dec^d, and account before Feb. 18, next. *Wills, Trenton, N. J., Liber G., p. 360.*

1761, June 2. John and Sarah Stillwell (mother and son) sold to Edward Stephenson land at Middletown, N. J., which, Oct. 11, 1785, Rebecca Stephenson, his executrix, joined by Cornelius Stephenson, farmer, and Rebecca his wife, and William Mount and Rebecca his

wife, heirs of said Edward Stephenson, sell the above land to Samuel Fraunces, of New York City. *Freehold, N. J. Deeds.*

Being a worker Joseph Stillwell's wife expected much enthusiasm from her daughter-in-law, and often exclaimed in disgust that John would be a ruined man for marrying a girl with only a "store education", who of course could not be expected to manage a house and a farm. As spinning was then universal, she was expected to spin as much as the old lady could card, and she was kept exceeding busy. When the youngsters would not behave themselves, it was the old lady's custom to capture them and lift them inside a large hogshead so that work could not be interfered with, and there they might scream by the hour and no attention be paid to them, for the old lady was a great disciplinarian, and one not to be thwarted. Withal she was a much loved and respected mother, who labored earnestly for all about her.

1762, Dec. 30, "for the consideration of the rent of three hundred pounds, to be yearly paid, and for sundry other good causes and valuable considerations", Sarah Stillwell, widow of Joseph, conveyed to her eldest son John, her dower rights. On the same day he executed a bond, in the sum of £600, to provide his mother with "good and sufficient house room and firewood in the house where he shall dwell with suitable entertainment of victuals and drink", as long as she shall remain a widow to his deceased father. *Original papers in possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.*

"My mother's ancestors came from England and settled on Staten Island. My great-grand-father John Stillwell, married Rebecca Throckmorton. She was the daughter of one of the Proprietors of New Jersey. They had a number of children, and their son Joseph settled at Middletown. He was my grandfather and married Sarah Shepherd, Dec. 28, 1728. They had thirteen children, Deborah, Rebecca, Catharine, Sarah, John, Catharine, Mary and Anna, twins, Thomas, Elizabeth, Lydia, Daniel, Joseph; seven of the daughters married and three of the sons. Now the name Stillwell is extinct in Middletown. Joseph Stillwell my mother's youngest brother, married and removed to Kentucky, had twelve children, then removed to Noosark, in Arkansas, where he died. He was Judge of the Court and in good circumstances". *Letter of Eleanor Garret, daughter of the Rev. David Jones and Ann Stillwell, to Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, Pa., about 1845.*

At another time she wrote: "I have a written record of my mother's family", about which Mr. Horatio Gates Jones says: "When I visited my Aunt Ellen, in Aug., 1845, I never thought about that 'written record.' The fact is I was then a mere sciolist, had not taste for such researches and thus no doubt, that paper has been lost or has been forgotten by such of her family as may have got it, when the venerable saint departed this life."

Issue:

- 58 Deborah Stillwell, born July 22, 1730; died 1793, says Winter Bible.
- 59 Rebecca Stillwell, born Mch. 10, 1731-2.
- 60 Catharine Stillwell, born Feb. 15, 1732-1733; died May 18, 1739.
- 61 Sarah Stillwell, born Feb. 23, 1734-5; died Feb. 28, 1771.
- 62 John Stillwell, born Nov. 25, 1737.

- 63 Catharine Stillwell (2nd), born May 12, 1740.
- 64 Mary Stillwell }
- 65 Anna Stillwell } twins, born May 14, 1742.
- 66 Thomas Stillwell, born June 12, 1744; probably died young.
- 67 Elizabeth Stillwell, born Aug. 23, 1746.
- 68 Lydia Stillwell, born July 23, 1748; died 1757.
- 69 Daniel Stillwell, born Jan. 22, 1750.
- 70 Joseph Stillwell, born Mch. 3, 1752.

From a Bible, in the possession of James and John R. Montgomery, 127-129 Water Street, New York City. Also from a Bible in the possession of Miss Clara H. Thomas, 16 East 48th St., New York City.

25 Daniel Stillwell, son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, inherited lands in New Jersey from his father, but probably sold them to his brother Joseph. He apparently remained upon Staten Island, and was probably the following individual:

Daniel Stillwell, a school teacher on Staten Island, died suddenly from food lodging in his larynx. He resided most of the time at New Dorp, but also at various other places upon the Island. He married, prior to 1730, Maria Poillon, and if this person be proven to be Daniel Stillwell, 25, then his demise occurred prior to 1757, as set forth in Corsen's petition. I am not unmindful of the fact, however, that Daniel Stillwell, 25, may, from the similarity of names given his children, be the son of Jeremiah Stillwell, 17.

The will of Jaques Poillon, of Staten Island, written 1732, and proved 1733, mentioned: his daughter Mary, wife of Daniel Stillwell, and nominated, as his executors, his wife Judith Poillon, John Le Count and Nicholas Stillwell. *New York Wills, Liber 12.*

The issue of Daniel Stillwell and Maria Poillon, as given by William Ward Stillwell, was:

- 71 Jeremiah Stillwell
- 72 John Stillwell
- 73 James Stillwell; Jaques Stillwell baptised Mch. 26, 1738. Judith Bodin a witness.
 Dutch Church Records, Staten Island, New York. Judith Bodin was Maria Poillon's step-mother.
- 74 Mary Stillwell married John Moore
- 75 Abraham Stillwell, who resided with his uncle David Latourette
 He had also:
- 76 Daniel Stillwell baptised Apr. 4, 1736, Judith Bodin, a witness, in the Dutch Church, Staten Island.
- 77 Francyntje Stillwell baptised June 7, 1731, in the Dutch Church, Staten Island.

It is my belief that Jeremiah Stillwell, 71, was he who married, by license dated Oct. 31, 1763, Yetty, Hettee or Hellitje, daughter of Peter Poillon. He was described as a wheelwright, resident of Staten Island, and his bondsman was James Poillon. They had Peter, born Apr. 30, 1764, and baptised, in St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island, June 3, following, and Rebecca, baptised Oct. 30, 1766.

John Stillwell, 72, was he who probably married Olly Taylor, Sept. 15, 1757. They were residents of Staten Island. *St. Andrew's Church Records, Staten Island*.

Daniel Stillwell, 76, was probably he who had wife Ariantje, by whom he had Susannah, baptised July 18, 1762, and Jeremiah, born Dec. 1, 1763. *St. Andrew's Church Records, Staten Island*.

26 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, was unmarried in 1724, when her father's will was made, and was probably one of the three youngest children, for whom he provided trustees. She probably married Daniel Seabrook. In 1743 and 1746, Daniel Seabrook was one of the witnesses to the wills of Richard and Mercy (Sands) Stillwell, 13. In her brother, Richard Stillwell's, will, 1748, she was called the widow Seabrook. She probably had no issue by this marriage. For further information regarding the Seabrooks, see *Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*.

Mary Stillwell married, second, Daniel Corsen, Gent., who was her co-executor in her brother Richard Stillwell's will. Daniel Corsen was born in 1714 (?) and died Jan. 26, 1761. He was a man of wealth and distinction. In 1739, he was the Clerk of Richmond County. Between the date of her brother Richard Stillwell's will, 1748, and November, 1757, she had become the wife of Corsen, for administration was granted him, Daniel Corsen, on the estate of her brother John Stillwell, lately deceased. If she were the mother of any of Corsen's children, which seems likely, her marriage to Mr. Corsen must have taken place prior to 1753.

1758, Sept. 17, Cornelius Corsen, son of Daniel Corsen, and Elizabeth Bogert, was baptised, on Staten Island, with Daniel Corsen and Maria Stillwell, as sponsors.

Mary Stillwell was evidently a woman of business capacity, for she was appointed an executrix in her brother Richard Stillwell's will, and to a like position, in the will of her father-in-law, Christian Corsen, who died January, 1766. Christian Corsen was a son of Capt. Cornelius Corsen, Gent., of Staten Island, who died in 1693, who was a son of Cornelius Petersen Vroom, by his wife Tryntje Hendricks, of Brooklyn, 1656.

Issue; probable:

78 Daniel Corsen	}	baptised Nov. 7, 1753; witnesses: Gerardus Beekman and Maria Beekman, by Neeltje Corsen; Cornelius Corsen and Anna Croesen. <i>Dutch Church Records, Staten Island</i> .
79 Richard Corsen		
80 Anna Corsen		

27 Alice Stillwell, daughter of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, was probably another of the three children for whom he appointed trustees, She was single when her father's will was written in 1724.

In 1757, the date of the Corsen petition, she resided in the Province of New Jersey. She probably married, and it may have been to an Emmons, though whence the suggestion came I can not now recall.

28 Dr. Richard Stillwell, son of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born, in the City of New

York, in the year 1710. His youth was spent there, but it is more than likely, as medical schools were not extant in his day in this city, that he went abroad to acquire the knowledge of his future profession. He commenced the practice of medicine in Middletown, N. J., about 1736. In 1748, he was residing in New York City, when he was admitted a Freeman, but sometime prior to 1752, he was again in practice in Middletown. He became very successful and enjoyed more than local repute, for he was summoned long distances as a consultant.

1749-50, March, he, as consulting physician, with Dr. Stephen Tallman, as family physician, attended Daniel Seabrook, Esq., a gentleman living at Shrewsbury, N. J., who died intestate.

Among the administrators' accounts, appear the bills rendered by these worthies:

To William Weakfield for nursing and attendance in sickness, 41 days, at 3 shillings per day	£6.3.0
To Dr. Tallman for medical services, in part	£24.1.0
To Dr. Richard Stillwell in full	£14.7.2

Certainly these bills do not suffer in comparison with those of the present day.

His outlays were considerable. On the books of an unknown merchant, of Shrewsbury, in 1750, his bills for rum, thread, handkerchiefs, shalloon, ozenbrigs, bottles, molasses, buckles, thimbles, "seizers," hinges, and cambric were sufficient to eat up a good income.

On Holmes' Account Book, Middletown, N. J., Richard and Mary Stillwell had joint accounts, in 1737; Richard Stillwell had individual accounts in the years 1735, 1737, and March, 1738, and Mary Stillwell had an individual account in 1736.

On an old carpenter's account book, in my possession, he had a great deal of service rendered in 1767, 1769 and 1770, probably in the erection of new buildings.

Dr. Richard Stillwell appears in the Assessment Roll, of Middletown, 1761, for £0.10.5, plus £1.13.8.

Dr. Stillwell's name occasionally occurs in the Middletown Town Records, but he took small part in public affairs.

1753. Dr. Richard Stillwell, Edward Taylor and Sylvanus Grover were elected Assessors for the Poor Rate, of Middletown.

The following evidence given in law suits shows that Dr. Stillwell was a tenacious man in upholding his rights:

Writ to Sheriff, of Burlington Co., to cause to be replevied unto Richard Stilwell, one certain Negro Man named James Hulse, alias Squix, being the Property of said Stilwell, which Joshua Anderson detains, and summon said Anderson before next Supream Court, at City of Perth Amboy, on third Tuesday in March next, to answer unto Richard Stilwell, wherefore he took the said negro & detained him.

Thomas Boone, Esq^r, Captain General & Governor in Chief, at Perth Amboy, Feb. 9, 1st of George III.

P. KEARNY, atty.

JONATHAN DEARE, Cl^k.

To I (or J.) SHINN, Sheriff.

No. 33660, Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.

Uper frechold } Then granted a fummonf for Doc: Richard Stillwell against Mr. fm¹¹ Rogerf for £5-0-0.
 Monmouth County } Damage to appear before me at my *one* houle on y^e 9^d Inftant. Mr. Rogerf Came to me
 July 2^d, 1743 } before y^e day of tryell & told me y^e Doetor had no liberty from him to fow wheat on his
 ground in allenftown, nor from any other perfon vnder him & Defired that y^e tryel might be adiornd vntill y^e

14 Infant, which was accordingly done; and pursuant to y^e adiornment, Mr. Rogerf Came to me some hour before y^e time appointed for tryel & told me he had leased y^e Doe^{tr}f wheat for rent which he said he would not Come to tryel but Did not offer to proue his allegationf. y^e Doct^r appeared at y^e time appointed for tryel & Infilted that y^e Cause might be Brought on or Judgment againft Mr. Rogerf not appearing. I adJourned the tryel to allentown, there to have a hearing y^e next day and I wrote to mr. Rogerf to acquaint him thearewith, which notice was proued he had at y^e time of tryel. y^e Doct^r appeared but mr. Rogerf did not appear. y^e Doct^r proued vnder sd Rogerf hand in writting that he had given y^e Doct^r full Liberty to plow and sowe on y^e lott of land whereon y^e wheat grew that if fully Contented therewith & sd Doct^r proued by y^e wife of Johnshaw he had leaue from hur to whome y^e land was leased for a year. . . . [missing]. y^e sd Rogerf Refused to let y^e sd Doct^r to haruest y^e wheat tho he sent Benja allen for that purpose. y^e sd allen vpon oath said he beleaued there was twenty bushels of it or vwardf for which I gaue Judgment in favour of y^e plentif for y^e sume of three poundf proek and Costf of sute £ 0-10-5.

november y^e 21, 1743. I granted Exeeution thereon againft mr. Rogerf for y^e aboue sumef.

December y^e 13^d, 1743. Mr. Rogerf aplyed for an apeal & granted and Entered by y^e Clark of y^e Court of Quarter session in & [for the] County of monmoth. Mr. Rogerf being thrice Called in open Court to *procute* y^e appeal or y^e appeal afore to be Dismit Mr. Rogerf not appearing, y^e Court ordered y^e appeal afore sd to be Dismit which was accordingly done.

Signed RICHARD STEVENf, Justice.

Writ to Richard Stevens [?], Esq^r, "one of our Justices as well our Peace, in our County of Monmouth", that all the papers etc., in the judgment granted against Samuel Rogers in favor of Richard Stillwell, be brought before the court at Perth Amboy, on the third Tuesday of March next. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq^r, Chief Justice, at City of Burlington, 8th Nov., 17th of George II. COXE, atty. HORNE, Cl^k.

Endorsed: "Allowed february y^e 15 1743 JN^o: ALLEN." No. 37991, *Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.*

1756. Richard Stillwell sued Ann, executrix of Samuel Dennis, for £241.

1757. Richard Stillwell sued Joseph Wardell for £20.

1758. Richard Stillwell sued Tho^s Brinley, administrator of Mary Leonard.

In 1736, he married Mary, daughter of Obadiah Bowne, Esq., (by his wife Elizabeth Longfield), who was born May 22, 1712, and died Feb. 22, 1743, leaving him three children, who are mentioned in their grandfather Bowne's will. In 1752, Mch. 24, he was licensed to marry Lydia Leonard, of Shrewsbury. The bond was signed by Richard Stillwell, of Middletown, himself, Mary Stillwell, presumably his daughter, as witness, and by Samuel Leonard, of Shrewsbury, a relative of his prospective wife.

His death occurred Feb. 27, 1773, and his remains were interred by the side of his first wife, in the yard of the defunct Presbyterian Church, Middletown, N. J. The memory of both is commemorated by well preserved and quaintly carved brown stones:*

Here lyeth the body of Dr. Richard Stillwell, died Feb. 27, 1773, aged about 63 years.

Mary, wife of Dr. Richard Stillwell and daughter of Obadiah and Elizabeth Bowne, died Feb. 22, 1743, aged 30,9,0.

*These stones I had removed, Dec. 5, 1916, to my plot in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J. The graveyard was in a state of growing dilapidation and the stones were in danger of being lost or destroyed. At the same time there were removed the tombstones of Mary Stillwell, their daughter, Capt. John Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, Eden Burrowes and Capt. Abraham Watson. There were practically no remains. The mould that represented each was reverently collected and placed in boxes and interred beneath their respective headstones in their new location.

After his death trouble arose between his widow and his daughter Mary, who charged her step-mother with suppressing her father's will, and obtaining fraudulent letters of administration. Suit was brought and the case ordered to be tried May 14, 1774. *Liber 16, p. 184, Trenton, N. J., Records.*

1774, Jan. 14. Mary Stilwill, daughter of Doctor Richard Stilwill, late of Monmouth County, says testator made a will and that she is a devisee and legatee and that said will is in the hands of Lydia Stilwill, wife of Richard Stilwill, testator, and has been seen in her possession since his death, and that she, Lydia, is one of the executors, and that she has been cited to present will for probate, and neglected to do so, and that Lydia has fraudulently informed and obtained from His Excellency, an order to have administration committed to her as if testator had died intestate.

Ordered that Mary appear in Court at Burlington, Friday 4th Feb., 10 a.m., to show cause why administration should not be granted to Lydia.

1774, Jan. 26, Lydia Stilwill, widow of Doctor Richard Stilwill, late of Mon. Co, represents to court that pursuant to order of court made 14 of this month, (Jan.), has been endeavouring to prepare for hearing on 4th Feb., next, in support that administration should be committed to her on estate of Richard Stilwill, and owing to inclemency of weather and witnesses scattered, she is unable to appear on 4th of Feb., next, and asks time.

Ordered that *Mary Stilwill* appear at Burlington, Saturday 14th of May, at 10 a.m., to show why administration should not be granted to Lydia, and orders Lydia to serve copy of this on Mary.

"At a Bu^{fine}s of shewing Cause" why administration of Richard Stilwill's estate, late of Mon. Co., should not be grated to Lydia Stilwill, Relict of testator. Mary Stilwill, daughter of R. Stilwill, by counsel, says there is a will and that said Lydia has had it in her possession since death of testator; which Lydia acknowledges.

Lydia ordered to produce will at Court 13th of June "next".

Dated May 16th. Date of year on back, 1774.

At a Bu^{fine}s of Proving Will of Richard Stilwill, late of Mon. Co., June 13, 1774.

Lydia Stilwill, Widow of Richard Stilwill, having brought in Original Writing purporting to be a will, and Lydia says she is not now provided with such proof as she expects to *shew* in apposition to the admission of the will nor with council to state objections, asks for farther Time; granted to Tuesday 26 July next, to be held at Court House, Freehold, Mon. Co., 8 a.m.

CHA^s PETTIT Surrogate.

The will which caused so much trouble was finally probated in 1792:

Will of Richard Stillwell, of Middletown Township, Monmouth County, N. J., mentioned:

wife Lydia; children Gershom, Mercy, Mary and Catharine; his house and lot in New York City; home, farmland, at Waycake, and same in Shrewsbury Township, N. J., and personal property. Executors: his wife, Thomas Hartshorne and Robert Hartshorne. Witnesses: Sarah Hartshorne, Elizabeth Hartshorne, (who at date of proof was wife of Robert Bowne, of New York City, merchant), and Richard Hartshorne. Written Sept. 21, 1772; proved Apr. 16, 1792. *Calendar of Wills, Albany, N. Y.*

Monmouth Co. May term, 14th of George III.

Peter schenck, A/signee of James Kelsey, complains of Lydia Stillwell, Executrix of will of Rich^d stillwell, dec^d, in Custody, of a plea unto him for £400. Whereas Richard Stillwell, in his life time, on the 3rd of Mch., 1764, at Freehold, Mon. Co., by a writing obligatory, became indebted to said Kelsey for above amount; afterwards, on 10th Sept., 1765, at Freehold, assigned to Schenck.

W. TAYLOR, atty. for plaintiff.

[On the back]: Richard Stillwell, of Middletown, Mon. Co., binds himself to James Kelsey, of same place, in the sum of £400.

Dated 3rd Mch., 1764.

Condition of bond: if Richard Stillwell pays to said James Kelsey £200, on 1st of July next, this to be null and void.

No witnesses. .

Signed RICH^d /TILLWELL.

Lydia Stillwel, Ex^r of Richard Stillwel, dec^d, by Elias Boudinot, her attorney, says that James Kelsy did not assign on Sept. 10, "year aforesaid", Books, vouchers & securities to Peter Schenk, for good of creditors & has no power to recover in his own name the £400 alledged, because Richard Stillwell in his life did pay the £200 mentioned in the bond to James Kelsey & that she will give evidence of moneys disbursed & given for use & request of James Kelsey by Richard Stillwell in his lifetime & also evidence of moneys owing to the said Testator Riehard Stillwell "as well on a certain bond & mortgage given by . . . James Kelsy to one Robert Morrel & by said Morrell assigned to said Richard Stillwell as by a certain instrument given by Kelsy to Richard Stillwell under date of Mch. 3, 1764".

Writ to Judges of inferior Court of Common Pleas, at Freehold, Mon. Co., that the Body of Lydia Stillwel, Executrix of Richard Stilwell, deceased, in our Prison, be conducted before us, at Burlington, on the Second Tuesday of May next, "to consider of her this Behalf".

FREDERICK SMYTH, E/q^r, Chief Justice, at Perth Amboy, Apr. 9th, 14th of George III.

BOUDINOT, atty. MORGAN, Cl^k.

Acquiescence of above & that Lydia Stillwell was arrested. Leonard, Cl^k of Inf. Court of Common Pleas.
No. 38034, Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.

A branch of the Leonards* moved from Monmouth County to New York City. To these Lydia (Leonard) Stillwell, was probably closely allied, for from this time on, she became a resident of New York, and died there, in 1793. She was interred in Trinity Churchyard, New York City, where a stone erected to her memory and marked thus, stands:

"Lydia Stillwell, relict of Dr. Rich^d Stillwell of Middletown, N. J., who departed this life, July 15, 1793, aged 73 years".**

Her will was written Apr. 15, 1795 and proved June 11, 1800.

Therein she set forth that she was Lydia Stillwell, of New York, late of Middletown, N. J., widow, and mentioned her late husband Dr. Richard Stillwell; her daughter Mercy, wife of John Ferrars, merchant, of New York, and her son Gershom Stillwell. John Ferrars was made executor. Witnesses: Elizabeth Martin and Balthazar De Hart.

Liber 43, p. 245, New York Wills.

Issue, by first wife:

- 81 Mary Stillwell
- 82 Richard Stillwell; died young.
- 83 John Stillwell; died young.

*The following epitaphs are from Trinity Churchyard, New York City:

Deborah, widow of Sanuel Leonard, formerly of Shrewsbury, N. J., died, Feb. 13, 1800, aged 60 years.

Hannah, relict of Thomas Leonard, died, July 29, 1820, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Leonard, died, July 29, 1820, aged 45 years.

Thomas Leonard, born, in Shrewsbury, N. J., 1740; died, at New York, May 31, 1816.

**This date of death must be incorreet, for her will is dated New York, Apr. 15, 1795, and proved June 11, 1800. Between these dates she must have died. It has been suggested that in a recutting of the inscription the figures 1798, were made to read 1793, by accident. The date is now underground.



MAJOR THOMAS CLARKE

Painted by John Wollaston. Original portrait owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.

Issue, by second wife:

84 Dr. Gershom Stillwell, of Keyport, N. J.

85 Millicent Stillwell; died in infaney.

86 Augusta Stillwell; died young.

87 Meroy Stillwell, wife of John Ferrars, merchant, of New York.

They had echildren: William Ferrars

Augusta Ferrars

29 Mary Stillwell, oldest daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born Aug. 17, 1714. She married, October, 1745, Capt. Thomas Clarke, a gentleman considerably older than herself, who died leaving a large estate. Capt. Clarke was born Aug. 11, 1692, and was well along in years when he allied himself to the Stillwells.

Twitted and told that he was something of a fool to get caught so late in life, he bristled up and with aerbity said, "*the Clarkes Sir never reach their prime Sir till they touch sixty.*" As he lived to see his five echildren arrive at age, there was apparently some truth in his statement.

In 1750, Capt. Clarke bought a fine piece of property on Manhattan Island, on the shores of the Hudson, between 23rd and 28th Streets, which he ealled "Chelsea," a name he deemed appropriate for the retreat of an old soldier, and upon which he erected a house. This house took fire while he lay bed-ridden, and it was with diffieulty he was rescued and carried to an adjoining residencee. After his death, his widow erected another house in lieu of the one destroyed. It stood between 8th and 9th Avenues and 22nd and 23rd Streets, and when first built was two stories high. During the Revolution, Mrs. Clarke and her daughters continued to reside in this house having been advised "to stiek by the property." At the death of Mrs. Clarke, when the house eame into the possession of Bishop Moore and his wife, another story was added to it. While residing here during the Revolution, a number of American soldiers were billeted upon them, which caused them much distress, till one of the offieers represented the matter to General Washington, who personally rode to the house and gave orders by which the family were relieved from the American troops. Before the troops were withdrawn, a British vessel, on the Hudson, fired a shot, the ball entering the house, fortunately injured no one, but the indentation made in a partition remained for years. Mrs. Clarke was at the time absent from home, and as she was returning in her ehaise, a Yankce soldier meeting her said "Mrs. Clarke the British have fired a shot into your house." "Thank *you* for that," she said. When the British took possession of New York, a number of Hessians were quartered in and about her house, whose commanding offieer proved to be so gentlemanly and polite that he beecame a favorite with the family. He used to tell the young ladies that he had heard of their dread of having him come into their house, but that he was only the more determined to get into the family that he might provc to them the injustice of their apprehensions. *Personal communication to Dr. John E. Stillwell from Mr. Clement C. Moore.*

.. "an American soldier, Captain Thomas Clarke, a veteran officer of the Provineial service, who had done some very pretty fighting in the old French war, gave the name of Chelsea to his country-seat—a modest

estate on the shores of the Hudson, between two and three miles north of the town of New York. And he chose this name, he said, because the home to which he gave it was to be the retreat of an old soldier in the evening of his days. So nice a touch was there of the fanciful and the poetic in the selection of such a name at a period—'twas in the year 1750—when neither poetry nor fancy had become rooted in American soil, that one's heart warms towards this gentle warrior in the certainty that he must have possessed a subtler and a finer nature than fell to the lot of most men of his country and his time.

There is yet another touch of pathos in the fact that the Captain, after all, did not die in this retreat which he had hoped would shelter him until the end. While his last illness was upon him his home was burned to the ground, and he himself was but barely saved from burning with it by rescuing neighbors, who carried him to a near-by farm-house—where he and Death came presently to terms.

When all was over, Mistress Molly Clarke, the Captain's widow, being a capable and energetic woman still in her prime, set herself to the work of rebuilding; and found, no doubt, some measure of comfort and solace in being thus busily employed. The house then built was a large square structure of two stories, standing upon the crest of a little hill which sloped gently to the river-side, a hundred yards or so away. In relation to the present City Plan, the house stood two hundred feet or therabouts west of the present Ninth Avenue, with its northern corner on the southern line of Twenty-third Street.

Mistress Molly, I fancy, had a fair allowance of peppery energy. When the Revolutionary war came on she had the pluck to remain—with her two pretty daughters—in her country-house, although the house was at no great distance from the American fortified camp. To her sore vexation, a squad of Continentals was billeted upon her; and her distress was so reasonable that the officer in command—who, likely enough, had daughters of his own at home, and so was tenderly considerate of her proper motherly alarm—made a report of the matter to the commanding general. A good deal was going on just then to engross this general's attention; but, being a Virginian and a gentleman, he found time to ride over to Chelsea—on that famous white horse which curvets so dashingly in the background of Trumbull's picture—that he might express to Madam Clarke his regret that she had been troubled, and at the same time assure her that her trouble was at an end. Truly, it was very handsomely done!

While the American forces still were in possession of the island, and before the billet on Chelsea had been withdrawn, an English frigate stood up the river one day to give her crew practical exercise at the guns, and in the course of her firing pitched a shot fairly into Mrs. Clarke's dwelling; which shot hurt nobody, but made necessary some patch-work carpentering that ever afterwards showed where the ball had come cracking along. Mistress Molly happened to be abroad when this bit of military inevitability occurred; and her first news of it was from one of her billet of soldiers whom she met as she was driving home, and who hailed her briskly with the announcement: 'The British have fired a shot into your house, Mrs. Clarke!' To which her ladyship replied instantly, and with a not unreasonable bitterness: 'Thank *you* for that!' and so drove homeward in a fine temper in her chaise.

Mistress Molly was near half a century behind her Captain in the eternal march. She died in the year 1802. At her death the dwelling together with a part of the estate, passed to Bishop Moore and his wife; and by them, in the year 1813, was conveyed to the late Clement C. Moore, their son. Upon coming into possession of this last-named gentleman another story was added to the house, and cellars were dug beneath the old foundation: in which reconstructed form the mansion remained standing—within its terraced and beautiful grounds, at a considerable elevation above the street level—until about forty years ago. Possibly this old house was more picturesque than it was comfortable. Certainly its owner did not seem greatly to regret its loss. To his brief history of the property, from which the facts given above are extracted, he added the curt statement that when 'the corporation of the city ordered a bulkhead to be built along the river-front it was thought advisable, if not absolutely necessary to dig down the whole place and throw it into the river; when, of course the old house was destroyed'."

In Old New York, by Thomas A. Janvier, 1894, pp. 167-171.



MARY STILLWELL, WIFE OF MAJOR THOMAS CLARKE
Painted by John Wollaston. Original portrait owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



THE CLARKE HOUSE AT CHELSEA
From Valentine's Manual

Mrs. Clarke's loyalty to the American cause was much questioned, and her policy was doubtless rather one of prudence than of affection for the struggling country. Her children, however, with the impetuosity of youth, were more outspoken, and finally, because of their utterances, were dubbed the "Tory brood."

Mrs. Clarke was a capable business woman and looked well to her affairs. The following letters, which amply attest this fact, are fine examples of exquisite penmanship and colonial diction, and match in these qualities those written by her mother, and her sisters, Elizabeth and Catharine. I have several written by her, in 1775, at Chelsea, and have seen many others.

For

Me/s^r. Samuel & Asher Holmes

In Freehold.

Chelsea, Near New York, June 21st, 1775.

Sir:—

Young Mr. Lawrence was here the 16th instant and desired Mr. Clark to put your bond in suit, adding withall it was necessary, and that he had administered on your brother Jame's Estate. he is also of opinion that the Land mortgage[d] for security is not sufficient for the money. how matters [are] among yourselves I know not but thought it convenient to acquaint you therewith and that I had refused to comply with his request, Hoping you and your brother Asher were sufficient to answer my demand even if the Land fell short. now I am writing to beg the favour you will remember the interest as soon as may be convenient for I am like to be . . . [embarrassed]. I beg I may hear from you soon. your brother Gershom through whom this comes will be a proper channel of conveyance. My Love to all your family and believe me your friend to serve

MARY CLARKE

P.S. Since I wrote above I have thought proper to direct your brother & you jointly Least there should be another of the name and fall into the wrong hands.

Collo: Asher Holmes, Middletown,
favor of Mr. Johnson East Jersey.

Dear Sir:—

I rec'd your letter that acknowledged the receipt of— I wrote on the subject of busine/s, whercin you inform me . . . would be advantage to you to dispose of your state Notes . . . Spring and then you intended to do it and le/s on your debt with one, which would be very pleasing and acceptable to me. my son's great demands upon me has drove me to Straights I Never felt before and am still under heavy engagements on His Ace^t. you know our publick affairs have in them a good deal of uncertainty. our wisest and best Men among us have dissuaded me from having anything to do with their State Notes, having had some thoughts of getting some to lay by, am quite beat [?] of by their advice. as greatly it concerns you to know this, and though your Hopes and Expectations may be too sanguine at this time to give Credit to this, time may show your error. had I a right I would advise you to dispose of them as soon as possible. when we make paper money its thought they will fall in their value, as their is a great Call for them at present it would be prudent in not too much risque. Could you make it convenient to oblige me with some money now or a little Hence I would make it worth your while for my wants are great, I am

Your friend to serve

MARY CLARKE

Chelsea, January 3, 1786.

A letter left with Mr. Johnson will come safe to my hands.

Collo: Asher Holmes,

Middletown, New York

No. 46 Broadway.

Sir,

before these troublous times began I had the satisfaction of hearing from you year by year in relation to my demand on you, but during them have suffered [as] heavy Inconveniencies [as] I could without a supply of the least sort from any friend whatsoever. Hunger & Cold, from the high price of provisions and wood, have stared me full in the face. those days being gone and peace & plenty having happily Succeeded them, I had hope with that change to have Seen or heard from you as Usual, but to my no small surprise maney months have Roll'd away without the least notice on your part, at which I am rather concerned. you could not but know that on the decease of my husband, debts must Come In and family affairs Settled with respect to distribution of his Estate Among his Children. I hope this will not offend you (for its not my desire it should) that I Inform you, you are to Settle with Mr. Budenot for whats coming to the Estate from your bond & mortgage, except you please to prevent it by coming to me and save that Expense and trouble, which I had rather you would. I have chose to Send you this previous to any proceeding that you might, if you please, prevent it. as this will be conveyed you by a very sure hand I will Expect your speedy answer. be pleased to communicate the contents of this to Mr. James Mott, as he is concerned and you will oblige your friend to serve,

MARY CLARKE

[By] Mr. Elias Budenot, President of Congress.

In his will, Thomas Clarke sets forth that he is a resident of New York, gentleman, aged and infirm, but of good, sound and disposing mind and memory, etc. He bequeathed:

to my daughter, Mary, wife of Richard Vassal, Esq., £1000; to my daughter Charity and to my daughter Maria Therissa, each, £1000, as soon after their respective marriages as his executors can raise the same from his personal estate. To my well beloved wife Mary, the rest of his estate and his pew in Trinity Church; to my son Clement Cooke Clarke, £3000. In the event of his four children dying without issue he provides that his estate shall pass: to the children of Deborah Smith, his wife's sister; to the children of Ann De Vism, his wife's sister; to the children of Lydia Watkin's, his wife's sister; to his niece Hannah, wife of Dr. Rye, of the City of Bath, in the Kingdom of Great Britain; to the children of his deceased nephew, Edward Iehyll (Isbyll), late of the Kingdom of Great Britain, Esquire. Executors and executrices: his wife Mary, his son Clement Cooke Clarke, his brother-in-law John Watkins, and his sister-in-law Elizabeth Maunsell.

Written Nov. 6, 1776; proved Oct. 21, 1777.

Liber 31, p. 191, New York Wills.

Mrs. Clarke died July 22, 1802, leaving a will dated April 6, which was proved July 27, of that year, recorded in New York, and which distributed her property among her children:

to Rev. Benjamin Moore and his wife Charity, the farm called Chelsea, and property in Bergen County, New Jersey, and four slaves, as well as property to their son Clement C. Moore; to my daughter Mary, wife of Sir Gilbert Affleck, a bequest; to the five (natural) children of my late son Clement Clarke, viz.: Clement Clarke, Samuel Clarke, Charity and Mary Clarke, and Thomas B. Clarke, various bequests. Executor: Thomas B. Clarke.

Issue:

- 88 Charity Clarke, born June 28, 1747.
- 89 Mary Clarke, born June 20, 1748.
- 90 Thomas Clarke, born 1749; probably died unmarried.
- 91 Maria Theresa Clarke, born 1750.
- 92 Clement C. Clarke, born May 17, 1752.



PHILIP DE VISME

Original portrait owned by the late Rev. Dr. Sabine of New York City. Copies are owned by the family of the late Eugene Schieffelin of New York City and by Mrs. Wm. N. Church, Geneva, N. Y.



ANN STILLWELL, WIFE OF THEODOSIUS BARTOW, ESQ., AND
PIERRE DE VISME, ESQ.

Painted by John Wollaston. Original portrait in the possession of the
family of the late Rev. Wm. T. Sabine

30 Ann Stillwell, daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born about the year 1714. This date and the resemblance of her portrait to that of her sister Mary, which is so great as to make it difficult to distinguish between the two, make it not unlikely that they were twins. She was called Ann Stillwell, in her father's will, dated 1742, but Ann Bartow, in her mother's will, dated 1746. Between these dates she married Theodosius Bartow, a lawyer residing on a farm, of some five hundred acres, at Shrewsbury, N. J. He was the third son of the Rev. John Bartow, by his wife Helena Reid, who was a daughter of John Reid, an early settler in Freehold, N. J. *What relationship to Mary Sands m. 1721. Col. John Reid son of John of Kiddy Castle, Scotland, see p. 5. Descendants of James Sands of N.J.*

Mr. Theodosius Bartow was born February, 1712, and died Oct. 5, 1746. He was a member of the Episcopal congregation, and was both active and influential. He left a posthumous child, and having expressed a wish that it should bear his name, she was called Theodosia Bartow.

A tombstone, lying in the aisle of Christ Church, Shrewsbury, indicates the place of his interment. A vague tradition, however, states that this stone, with others, there being several, was displaced to make a pathway through the yard to the church, and that upon its removal it was placed in the floor of the church. If this be correct, we have no knowledge of where his remains now lie.

Some years after his demise, his widow, Ann Stillwell, married, second, Capt. Philip de Visme, of the British Army, who died in 1762.

Philip de Visme's brother, known as Count de Visme, and in whose line the male issue became extinct in England, had a daughter Emily, who became the wife of General Sir Hugh Murray, son of the Earl of Mansfield. Col. Aaron Burr makes frequent allusions to her in his *Journal*, as a connection of his wife.*

Ann Stillwell (Bartow) de Visme was a woman of culture and refinement, and I have seen receipts in her writing, dated 1760 and 1761, which showed that she possessed good business capacity and evidently managed a large estate, or a mercantile venture.

In 1762 she was appointed one of the administrators of the estate of her deceased brother-in-law Richard Smith. In later life she presided over the Hermitage, as is set forth under the reference to her daughter, Theodosia Bartow, first the wife of Colonel James Marcus Prevost, and second the wife of Colonel Aaron Burr. The date of her decease I have never seen. Her children and grandchildren held high social positions in the community.

Issue, by first marriage:

93 Theodosia Bartow

Issue by second marriage:

94 Samuel de Visme

95 Philip de Visme; unmarried.

96 Pierre de Visme

97 Eliza de Visme

98 Catharine de Visme

*There are some interesting notices of the de Visme family, of London, in *Notes & Queries* for 1888-89. Likewise in *The Connoisseur* for November 1912 there is reproduced a portrait of Miss de Visme.

31 Catharine Stillwell, daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born about 1716. She married the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, D.D.,* famed in the early history of the Presbyterian Church, in New York and Massachusetts. He was the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, many years pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, Mass., and was born in that City in 1704. He graduated from Harvard College, in 1721, was chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of New York City, in April, 1727, and ordained in Boston, Aug. 4th, following. He remained in New York, presiding over his original charge, until 1753, when he removed to Boston and became pastor of the New Brick Church. His installation occurred on the 6th of March, 1754.

"Mr. Anderson was succeeded in April, 1727, by the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, a Man of polite Breeding, pure Morals and warm Devotion; under whose incessant Labours the Congregation greatly increased, and was enabled to erect the present Edifice, in 1748.

"Mr. Alexander Cumming, a young Gentleman of Learning and singular Penetration, was chosen Colleague to Mr. Pemberton, in 1750; but both were dismissed, at their Request, about three Years afterwards; the former, through Indisposition, and the latter, on Account of trifling Contentions kindled by the Bigotry and Ignorance of the lower Sort of People". *History of New York, by William Smith, Edition 1757, p. 192-193.*

"In 1726, Mr. Anderson was called to a church in New Donegal, Pennsylvania, when the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton became the second pastor of the Wall Street Church the next year, and was ordained for the purpose, in Boston, August 4th. During his ministry, the celebrated George Whitefield visited America, in 1740, and Mr. Pemberton was the only minister of our city who opened his pulpit to his use. For this kindness, God recompensed him, as a number of individuals and families were brought into the church through Mr. Whitefield's labours. So great was the increase that it became necessary to enlarge the Wall Street Churches in 1748".

Earliest Churches of New York—Disosway, pp. 133-134.

"In 1739 the Synod of Philadelphia had endeavored to prevail on him to go home to Europe to obtain funds for erecting a seminary. The Synod of New York in 1751 proposed it to him: he had no family at the time and was willing to go but his people and Mr. Cumming hindered it."

He published:

1731. Sermon before Synod; 1737. Sermon before Commissioners of Synod; 1738. Sermons on Several Subjects, Boston; 1741. Practical Discourses on several texts, 12mo. Boston; 1743. Sermon on the death of Dr. Nicoll; 1744. Sermon on the ordination of Mr. Brainerd; 1756. Artillery election sermon; 1757. Election sermon; 1770. Sermon on the death of Mr. Whitfield; 1771. Sermon on the ordination of Mr. Story; 1774. Salvation by Grace through Faith, 8 sermons.

The intimation we have had of Dr. Pemberton's liberal spirit, in church matters, is further shown in the following interesting letter, penned by his second wife Catharine Stillwell to James Mott who belonged to the Baptist church, of Middletown, N. J., of which she, apparently, was a member at the time of her marriage and with which she evidently remained. This certainly shows a tolerance uncommon in those days.

*See the exhaustive article by Capt. John R. Totten on *Pemberton, N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, July, 1923.*

Boston, Feb. 26th, 1775.

My Dear Friend & Brother in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your kind, & most affectionate Letter, by yr kinsman Mr. Obadiah Holmes, and was rejoiced to hear of your health, & that in favour to mankind, God in his wise providence, is pleased to continue men of your zeal and piety, to carry on his work in the world, for the benefit and advantage of his church & people, as I have reason to believe he has been pleased to make you singularly Useful in promoting the Interest of Vital Religion, and Establishing the Kingdom of the Redeemer in ye world, not only by y^r godly conversation & instructions but by the Influence of a Most Exemplary Life & Charaeter.

Your kind & Christian Admonitions are worthy of my highest regard, and a specimen of that sincere love & Friendship you have always professed for me, & which I am unworthy of.

Your friendly manner of desiring me to let you know in writing, the Lord's dealing with me, both as to body & Soul brings to my remembrance the many happy Hours spent in conversing with you in times past, upon the things of God, & our hopes of future glory, When I reflect upon the advantages, I have been favoured with in Early life, above thousands that would have Glorified God in more excellent strains than ever I have done, as I desire to magnifie, & adore the riches of his merey to me, so I am Confounded & dare not open my mouth, but must bewail with shame & confusion of face, the poor improvement I have made of the many & undeserved privileges I did then and do still enjoy, So that I have nothing to answer for myself, but humbly do confess before God, that I was shapen in sin and in iniquity did my Mother conceive me and with as keen a sense as Holy Job ever felt anything he spoke with his lips, do I now say, Behold, Oh Lord I am vile! I am vile indeed. The more I feel the original Corruption of my nature and the strong bias of my depraved affections, to a thousand follies and vanities, that tend to hinder my walk with God the more I am amazed at his forbearing Goodness, and the more certain I am that nothing but his own rich, free, and sovereign Grace, Exhibited thro' the dying Love of his own dear Son, out of his own bosom can secure me from eternal misery and tho' I am fully persuaded of this great truth, yet I find it no easy task to surmount the struggles & discouragements of unbelief, & to make partiular application, of this unmerited & boundless gift of grace, to my soul, so that I am sensible this also, can be effected by nothing less than the all powerful, & quickening spirit of a life-giving God. Sure I am that Salvation is all of the Lord. The flaming experiences & high elevations that many Christians, & professors talk about you may perhaps remember I always acknowledged my self ignorant of. On the other hand I desire, as in ye presence of Him that searcheth ye hearts and trieth ye reigns (?) of ye children of men, to avoid every appearance of false humility.

My greatest concern is, that I have not lived nearer to my God, so that I might have glorified him more, in the world and have enjoyed more of those comforts that are the peculiar privileges of all that have felt the dawns of a divine life. That solid & substantial peace that flows from a conformity to the divine will & an assurance of his pardoning Love, are Joys that the world knows nothing of & from a sense of the want of which, may go mourning great part of their days, but I would by no means rest in a complaining state, nor do I desire any experience but such as flows from communion with God, as the most Excellent of beings and from a thorough & hearty delight & acquiescence in him & all his ways, it was this made the psalmist cry out in a transport, O how I love thy Law! it is my meditation all the day; & I hope with some degree of the same spiritual heartfelt pleasure, I can say that I desire to count all things but loss & damage for ye excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord. When I was first married, I fully intended by ye leave of providence, to have given myself the satisfaction of paying a visit to Middletown, & communicating with the church there, at least once every year, but finding the numerous cares of a Family come on—frequently having sickness amongst my servants together, with building and being obliged to move into several different house[s], during the two years I continued at New York after my marriage rendered it impracticable for me, Especially in ye Spring of the year, that being a season in which I was generally most taken up. When I had the pleasure of seeing y^r daughter at New York, I had thoughts of coming to your part of the country before my removal but Mr. Pemberton was at

that time involved in a scene of trouble & difficulty relating to some discensions that arose amongst a party of the begotted Scotch Irish Presbyterians that belonged to his former church in that place, and soon after having an Immediate call to his present church at Boston, was obliged to take a journey hither in ye severity of ye winter, and leave me at New York with the care of his affairs, my duty in compliance with this dispensation of providence, and my affection for him, Obliged me to make what dispatch I possibly could to follow him, and this last change put a final stop to all my designs of coming that way. But my not writing to you or to my worthy Friend Mr. Morgan, on this occasion, was an omission I can by no means justify but acknowledge it was wrong, & I am heartily sorry for it not only as it was a breech of duty, but because it has been matter of concern to you; & perhaps occasioned some misapprehensions & unjust conclusions amongst some of my own persuasion concerning my present circumstances & my own conduct in this matter. with regard to my present situation of life altho' I have married a gentleman of different sentiments from myself, respecting the externals of religion, yet I had the happiness of marrying One who is a friend to God, a friend to his people under every denomination, & a friend to liberty of conscience, so that I am ready to testify to the whole world, if there was occasion of it, that I have had no difficulty from this quarter, but on the contrary have been treated with the utmost generosity, & indulgence, and have had all ye encouragement I could wish for, to act freely and without restraint, in matters of religion. And as to my own conduct in this affair when it was determined that we should leave New York and settle in Boston, Mr. Pemberton several times mentioned to me the propriety of writing to you and Mr. Morgan, and applying for a letter of recommendation to Mr. Bowne, but I was the less solicitous about it, inasmuch as I had been admitted to Communicate in Mr. Bowne's church when I was upon a visit in Boston last year, And since my removal I have had the satisfaction of occasional communion with him & shall continue it, & altho' Mr. Bowne has mentioned nothing of this nature to me, but is satisfied with my character, yet I think it would be most descent & proper to have a certificate of my Behaviour whilst I resided amongst you, which if you will be pleased to send it will be very agreeable to me. That the church at Middletown continues in peace I am glad to hear Mr. Morgan's continuing Eminent in the ministry I make no doubt of, may the supream Head of the church own him as one of his faithful ambassadors, and bless his labor with success, that many may be his crown of rejoicing in the day of Christ Jesus. Your complaint of being overcome with Lukewarmness is a case too much to be lamented in every place, it behoves all to whom the glorious Gospel of salvation has been made savour of life unto life to pray for a revival of decay'd religion. Mr. Pemberton joyns in respects to Mr. Morgan & y^r self & be pleased to give my love to my brother [Dr. Richard Stillwell, of Middletown] when you see him, and to all your family and my friends in general. I shall be glad to maintain Correspondence with you by letter. And now that the God of all comfort & consolation may be with you is the prayer of y^r unworthy sister in ye Gospel Bands.

CATHARINE PEMBERTON

Original letter owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell.

"I am informed there is a congregation in Boston of the same faith and order with us having a valluebel man to thare ministur," wrote James Mott to Catharine Pemberton, in one of his letters.

Cherry Hall papers, Matawan, N. J.

Concerning Ebenezer Pemberton's last days *Sabine's Loyalists* (Vol. II, p. 158) contributes the following:

"Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, D.D. Of Boston. Pastor of the Old North Church. Son of the Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, Pastor of the Old South. He graduated at Harvard University in 1721, and became Chaplain at Castle William, Boston Harbor. In 1727 he accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church in New York. After a ministry of twenty-two years, the bigotry of some and the ignorance of others, induced him to ask dismissal. He returned to Boston one of the most popular preachers of his time. He lived to see "only a few

familiar faces scattered about amongst almost empty pews". His known friendship for Governor Hutchinson, who was one of his flock, caused an imputation of loyalty, and in the course of events diminished his usefulness, and gave rise to strifes and contentions. In 1771 he was the only minister of Boston, who, from the pulpit, read the Governor's Proclamation for the annual Thanksgiving. The Doctor himself began it in trembling, confused tones; and the Whigs present testified their disapprobation by "walking out of the meeting in great indignation". In 1775 his church was closed. During the siege he lived at Andover. He died at the age of seventy-three, in the fifty-first year of his ministry. By the catalogue of Harvard University, his death occurred in 1777; in "*Robbins's Historye of the Old North*" the date is September 9, 1779. It is said of him "that he was a man of polite breeding, pure morals, and warm devotion."

The Second Reverend Ebenezer Pemberton, of New York and Boston, married four times and not three as has been printed. The following memoranda bears upon his first two alliances:

Whereas Annetje Claas Cressens, late widow of Daniel Litscho, of this city, deceased, did in her last will give to Hermanus Jansen, her son by a former husband, the sum of 400 guilders sewant, and unto Annie Litscho her daughter by the latter the like sum and having disposed of the remainder of the estate that she died possessed of to the children of her said son and daughter during their lives and then to their children. And did appoint Mr Thomas Lamberts of Bedford upon Long Island, carpenter, and Mr Asser Levy of this city, merchant, and having made proof of the will, which remains in the Secretary's office. They are confirmed May 16, 1679. *N. Y. Printed Wills, Vol. 1, p. 58.*

A daughter Anna born to Daniel Lisco was baptised in the Dutch Church, in New Amsterdam, June 6, 1647.

The daughter, as *Hannah* Litscho had marriage license to Thomas Tiddeman,* Sept. 18, 1666, and he dying, she as Annie Tiddeman, had marriage license, dated March 14, 1675-6, to William Peartree. Col. William Peartree was born in 1642, and was Mayor of New York City, 1703-1707. He left a will dated Jan. 27, 1713, leaving his wife Anna one-half of his estate and the other one-half to his well-beloved grandson William Smith, son of William Smith, merchant, by the testator's daughter Frances Peartree, when he comes of age, and appointed the son-in-law, William Smith, and the grandson, William Smith, his executors. The grandson William Smith, Jr., became a merchant of New York City, and made his will May 3, 1727, proved Apr. 12, 1728, in which he left one-half of his estate to his wife Catharine, and one-half to his son William. The son William and the testator's father-in-law John Harris, baker, were appointed executors. This Catharine Harris, widow of William Smith, became the first wife of the second Reverend Ebenezer Pemberton.

"Ebenezer Pemberton, of New York City, Gent., and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Smith, widow of William Smith, late of the same city, merchant, dcc'd, to the other Proprietors of the Long Reach Patent in Eastchester; June 3, 1729. Whereas the aforesaid Coll. William Peartree did devise in 1713, unto his wife Ann, one half of all houses etc. . . . , and ye remaining one half unto ye sd. William Smith, to be delivered to him at ye age of 21; and it if should happen that he should dic before yt age, unto his wife Catharine. Soon after making

*Mr. Thomas Tiddman received in the will of Capt. Thomas Exton, of the garrison of Fort James, New York City, Sept. 23, 1668, a "Gray Beaver Hatt."

his will the sd. Catherine, became, and now is seized, among other things, of and in one half of all ye right and estate which ye sd. William Smith had or was vested with by virtue of ye will aforesaid of sd. William Peartree in any manner or wise. And whereas the sd. Catharine Smith did lately intermarry with ye sd. Ebenezer Pemberton.” *Deed to the other Proprietors, June 3, 1729. Westchester County, N. Y. Records. N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, October, 1921.*

“Mrs. Catherine Pemberton died in June, 1751, having in her last years passed through ‘very melancholy scenes of affliction and pain’.” *The History of the Presbyterian Church in America. Richard Webster, p. 401.*

Following the death of his wife, Catharine Harris, widow of William Smith, Dr. Pemberton married, second, Catharine Stillwell. This marriage took place prior to the date of her letter of Feb. 26, 1755, and after June 13, 1751, the date of death of Catharine Harris. I deduce that this marriage occurred about 1753. The date of Catharine Stillwell’s demise I have never seen but it must have occurred before 1757. According to published records, *New England Register, Vol. 46, pp. 392-398*, Dr. Pemberton married, Sept. 1, 1757, Rebecca Smith, and following her demise, June 13, 1768, he married Ann Powell. He had no issue.

32 Deborah Stillwell, daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born about 1718. She married “Richard Smith, Gent”. Their license was issued Mch. 20, 1740, when they both were registered as of Monmouth County, and the bondsman signing it was “Richard Stillwell, Gent., Jr.”

“It appears probable that Captain Smith was of the family of Smith, of North Castle, Westchester County, New York, and of Smithtown, Long Island”. *My Forefathers, p. 81.*

On Sept. 21st, 1742, he was made a Freeman of New York.

July 12th, 1758, he was commissioned by Gov. James De Lancey a “Captain of a Company in the Regiment, in the pay of the Province of New York; whereof Oliver De Lancey, Esq^r, is Colonel in Chief.” *Original commission in the possession of Mr. A. M. Bradhurst.*

Richard Smith was a merchant, doing business, in New York, Apr. 8, 1761, when he, and his wife Deborah, conveyed a house and lot on Queen St., in this city, for £780, to Samuel Stillwell, merchant, of New York. Both Richard and Deborah Smith signed the conveyance.

He must have died shortly after this date for letters of administration, upon the estate of Richard Smith, Gent., of New York, were granted to Anne De Visme and Henry Remsen, Jr., May 17, 1762. I have no knowledge of the place of his interment, but his wife’s remains lie in the Presbyterian Churchyard, Shrewsbury, N. J., adjacent to her parents, and are marked with a massive horizontal slab, with the following inscription:

“Deborah, wife of Lieut. Richard Smith, and daughter of Richard and Mercy Stillwell, who departed this life Jan. 23, 1791, aged 73 years.”

Issue:

- 99 Catharine Smith
- 100 Mary Smith
- 101 Margaret Smith
- 102 Samuel Smith
- 103 John Smith (Rev.); lived in England.
- 104 James Smith; an artist; died, at Florence, Italy, 1837.

33 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was probably born about 1723, but as another account states that she died, in the year 1816, at the age of ninety-seven, she may have been born in the year 1719. She was twice married, and both of her husbands, Capt. Peter Wraxall and Gen. John Maunsell, were officers in the British Army. Capt. Wraxall came to America when about twenty-five years of age, married Elizabeth Stillwell Dec. 9, 1756, and died about two and a half years later, July 11, 1759. In 1746, he raised a military company at Hempstead, Long Island, for an expedition then projected against Canada. The next year, being about to visit England, Gov. Clinton gave him a letter to Under Secretary Stone in which he said:

“I shall take it as the greatest favor if you will permit the bearer, Capt. Wraxall, to acquaint you with what he knows in relation to them [the Governor’s affairs.] He raised a company in the province last year for the expedition against Canada. As he has behaved well on all occasions and is well acquainted with many transactions, civil as well as military, I am in hopes that he may be useful as he is acquainted with the men of this province. I should be greatly obliged if he could be served in what he wants which is a company in the army.”

1750, Aug. 21, Philip Livingston, Town Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Common Pleas, in the County and City of Albany, in the Province of New York, and Secretary, or Agent, for the Government of New York to the Indians, died, and Nov. 15th, following, the Crown commissioned Peter Wraxall as his successor, but when he returned to New York, he found that Governor Clinton, had, on the 25th of Sept., appointed Henry Gansevoort to the same place. Wraxall appealed to the Lords of Trade, who decided that the Governor had exceeded his authority and acted in a manner inconsistent with his duties to the Crown, and directed him to place Wraxall in that office. As Secretary for Indian Affairs, Wraxall attended many conferences between the Governor and Indian chiefs, and being versed in their dialects, commonly acted as interpreter. His translation of a Dutch manuscript work on Indian laws and treaties, attest his proficiency in that language.

1752, July 25, Sir William Johnson wrote to the Lords of Trade:

“Justice and truth call upon me to acknowledge the faithfulness, diligence and capacity of the Secretary of Indian affairs in the execution of his office. He has at present but about £60 sterling per annum without any perquisites”.

1754. He was chosen Secretary to the Congress of Delegates, summoned from all the colonies, to consider means for public defence, which first met at Albany, N. Y., June 21, and which finally adjourned, Sept. 10, following. For his services to this body, he presented, Oct. 21, his bill, amounting to £10.

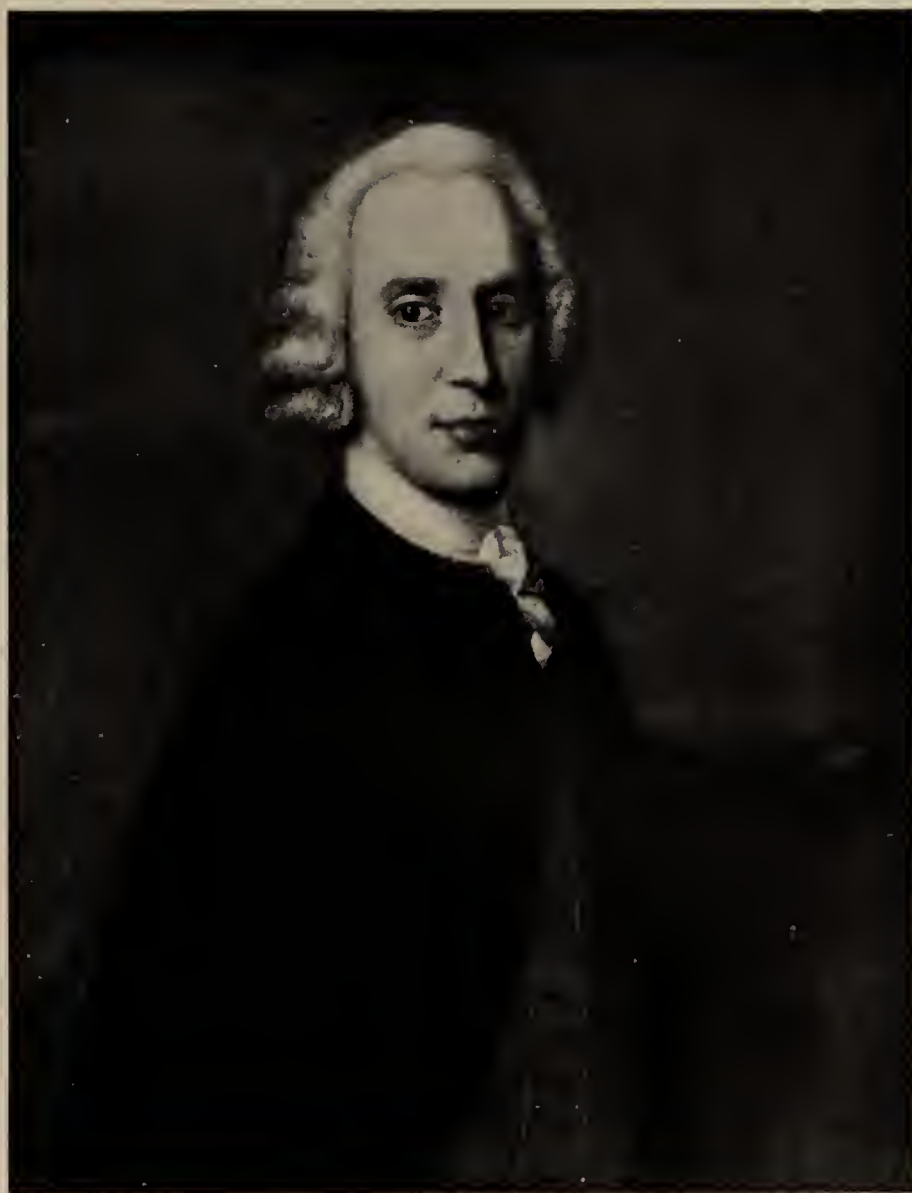
1755, Sept. 11, as Aide-de-camp to General Johnson, he sent to Lieutenant-Gov. De Lancey, an account of the battle of Lake George which was forwarded, verbatim, to the Lords of Trade in London. In this combat he was wounded.

He "was a man of more than ordinary capacity and acquirements, and had held a leading place in the affairs of the province of New York, especially as the Secretary for Indian affairs, and was the confidential friend and Aide-de-camp of Sir William Johnson, a relation honourable to both—to Sir William, as trusting this virtuous and upright man above the venal and debauched satellites around him, and to Captain Wraxall, as devoting his learning and ability to the difficult, dangerous and disheartening labours of Johnson with the Indian tribes. He was a nephew of Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, the distingulshed traveller and author", etc. . . . "In the ensuing January [1756], he addressed to his chief an able and voluminous report upon the British Indian interest in North America, which is published in the *New York Colonial Documents, Vol. VII*, and which formed the basis of a new system of control . . . He was in garrison at Fort Edward in 1757, when Fort William Henry was left to its fate by his commander Webb, and its garrison suffered such atrocities . . . His reports and published papers, prepared often amid the din and bustle of the camp or trading post, show him to have been intelligent, observant, thoughtful, and highly educated; while his library was a rare collection of the choicest works in literature, history, geography, biography, travels and theology—which the period could supply."* *Manuscript of the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer.*

Will of Peter Wraxall, at present residing in New York, in good health, etc., mentioned:

his honoured father and friend Mr. John Wraxall, of the City of Bristol, in England, £20, sterling to him; dearly beloved sister and friend, Mrs. Ann Wraxall, of Bristol, by my father's first wife and my own mother, £400, sterling; to my dear sister, Mrs. Mary Wraxall, of the City of Bristol, £50 sterling; his niece Elizabeth, daughter of his brother Richard Wraxall; to my worthy and much esteemed friend, Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., the sum of £20, currency to be paid out in any little memorial of our uninterrupted friendship he may think proper. The remainder of his estate he willed to his "most excellent and dearly beloved wife Elizabeth Wraxall, whom I constitute my sole executrix, and if my aforesaid dear sister, Ann Wraxall's, circumstances did not call upon me to leave her so large a legacy, and my niece, Elizabeth's, circumstances require me to consider her in the manner I have done, I should, guided by my superior affection and a full conviction of the uncommon merit of my wife's character, have left my whole fortune to her disposition, except the small legacies I have mentioned, and apprehending also that she will be left in circumstances of fortune equal, to the well regulated temperance of her wishes and the wise relish she has of this world, I hope she will, and fervently pray Almighty God to assist her, to support her christian character and exemplifying it in a due submission to His divine will, beseeching her to remember, whenever she comes to read this paper, that life and death are the indubitable appointments of a wise righteousness and benevolent God, the order of whose providence, however above our comprehension, or contrary to our wishes and affections, is ever invariably wise and most certainly calculated for the real and ultimate felicity of all His rational creatures, who reverence love and obey Him, and a patient submission to His will, especially under trial of the most affecting kind, must be a sacrifice, truly well pleasing to Him and will most certainly be rewarded by Him. To His mercy, through the merits of my Lord and Savior

*The greater portion of this library was owned, when I saw it, by the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, and probably passed to his son Mr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, of New York City.



CAPT. PETER WRAXALL

Original portrait owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.

Christ Jesus, I commit my soul and my most beloved wife and friend. I desire I may be buried without any kind of expense which may border upon ostentation; if my fortune would permit it, I should be equally an enemy to all the gloomy pomp”.

Ann Devisme sworn Sept. 10, 1759. She was the wife of Philip Devisme, of New York City, and sister of Elizabeth Wraxall, widow of Peter, late deceased. She attended said Peter Wraxall much of the time in his last illness, whereof he died 11 July, 1759. Nine days after his decease, deponent searching among the deceased Peter Wraxall's papers for his will, found "his traveling paper case of Leather which was lying in the study of the deceased and locked"; that she "opened it and found therein the paper writing now shown to her, the deponent, marked A, and which she believes to be written wholly in the proper handwriting of the said Peter Wraxall, with whose handwriting she was well acquainted, and which paper purports to be the last will and testament of the said Peter Wraxall though not subscribed and sealed by any body or attested by witnesses and further the deponent saith not.

ANNE DEVISME

City of New York ss: John Watts and Beverly Robinson, of the City of New York, Esquires, being duly sworn severally make oath and depose that they were well acquainted with Peter Wraxall, Esq., of the said City, lately deceased, and with his handwriting. That the paper writing now shown to them, marked A, purporting to be the said Peter Wraxall's Last Will and Testament, appears to them to be wholly of the proper handwriting of the said Peter Wraxall and further the deponents say not.

Sworn the 10th Sept., 1759

JOHN WATTS

BEVERLY ROBINSON

Letters were granted by James Delaney, Esq., Lieut. Governor, Sept. 10, 1759, to Elizabeth Wraxall.

When he was about to marry Elizabeth Stillwell, Captain Wraxall wrote to his friend, General John Maunsell, apprising him of this step. In humorous response the General replied: "For goodness sake dont bring an American squaw with you." When he was presented to Captain Wraxall's lady, his apparent apprehension was changed to genuine admiration and four years following his friend's demise, June 11, 1763, at Trinity Church, New York City, he married the widow to whom Wraxall paid such grand and merited tribute in his will.

"The bridegroom was in his thirty-ninth year and his elevated character, his sweet and affectionate disposition, his geniality, wit and humor, his distinguished career and courtly manners, made him a universal favorite with his wife's relatives and a welcome addition to the colonial aristocracy of the city in which they resided from the first." *Manuscript of the Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer.*

He was the son of Richard Maunsell*, of Limerick, Ireland, (of an ancient and very distinguished ancestry, who represented that city in Parliament from 1741 to 1761), by his second wife Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Waller, of Castle Waller, County Tipperary, where the General was born about 1724-1725.

John Maunsell was essentially, indeed exclusively, a soldier. From youth to old age he was intimately associated with military service. At the early age of seventeen, (May 23, 1742), he was appointed an Ensign in the British Army, and his intermediate promotions to

**A History of the Family of Maunsell, Mansel, or Mansell, and its Branches*, by Colonel Charles A. Maunsell and Walter De Gray Birch, was in course of preparation and was to be published, in 1914, by Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., Carter Lane, E.C., London, England.

a Lieutenant-General, in 1793, when aged sixty-nine, followed each other with varying rapidity. Apr. 30, 1746, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant; Aug. 25, 1749, First Lieutenant; Jan. 5, 1750, Captain in the 35th Regiment; Sept. 17, 1760, Major; Mch. 20, 1761, Major to the 60th or Royal Americans; Sept. 30, 1761, Major to the 35th Regiment; Oct. 31, 1762, Lieutenant-Colonel to the 72nd (83rd?) Regiment; in 1777, he was appointed Colonel; Oct. 19, 1781, Major-General, and Oct. 12, 1793, he was created a Lieutenant-General.

About two months following his marriage, he was transferred to the 27th Foot and ordered to report at Quebec to Governor Murray.

Upon the death of his father, General Maunsell and his wife made a brief visit to England and Ireland. This trip was followed by another, May, 1775, made from different motives. The American Revolution was at hand, and between loyalty to his King and affection for his wife, her kindred and many friends, his position was trying. Hers was a family divided by its marriages and its interests, but dominated by mutual respect and love. The solution of the situation lay in his withdrawal from active participation in the approaching strife. Carrying with him commendatory letters from Lieut.-Gov. Cadwallader Colden to the Prime Minister and Lord Dartmouth, he received a commissaryship in Kinsale, Ireland, and the following year he returned for his wife, who accompanied him in this voluntary exile. His administration of his office was honorable and he refused to batten, as was customary, by his opportunities, which provoked him to rebuke his superior officer, who asked whether he had feathered his nest, with the reply "Sir, I should as soon rob you as rob my King".

About 1782-3, he relinquished his post at Kinsale, and between that date and August, 1784, he remained in London with a view to improve his finances which had been sadly affected by his loyalty to the Crown, in the forfeiture of his American estates,* valued at £10,000, as well as by the loss of his officer's half-pay, past and prospective, due him from the British Government, but forfeited by his failure to demand the same. This matter was apparently adjusted satisfactorily, for in the late summer of 1784, General Maunsell and his wife occupied the house, No. 11 Broadway, New York City. General Maunsell's stay in this city was continuous from this date.

For some years there was faulty house numbering in New York City, and it was only in 1790 that permanency was secured. Prior to this, occasionally two houses bore the same number and a house might even carry two numbers, an odd and an even one. The New York Directories give the Maunsell residence, in 1787, 1789, 1790 and 1791, as 10 Broadway; in 1792, as 18 John Street; in 1794 at 11 Broadway, where his widow continued to reside in 1795, 1796 and 1797.

A letter written by General Maunsell to Aaron Burr, Esquire, dated Jan. 23, 1786, recites some of the facts attending his withdrawal from New York to England upon the outbreak of the American Revolution and also alludes to some of the difficulties which evidently beset

*General Maunsell had grants of land in New York as well as Vermont, the value of which, doubtless, was included in this loss. Among them was one adjoining Major Skeene's at Whitehall (Old Skeenesborough).

(Dear Sir)

Since my last I have turned in my thoughts every circumstance respecting my departure for England after the Battle of Lexington. I now recollect, that I waited on the provincial congress that was assembled on that emergency - & that in the exchange, I signified to it my intentions of going immediately to England & asked the Congress if they had any objections to it - or any commands that could execute which ^{could} tend to the advantage of America - or to quiet the present uneasiness - which then existed - the answer - I rec^d you have in my former - my departure was 5th May 1775 - and arrival at Falmouth 8th June - following - I find a minute of this, in a pocket Book, which I made at that period

as the eyes of many turn towards the decision between Lexington & me I give you every information I can - no one doubting the event, from the variety of circumstances that attend my peculiar situation - no one saw existing against me

yours sincerely

John Maudslayi

Monday 23^d Jan^y 86

(Nathan Burdett Esq)

him upon his return to New York City, and for the removal of which he employed Aaron Burr as attorney. *Original owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell.*

“Dear Sir

Since my last I have turned in my thoughts every circumstance respecting my departure for England after the Battle of Lexington. I now recollect that I waited on the provincial congress that was assembled on that emergency—I sat in the Exchange. I signified to it my intentions of going immediately to England asked the congress if they had any objections to it—or any Commands that I could execute which could tend to the advantage of America—or to quiet the present uneasiness—which then existed—the answer I received you have in my former—my departure was 5th May 1775—and arrival at Falmouth 8th June following—I find a minute of this, in a pocket Book, which I made at that period

as the Eyes of many turn towards the decision between Livingston & me I give you every information I can—no one doubting the event, from the variety of circumstances that attend my peculiar Situation—no one law existing against me

yours Sincerely

JOHN MAUNSELL

Aaron Burr Esq^r”

Monday 23^d Jan^y 86

Following his marriage General Maunsell had bought, in 1766, an estate at Harlem, of about seventy-six acres, of which he divested himself of a portion, Sept. 17, 1770, which portion, after an ownership of some years, was sold by its purchaser, Charles Aitken, of St. Croix, to Dr. Samuel Bradhurst, when it became merged into the Pinehurst estate of that family. The upper or northern boundary of General Maunsell's land ran obliquely from 148th Street and Old High Road to 151st St. and Hudson River. Upon this tract stood a fine house which later, according to one statement, became a road house, but according to another statement, it became the residence of Dr. Samuel Bradhurst and stood about 148th St., between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. A photograph of it is owned by the New York Historical Society and is reproduced as the Maunsell House, in *Bolton's History of Washington Heights, 1924, p. 96.*

To the north of Maunsell's land lay the John Watkins' property. On it General Maunsell had a mortgage which he foreclosed in 1803. The house which stood upon it was described as “off of the Bloomingdale Road at Tenth Avenue and 157th St.”, as well as described as “West of the High Road at 157th St.”, and was occupied by Mrs. Maunsell until 1807, and probably until 1815. Mrs. Maunsell willed this land to her two nieces and nephew, children of John Watkins. The house was destroyed in 1897. The Maunsell, Watkins and Bradhurst properties, with their residences indicated, are shown in *The Blue Book of Maps, 1815*, which is nearly of contemporary date, in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

As General Maunsell remained a British subject, he was not allowed as such to hold property, and it became necessary for him to petition the Legislature, in 1790, to be allowed to hold property to the value of £4,000., and again, in 1792, that the amount might be increased to the sum of £10,000. This was granted. His land soon grew in value and he astutely planned to sell it. To further this he addressed himself to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Watkins, as follows:

“Being advised by every one in the city to avail myself of the unforeseen and unexpected high price of land to exchange Low’s small farm, amounting to sixty odd aeres, more or less, of land, by selling it to the greatest advantage, and purchase a house in town, an object much to be desired by me, and which, without selling this small farm I could not accomplish for want of sufficiency of Cash-houses being so pleagly dear and beyond my reach. I send you the advertisement I put out for the purpose—peruse it—and when an opportunity offers push on the disposal of it to the best advantage; mention every advantage attending it—viz., the great supply of Salt sedge that can be had on the spot—no flies—or troublesome insect of any kind—the immense quantity of Sedge for manure on it—the benefits this mud receives from the Mills at Kingsbridge—the goodness of the land—its fine prospect—the wood lots; for there will be no wood in a little time—it is now £5 a load—plenty of water—and notice being on Morris’ land—and anything else you may think—for four or five men have been with Mr. S. about it. £75 per acre is the price—I at first asked £83 per acre. It is probable that Col Smith may think of it; I suspect he is about it thro’ another hand. It would best suit Morris’ land on account of the water and wood. It is the prettiest farm on the Island. I have a house in view—the price is £7,000—a large sum. We shall go up to Harlem the next week. Read *attentively* the advertisement.”

General Maunsell died before the preceding land was sold, and the title to it became vested in his wife according to the terms of his will.

General Maunsell’s estate was advertised for sale Apr. 25th, 1795:

A small farm containing about sixty aeres, more or less, of excellent land on Haerlem Hill, ten miles from the city. The remarkable healthfulness of the situation, and other advantageous circumstances attending it, make it a desirable object for a gentleman who wishes for a country residence which cannot be affected by any contagious disorders. It is particularly well watered and wooded, and has an orchard on it of good fruit.

Some estimate of the value placed upon the character of this worthy man is gained from the following incident. When Sir John Temple was British Minister, some time after the Revolution, he gave a dinner, in New York, at which he said: “a toast, a gentleman as noted for his modesty as for his bravery, Lieut. General Maunsell.”

Like other good men the General had his detractors. One, a Columbia College President, if I remember rightly, tried to make merry at his expense, with no regard for the truth, and represented the General as wont to take his daily walk in a threadbare coat. As a matter of fact, he had wealth sufficient to buy out his critic and all his kindred many times over, and moreover was exceedingly generous with it. By a will, dated London, August 2, 1790, he gave to his wife, and her heirs, all of his *personal* estate, and the income derived from his Irish estates, with remainder over to his brother William Maunsell and his nephews Thomas and Richard Maunsell. By a codicil, he further conveyed to his wife the freehold estate that he had purchased at Harlem.

General Maunsell died July 27, 1794, and his remains were interred in a private vault on his farm.

Died “On the 7th of July last at New York Lieut. General John Maunsell in the 71st year of his age. He was 54 years a commissioned officer; served at the siege of Port L’Orient, Louisbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Martinique and at Havana he commanded the 35th Regiment that mounted the breach of the Moro. Was also at the battle of the Plains of Abraham under Wolf and also in the action under General Murray at the same place and was twice wounded in action.” *Obituary notice, pasted on the back of a miniature of General Maunsell, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, 1885.*



GEN. JOHN MAUNSELL
Original miniature owned by
Maunsell van Rensselaer, Esq.



ELIZABETH STILLWELL,
WIFE OF CAPT. PETER WRAXALL
AND GEN. JOHN MAUNSELL
Original miniature owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.

“That he was frank, genial, generous, unaffected and unswerving, and a true man in all the relations of life, was the unvarying testimony of all who knew him.” *Manuscript of the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer*. Many of his effects have been treasured, and are now owned by the descendants of his wife’s sisters, Deborah (Stillwell) Smith and Lydia (Stillwell) Watkins, twelve of whom have been given the baptismal name of this honorable, valiant and gallant old soldier. His prayer book, scarlet military dressecoat, books, miniature, and numerous letters are now owned by the family of the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer; cups and saucers, bearing his coat of arms, (argent, a chevron between three maunches, sable; crest a hawk rising, ppr.), were likewise owned by Dr. Van Rensselaer, and also by the late wife of the Rev. Dr. Mark Rylance, néé Susan Hammersley, of New York City; while his blood-stained sash, in which, wounded, he was carried from the field of Quebec, is the valued possession of Henry Maunsell Bradhurst.

Elizabeth Stillwell, the wife successively of Capt. Wraxall and General Maunsell, was a very beautiful woman, possessed of great force of character, but in whom every womanly element predominated. While sojourning in Ireland, with her husband, during the Revolutionary War, she wrote letters to her relatives in America, which show wonderful penmanship, and a high degree of general intelligence and scholarship. The elevated tone of her thought throughout life is expressed in a passage from one of her letters, commenting upon extravagance and debt of another of whom she wrote:

“I think were I thus situated I would endeavour by every effort to extricate myself, and rather fare on dry bread and be attired in the meanest apparel than be accessory to lessen the substance of others.”

Elizabeth (Stillwell) Maunsell outlived her husband many years, and died childless in 1815. She resided the greater portion of her life in New York City, where her grace, culture and refinement found a fitting environment, and where she mingled with kindred kind. “The well regulated temperance of her wishes”, alluded to by Peter Wraxall, found expression in a life of modest splendor, for, among the effects distributed by her will, appear many evidences of wealth, station and ceremony. This instrument, bearing date May 20, 1815, was proved Nov. 1, of the same year, and distributed her estate, real and personal, mostly to her nieces and nephews. Therein she described herself as Elizabeth Maunsell, of New York, in America, relict of the late Lieut. General John Maunsell, of the British Army, and willed:

Elizabeth Ames, formerly Wraxall, now of Bristol, in Great Britain, \$2,500., and a service of silver marked with her grandfather’s crest; to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, in Wall St., \$500.; to the daughters of Charles Watkins, deceased, viz.: Ann Maria, Lydia, Elizabeth, Susan and Charlotte, all her rights in the Harlem Commons, £50, each, and a portion of her household effects, the majority of the books falling to Lydia Watkins, widow of Capt. Drew, and then wife of James Beekman, Esq., with some of the furniture, china and plate, including a case of silver handled knives, marked with Gen. Maunsell’s crest, and to Elizabeth Watkins, then wife of Robert H. Dunkin, Esq., a larger share of her furniture, silver, which had been her father’s, two pairs of horses, her chariot and harness; the Presbyterian Church, “to be between Harlem Kill and Kingsbridge” . . . 2 silver cups of chased plate with covers for the Communion Table”; Samuel Watkins, a case of silver handled knives and forks, and four silver candlesticks, with dish and snuffers, all bearing the arms of his

father and General Maunsell's portrait; Mrs. Charity Moore, silver, engraved with the arms of Gen. Gage, the portrait of Capt. Wraxall, and a set of tea china, marked with Gen. Maunsell's arms; Mary Smith, wife of Samuel Bradhurst, money, silver plate, and a set of china tea cups, bearing the Maunsell arms; Lady Affleck and Clement Moore, each, legacies; Thomas Maunsell, the General's nephew in Ireland, a table set of china, with the Maunsell arms, and a table cloth and twelve napkins, likewise bearing the same arms. Further, in the inventory of her effects, appear satins, furs, silks, brocade gowns, laces, ruffles, and two scarlet coats, trimmed with gold lace, and three epaulets, doubtless the garments of her late husband. *Liber 52, p. 537, New York Wills.*

Her heirs-at-law, served with citations, upon the probate of the will, were: Margaret, widow of Jeremiah Stillwell, in the town of Cambridge, in the County of Washington, N. Y., served, Meh, 26, 1816, by Richard Van Rensselaer; Charity, wife of Benjamin Moore; Mary, wife of Samuel Bradhurst; John Clarke; Richard S. Clarke; Thomas Clarke; Frederick M. Prevost; John Bartow Prevost; Catharine, widow of Joseph Brown; Mary, widow of Sir Gilbert Affleck; James Smith; the children of Elizabeth Duval, deceased; the children of Gershom Stillwell, deceased; John F. Watkins, Charles G. Watkins, William L. Watkins, Lydia Watkins, Susan B., wife of Thomas Hammersley; Ann Maria Watkins, Lydia Watkins, Elizabeth M. Watkins, Susan T. E. Watkins and Charlotte M. Watkins. Executors: Samuel Watkins, Elizabeth Dunkin and Lydia Beekman.

In her will Mrs. Maunsell made allusion to her place of future interment in the following language:

"Whereas I have built a vault, on the East river, on part of my farm, in Haerlem, wherein the remains of said late husband General Maunsell are now deposited, and wherein I hereby order and direct my remains to be placed by his side agreeably to his will, I do hereby declare will and order that, if in the process of time, the said farm on which the said vault is erected, should be sold to strangers, that the said vault shall be forever reserved from such sale and that the same forever shall remain a sacred place of deposit for the remains of my husband and my own and that no coffins be laid upon or across either of our coffins", etc.

The vault, to which Mrs. Maunsell referred, was situated about 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place. By the extension of new streets through this territory, it was broken open and the coffins, containing the remains of General Maunsell and his wife, were exposed. To insure them against possible molestation, they were removed to Trinity Cemetery, where they now lie in the vault of Mr. Bradhurst.

34 Samuel Stillwell, son of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born about 1725. He became a merchant in New York City, his store being in Dock Street, as appears from his advertisement in the New York Gazette, in 1757.

He died evidently in Philadelphia, for a stone has been erected to his memory in Christ Churchyard, in that city, which reads:

"Samuel Stilwell
of the City of New York
merchant
who departed this life of vicissitude
in the 41st year of his age
and on the 10th day of December
Anno Domini 1765"

Samuel Stillwell married Sarah Clayton, as stated in an old chart, written by Dr.

Watkins in 1807, or in 1816. This alliance is corroborated by several entries, all written by different hands, in a "Book of Common Prayer", printed in 1674, which belongs to the family of the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer:

"A method of singing composed for ye church of Kighley, wherein are 3 different Tunes for every, [sign of the sun, i.e. Sunday], so far as ye number extends. As also ye Psalms selected to Sing them in. By Milo Gale, Rector, 1703.

Milo Gale 1700 This book left to Sarah Clayton by her mother. Sarah Gale

Lydia Stillwell's book given to her brother Samuel Stillwell 1751.

Lydia Watkins her book given to her by her affectionate mother in the year 1783.

Elizabeth Gale.

Sarah Clayton 1737 her book.

Elizabeth Clayton's Book".

By a less substantial tradition, Samuel Stillwell, it would appear, may have married Hannah Van Pelt, of New York City, June 9, 1755. *St. Andrew's Church, Staten Island, N.Y., and New York Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. 21, p. 181*. Evidently he left neither wife nor issue, for his will makes no provision for any.

1751. Samuel Stillwell had for sale a house, lot and forty acres of land, in Shrewsbury, N. J.

Samuel Stillwell sued Robert White, merchant, of Hunterdon County, N. J., for notes, viz.: £88.2.0, New York money, dated Mch. 19, 30 of George II; £171.15.4, dated Nov. 12, 28 of George II, and £91.11.0, dated July 2, 1754. *Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.*

1755, Feb. 7, Elizabeth Coon deposed that a negro, belonging to Samuel Stillwell, carried away sundry effects belonging to one Bossan, a Frenchman, who had been placed at her house by the Mayor.

1756, May 20, Abraham Bockee made affidavit respecting the mysterious disappearance, in the night, of a cargo of flour, sold by Derick Swart to Samuel Stillwell, from the wharf of the latter, and the same day, Deriek Swart, agent of Robert Livingston, Jr., and John Livingston, Jr., flour inspector, New York, made affidavit in the same matter and John Abeek, of New York, merchant, deposed in the same matter and regarding a quantity of flour bought by Samuel Stillwell, of John Burroughs, of Middletown Point, New Jersey.

1759, Jan. 24, William Kelly and Samuel Stillwell petitioned the government to have their vessels appointed a flag of truce to proceed to Cape Francois and to touch at Monte Christo to obtain proof in relation to the seizure of their vessels at that port by the French.

1759, July 16, Samuel Stillwell, owner of the brigantine *General Amherst*, carrying six guns, petitioned for a commission for Obadiah Hunt as commander.

1760, Sept. 2, Samuel Stillwell, owner of the sloop *Charming Betsey*, eight guns, petitioned for a commission for Charles Ross.

1762, Dec. 14, Samuel Stillwell, of New York, merchant, for £1200, sold to W^m Brownjohn, apothecary, of New York, a dwelling-house and lot on Queen St., New York City. Signed Samuel Stilwell. *New York Transfers*.

This property is the piece he bought Apr. 8, 1761, for £780, from his brother-in-law Richard Smith.

Will of Samuel Stillwell, written Sept. 4, 1762; proved Nov. 17, 1766, mentioned:

sister, Deborah Smith, who received the interest on £1,000, which upon her death is distributed among her children, viz.: Margaret, Catharine, Mary and Samuel Smith; to sister Ann De Vismes, and her daughter, Theodosia Bartow, sister Elizabeth Wraxall and sister Lydia Watkins, each, one-third of the remainder of his estate. Executors: Elizabeth Wraxall, Lydia Watkins and his borther-in-law John Watkins, merchant, of New York. Letters were granted to Elizabeth Maunsell, late Wraxall, and Ann de Vismc. *Liber 25, p. 251, New York Wills*.

35 Lydia Stillwell, daughter of Richard Stillwell, Esq., 13, was born about 1726, and was the youngest child. It has been stated that she was sixty-seven years of age when she died, which most certainly is an error. She married John Watkyn Watkins,* of Glamorganshire, South Wales, who was at one time a merchant at St. Christophers, West Indies, and later a shipping merchant in New York City. They resided "on Harlem Heights, near Manhattanville, north of Maunsell Place," on a tract of land, of about one hundred and forty acres, which he bought, in 1767, of John Dykeman, John Low and others. Here he built an attractive homestead. During the Revolution he was constrained to live abroad to protect certain interests which he had recently inherited. He wrote frequently to his relatives in this country, and I append here one letter which sheds much light on the family and the times. It was addressed by Mr. Watkins to his sister-in-law Mrs. Clarke, and is now owned by the family of the late Mrs. Lueretia E. Hammersley, widow of Mr. Morgan, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Mark Rylanee, who received it from the Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer.

Maiscadlaw near Bridgend

Glanmorganshire, 29 Dec., 1779.

Dear Madam:

Your's of the 28 Oct. I rec^d two days agoe, and return you my sincere thanks for the favour, tho' in short am near at a loss whether the contents respecting my poor wife & children affords more pleasure than pain; the distress of my mind for their difficulties is beyond description, but still the information I have of their being all alive is to me a matter of the most pleasing import. My poor wife is nearest my heart, for her I feel the most, & am fearfull the anxiety of her mind in consequence of her own & the childrens present uncomfortable estate, contributes to much to impair her constitution, but we must still hope for the best & that the Almighty will once more restore her to my arms where she will be more welcome than ever. What unhappy effects has this warr caused, what lives lost, property destroyed & distress entailed on numberless familys, but I have strong hopes the period is not far distant when an end will be put to it. My children I love, they merit it, & I entertain the highest opinion of their goodness of heart. Often do I think of the happy transports it will give me to behold so worthy a young family with their affectionate mother at the head of them. I wth sorrow contemplate the total ruin of many once opulent & worthy familys by this unhappy warr, but we have I think something to begin [with], a little with Comfort & prudently managed may yet make us happy. I rec^d some letters from Jacky within 18 months past by foreign conveyances, but those that contained most material information respecting his affairs miscarried; he drew bills on me from Carolina to the amount of £700 sterling w^{ch} money he said would be ready for me when called for, this matter made me undertermined & uneasy for some days, because I was unacquainted wth his plan of business & convinced of his want of experience in mercantile affairs; however I determined to accept them, lest a denial to encourage his ardour for Industry on the first onset might have a bad effect & hurt his Credit; likewise that my family might have something thro' his hands for their Mutual support. £300 of those Bills I paid the rest never appear'd for the want I suppose of proper direction. last Augst I paid more Bills of his to the amount of £350 drawn at Phil^a, & last year I wrote him Via Holland desiring to consult his mother about this Money & pay it to her when she requir'd it. if he neglects to Assist his family when I put so much in his power & be Accountable to his Mother for it before my return he will be inexcusable, but I still hope that soon after P. De Visme saw him he took care to comply with any demands his Mother made; perhaps my letters to him miscarried, indeed it's scarcely possible for me to have opportunities of sending letters by. my children are all equally dear to me, & its my wish they all may share alike of what

*In a copy of an old chart, made in 1806-7, John Watkins is styled, Dr. John Watkins, and while I think this is a doubtful title, yet I have applied it to him in my allusions to his issue.



LYDIA STILLWELL,
WIFE OF JOHN WATKYN WATKINS

Original miniature owned by Dunkin H. Sill, Esq.

little their Parents have. Your kind offer of serving me dear Madam induces me to explain matters as fully as I can. I rec^d Mr. Loggan's letter offering to buy my Farm, & by this opportunity I write him I have no thoughts at present of parting with it, I can't think of taking any step of moment respecting our future destiny till I have the happiness of consulting my wife in person, its then we are to determine on what may appear most eligible for the benefit of ourselves & Children. I entertain the same Idea of the farm as Mr. Loggan, of its worth & beauty; & am confident that after the warr is over (what ever may be the Issue of the Contest) that it will be very valuable. if it's in your power to get any rent for it during the absence of my Wife & self, I am persuaded you will, but perhaps the period may now be drawing near when we shall meet again upon it, therefore improper to rent it for any certain time. last summer I rec^d a letter from my good friends Mr. & Mrs. Vassall insisting strongly on my coming to stay with them, but my present retir'd situation suits me much better than to be in the way of much company induc'd me to decline their kind offer. I have reason to entertain the highest respect for the friendly attention they have paid me. Their letter informed me of the death of poor Maria,* an event that I can with truth say gave me pain because I lov'd & respected her, but your feelings my dear Madam on the Melancholy Occasion must be beyond description, no hope left to meet again, painful very painful reflection, the Anxiety that agitates the breasts of my wife & myself must be very great, yet Hope that grand Balsam is still in our View to revive our drooping spirits and prevent a total despondency. I am glad to hear Clem is in health & well settled; Mr. and Mrs. Vassall's attention to his prosperity I am sure is not wanting. The first intelligence I had of Chat's marriage wth Mr. Moore impressed my mind with an Idea that she would be happy, because I entertained a high sense of his merits, & a knowledge of the excellency of her disposition, prudent conduct & goodness of heart. I felicitate them both on the happy increase of their family. I wish it were somehow in your power to supply necessary wants of my family for which I will repay you with many thanks; this would be the most essential & acceptable Service you could do me. Could I have foreseen four years Ago this Warr would have lasted thus long, I would at all risques have tryed to get to America with what little matters I could have got together, but I must in that case have left near a third part of my property here in a precarious state till my wife had Assign'd over her right of Dower, w^{ch} could not to this day be executed. no person could have supposed that a Warr so singularly destructive in its Consequences would have been perserver'd in thus long. ever since its commencement I have not only from Month to Month but from Week to Week expected that some healing measures would have been adopted, but unhappily that desirable event is still to look for. I continue in my retirement seven miles from Bridgend, live Cheap, very seldom go from home tho' often solicited by neighboring Gentlemen who feel for my unhappy detention from my family. As the preservation of my health is of consequence to my family I pursue the best means I can for that purpose by exercise & some labour on the land w^{ch} likewise improves me in the knowledge of farming, w^{ch} perhaps may be a benefit in that line after my return. I have frequently been so low in spirits as scarce able to get the better of it, tho' I strive all I can to keep them up & reason with myself if I give up to despair how injurious will that be to my family. I have little or no connection wth the remains of my relations here, have'g soon perceiv'd their Views too selfish; I have much nearer ties than a sister or a Brother. this is intended to go by the packet, & Coppys of it by other opportunitys, when I shall write to my wife. I therefore earnestly request that on receipt of it you will please to embrace the very first opportunity (if possible to meet with any) to make my wife acquainted with the main purport of this letter, & to beg of her to keep up her Spirits as much as possible & to expect meeting better days. which God of his infinite Mercy grant may be soon. My Affectionate regard for Mrs. Maunsell, Mr. & Mrs,

**Poor Maria*, was Lady Barrington, Mrs. Clarke's daughter. While yet a bride, she was drowned with her husband, Lord Barrington, in the British Channel; the vessel foundered and all on board perished.

Mrs. Vassall was a daughter of Mrs. Clarke; she married later Lord Affleck.

Chatty was a daughter of Mrs. Clarke, who married Rev. Benjamin Moore. Mrs. Maunsell, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Watkins were sisters; of maiden name Stillwell.

Clem was Mrs. Clarke's son.

Moore & every other branch of the family within your lines. I have nothing further to add but wishing you health & peace & to request the fav^r of a line as soon as possible w^{ch} will be an additional fav^r conferr'd on

Your Very Affectionate Bro.

JNO. WATKINS''

While Mrs. Watkins lived on Harlem Heights, President Stiles, of Yale College, was informed that one of her ancestors was among those judges of King Charles, the First, who had found an asylum in Connecticut; and as a movement was in contemplation to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Goffe, Whalley and Dixwell, he wrote her a courteous note of inquiry that her ancestor's name might, if proper, be inscribed on the monument. His letter elicited the following reply, and annotation:

"Besides Fleetwood and Scroope, Solicitor Cook is a third person supposed to have been one of the Judges, and to have absconded from England to America, and to have died on Staten Island. Mr. Cook was not one of the judges, but the Solicitor at the King's trial and adjudication, and was among those who were condemned and executed, as appears by all the histories, and by the trial of the regicides. The supposition of another regicide dying in America, led me to prosecute an inquiry upon what I had been told by a person of veracity and good intelligence, as received many years ago from the mouth of Mrs. Watkins, a widow lady of Harlem, near New York, that she gloried in being a descendant from an ancestor, who had suffered in the cause of liberty, who was one of the regicides, and who fled and died at Staten Island, or somewhere in America. Accordingly I wrote a letter to her, and received the following answer; which I insert, that in case any should meet the same story, they might be enabled to correct and rectify it. I have since seen this very respectable lady, who is still living at Harlem, and in conversation with her, received even more ample information upon the subject." *A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I, etc., By President Stiles, Hartford 1794, pp. 353-4.*

Harlem Heights, 4th January, 1793.

Reverend Sir,

The letter you did me the honor of writing me by Mr. Broome, of 20th December last, I have received. and would have answered sooner, but being fearful of some errors creeping into my account of the late *Solicitor* Cooke, I endeavored to obtain as accurate an account from some of his descendants, who are here, as time would permit.

Madam Woofter has misunderstood me in what she related as having received from me relative to Solicitor Cooke, who was my great-grandfather, and was tried and condemned, hanged, burnt and quartered in England, on Charles the second's coming to the throne, for the part he had taken in having his predecessor brought to that punishment he so richly merited. His daughter who was married to my grand-father Stillwell, which was an assumed name, came to Boston with him (that is, my grand-father) which place they removed from and lived in New-York, from whence they went to Staten-Island, where they died.--They had several children amongst whom was my father, previous to my grand-mother's arrival in this country, and during some part of the life of her father she was one of the maids of honor to the then Queen, and was obliged to leave England for the active part her father had taken.

As to what has been related by Madam Woofter relative to Fishers and Shelter Islands, I had a grand-father named Ray (who was a clergyman) who lived on Block-Island, but was driven from there by the pirates, who at that time infested these places, and the natives of the country, and went into some of the then provinces of New-England, where he died.

I am reverend Sir, with respect and esteem,

Your friend and very humble servant,

LYDIA WATKINS



LYDIA STILLWELL, WIFE OF JOHN WATKYN WATKINS
Original portrait owned by Mrs. Hoff, State Street, Albany, N. Y.

The statement made by President Stiles that he had since seen Lydia Watkins and received more ample information upon the subject of John Cooke, led me to hope that there might be in his diary, deposited in Yale College Library, some additional data, but a careful search through this manuscript revealed none.

Mrs. Watkins' will was written in the "Township of Harlem, 10 miles from New York", Mch. 30, 1807; proved Apr. 29, 1815. In it she sets forth that she was a widow, and mentioned:

Daughter Elizabeth Dunkin, to whom she bequeathed a silver mug, "which I lately received from Wales, in acknowledgement of her unwearied attention to me during my frequent indispositions;" daughter Lydia Beekman; daughter Mary; son Dr. Samuel Watkins; son Charles Watkins, deceased,—to his children bequests; eldest son John W. Watkins, her blessing only, as he has had a large share of his father's estate to the injury of the other children; the said John W. Watkins' children are mentioned as: William L. Watkins, John Flint Watkins, Charles Greenleaf Watkins. She liberated a family of five slaves, and made provision to release others at a later day.

There is a portrait of Lydia Watkins, at an advanced age, in the possession of the family of the late Rev. Dr. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, and I saw, during the lifetime of the late Mrs. Lewis, of Elizabeth, N. J., a miniature, much faded, of a young lady in a pink dress, purporting to be a likeness also of Lydia Watkins. Additional information leads me to believe that the portrait of Lydia Watkins, owned by Dr. Van Rensselaer is a copy of an original painting, owned by Mrs. Hoff, of 275 State St., Albany, N. Y., (which was largely photographed for the family by Kurtz, of New York City); and further that there is, as has been correctly stated under Richard Stillwell, 13, a fine miniature of Lydia Watkins in a pink dress, as a young lady, owned by the Sill family, which was painted by E. Searsleff (Scarlett), in 1761, in London, at which date John Watkins, his wife and family were there. *Dunkin II. Sill.*

"Most of Lydia Watkins' children were born in St. Christopher. Dunkin Sill's grandmother was certainly and likely Mrs. James Beekman."

"John Watkins' House was burned down." *Dunkin H. Sill.*

The allusions made to some of the descendants of Richard Stillwell, Esq., in "*The Old Merchants of New York City*," by Walter Barrett, Clerk, (Vol. V., pp. 149, 150, 151, 152, Edition 1885,) are *extremely inaccurate*, but as a contribution from an interesting pen they are here quoted in full.

"Time makes rapid changes. Fifty years ago, on the heights beyond Manhattanville, were situated the country seats of many families now unknown in that region. The Lawrences and the Newbolds, the Bradhursts, the Schieffelins, the Watkinses, and others of whom I have written, had places there. Near where the Tenth avenue now crosses the Bloomingdale road, Hamilton lived when he was shot by Burr. Not much further on, is the residence of the widow of that successful New York merchant, Stephen Jumel, better known for her connection in his declining years with Aaron Burr. Nearly all these old places have been vacated by their former owners. One, the old Maunsell house, still stands, and has not yet been given over to different associations, although some five or six generations have passed to their long home through its portals. It was formerly the residence of the British General Maunsel, and has entertained under its roof many of the celebrities of colonial and revolutionary times. If I remember rightly, a full length portrait of the old general, in his scarlet uniform,

still hangs on its walls, a relict of a past era. It must be well nigh a century ago when within it, with good old-fashioned hospitality, Samuel Bradhurst married the pride and hope of the house.

In this way the property, extending from river to river, now immensely valuable, became the gold mine of the Bradhursts.

By family ties Mrs. Bradhurst was peculiarly situated, being brought into social intercourse with many of the prominent officers of both the British and American armies. She lived to a venerable age, and to the last delighted to recur to the exciting times of our revolutionary struggle, and to relate many interesting incidents of which she had personal knowledge, and in particular reminiscences of the Pater Patriae, into whose company she had been frequently thrown.

North of Maunsel place was the old homestead of the Watkinses. There lived in rural felicity John Watkins, who, more than a hundred years ago, traded on the seas.

In giving a history of the Merchants in New York, I am induced now and then to digress into family history which is not of a mercantile character, but which I know would interest many of my readers.

A sister of Mrs. Watkins was the mother of Mrs. General Provost, the wife of a British officer, who afterwards married Aaron Burr. Their only child—Mrs. Gov. Alston, of South Carolina—it will be remembered, was supposed to have been captured by pirates.

Another sister of Mrs. Watkins married a Captain Clark, of the British army. The latter had a number of children. One of them was the wife of Bishop Moore, of New York. The rest, I believe, all married Britishers and titles.

One of them married Lord Barrington; another married Sir Godfrey Webster; another, Lady Affleck, was the mother of the celebrated Lady Holland. Another sister of Mrs. Watkins (Lady Wraxall) married the British General Maunsel, from whom has descended the family name of Maunsel among the Bradhursts, Schieffelins, and others.

The old shipping merchant, John Watkins, left a number of children. There was John, who married a daughter of Governor Livingston, and sister of Mrs. Governor Jay: Samuel, an old bachelor, whom I have described as a merchant as well as physician; another, a daughter, married James Beekman; and still another, who married a Mr. Duncan, of Albany."

Issue:

- 105 Mary Watkins died young
- 106 Lydia Watkins
- 107 John W. Watkins. In 1777, he was a Captain of Continental Troops in New York State.
- 108 Charles Watkins
- 109 Samuel Watkins. Dr. Samuel Watkins married Miss Cass. He was the former owner of Watkins Glen, N. Y., which was changed from Jefferson in compliment to him. He, likewise, owned a large tract of land above Fort Washington, N. Y.
- 110 Elizabeth Watkins

39 Thomas Stillwell, son of Thomas Stillwell, 16, was born not far from 1704. He was commonly called Thomas Stillwell, Jr. His name appears in Holmes' Account Book as Thomas Stillwell, Jr., in the year 1729, when his name was coupled with Martha Stillwell, who in the same book, some two years before, 1727, was mentioned as "Mrs. Martha Stillwell", i.e. *Mistress* Martha Stillwell, an appellation then used to indicate position and not necessarily

marriage. From the same source it appears that, in 1729–30, he got a loan from the owner of the Account Book, and went to Amboy for a *license*, which meant that he was about to open a public house or inn. He was a man of good education, and I have papers signed by him, dated 1728, 1736–7, 1746, 1747–8, 1749, and 1765, with his name written “*Thomas stillwell*”, whereas his father signed as “*Tho. Stillwell*”. His lands were in part an inheritance from his Throckmorton mother, and lay in the vicinity of Nutswamp.

Holmes' Account Book

1727

	M ^{rs} Martha Stillwell	Dep ^t	s	d
9 ^{ber} . y ^e .	27 th .	To 1 Cotten Hankerchif	£ 0-	3- 0

1728

	Thom ^s . Stillwell	Jun ^r .	Dep ^t .	
August y ^e .	9	To 1 ^{ld} . ½ flower Nailes & 1 Razer	£ 0-	6- 3
	23	To 1 Baver hatt	01-12-	8
	D ^o .	To 1 Busshell Salt	00-02-	9
Sep ^t . y ^e .	29 th	C ^r . Giveing Charlefs Ryly on your Account	01-00-	9

1729

July y ^e .	12 th .	To ½ ^{ld} Nailes	00-00-	7
Sep ^t . y ^e .	22 ^d	To 11 ^{ld} Nailes at 1 ^s :1 ^d P p ^d . nex year pay,	00-11-	11
	23	To 5 y ^{ds} . Osinbriggs 1 ^s /9	00-	8- 4
	25	To - 3 ^{ld} Nailes	00-	3- 3
9 ^{ber} . y ^e .	11	To 1. ½ y ^d . kersey & 5. ½ y ^{ds} Osinbriggs and 3 Skains Thread	00-17-	5
17 ²⁹ / ₃₀ Feb: y ^e .	11	To Goods as apears by Day book	01-	8- 6

Mi/t Feb: y ^e .	6	To ½ ^{ld} peper	06-12-	5
			00-	2- 0
		taken bond	06-14-	5
			6-14-	5

Note the money I Lent him to go to Amboy when he whent for his Licenes.

1736 June	8	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r : To ½ bus ^l : Salt ¼ ½	
		D D R: ^d Stillwell	0- 1- 4½
1737 April	4	Thomas Stillwell Junior To ½ Gallon Molasfes	
		16 ^d ½ P ^r	0- 1- 4½
1737 July	25	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r To 200 pump nails: ½ & 10 y ^{ds} . tape 10 ^d D D y ^r . Sifter Mary	0- 2- 0
1737 Aug ^t .	19	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r . To 2 ^b . Shot at 7 ^d . D D R ^d . Stillwell	0- 1- 2
1737 Novm ^{br} :	14 th	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r To 1 bus ^l : Salt: 2/6	
		To 1 handkirchief: 4/6 & 1 Do 8/ & pipes 4 ^d : 12/10	0-15- 4

1738 Octo ^r : 25	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r . To $\frac{1}{2}$ bus ^l . Salt: $\frac{1}{9}$ & 1 ^b . Shot: 7 ^d	0- 2- 4
1738 Novm ^{br} 27	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r To $\frac{1}{2}$ ^b . powder: $\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{2}$ To 2 ^b . Shot at: 7 ^d . & 1 broom: 6 ^d 1/8	0- 9- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	To 2 bu/hels of Salt at 3/ & pipes: 6 ^d 6/6	
1738 Decm ^{br} . 18	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r . To 2 ^b . nails: 2/4 Dd Garrad Morford	0- 2- 4
1738/9 Feb ^{ry} 6	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r . To 2 y ^{ds} . of Lute/tring at 8/—16/ To 1 P ^s tape 1/9 & 1 y ^d Linnen 3/6 & 1 Gimbelit: 6 ^d	1- 1- 9
1738/9 April 9	Thomas Stillwell Jun ^r . To $\frac{1}{2}$ ^b . powder: $\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{2}$ & 2 ^b Shot: $\frac{1}{2}$	0- 2- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

1733, Mch. 26, Thomas Stillwell, Jr., yeoman, received from the Loan Office, £26.13.4, on one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. Land belonging formerly to John Stillwell was one of the boundaries, as also Porrasy Brook. The obligation was paid off in the usual instalments between April, 1734, and Apr. 16, 1749.

1736. Thomas Stillwell engaged to keep "old George", one of the poor of Middletown, N.J.

1746, May 19, Thomas Stillwell, Jr., son and heir to his mother Else, daughter to John Throckmorton, sold to George Taylor, for £20, his interest in two hundred and thirty acres, at Waycake, Middletown, N. J., which had been conveyed to Sarah, wife of Moses Lippit, Patience, Else, and Deliverance Throckmorton, daughters of John, by a patent from the Proprietors, bearing date Jan. 22, 1700. No wife signed.

1749, Aug. 15, Thomas Stillwell, Jr., eldest son of his mother Alice Throckmorton, wife of Thomas Stillwell, of Middletown, sold to Edward Taylor, certain property rights derived from his mother, in lands not yet divided or claimed.

1755. Thomas Stillwell's name appeared on the Monmouth County Freeholders' Book. *Monmouth Democrat*.

1761. Thomas Stillwell was on the Assessment Roll, of Middletown, for £0:3:3, and £0:13:0.

There was a Thomas Stillwell, a private in the Monmouth County Militia, during the Revolutionary War. Though the Thomas Stillwell we have under consideration must have been, if living, over seventy years of age, it does not preclude him from being this individual, for the patriotic fervor which swept this section of the country, caused both the old and the young to enroll in the ranks. By the same reasoning, he may also be the Thomas Stillwell who signed the Articles of Retaliation of the Whigs against the Tories, in Monmouth County, in the year 1778. *Barber & Howe's Historical Collections*.

If we do not accept Thomas Stillwell, 39, as he who was the private during the war and the signer, I am unable to place him.

I have sometimes thought that the Martha, mentioned in connection with him, was his wife, but know nothing whatsoever concerning her. It is possible that she, *Mistress Martha*, was his sister, or even his father's sister. The late Prof. John Stillwell Schenck said that the late William H. Stillwell, Esq., was his authority for saying that this Thomas Stillwell's wife was a Hubbard. Neither he nor I, who had direct contact with numerous members of this

Given and Delivered in

the Presence of

Joseph Denney

Genl. Sir L. on

Tho. Stillwell

that for the same shall from henceforth become due and payable to the proprietors of +
Stillwell hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Day and Year first above written. 1712

Memorandum this 10th of March 1717

John Stout one of the subscribing Witnesses
declared upon oath that he saw the
above named Thomas Stillwell seal and
deliver this Instrument as his act & deed
to find me John Reid

Tho. Stillwell

per
Thomas Stillwell
March

Entered in the Publick Records
for the County of Monmouth
in Book E. Page 305. 306
& compared

Wm. Smith W. 5/62

and assignors to his and their own proper use and the use of his heirs and assigns
and all other claiming lawfully by from or under him shall and shall warrant and forever defend
by these presents. In Witness whereof he the said John Burrum hath hereunto set his hand
and seal the 1. day of March of the said year the Eighth Year of the reign of our Sovereign
King George our Great Britain &c. King: Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty five

Signed sealed and delivered in the
Presence of

Edw. Burton

Thomas Stillwell

branch of the family, which William H. Stillwell, Esq., had not, heard any hint of such a marriage. I certainly discredit it *in toto*.

Thomas Stillwell, like other rich men, was given to extravagant living and before his death squandered a large portion of his estate. The date of his demise I have never ascertained.

The genealogical statements of the late Professor John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton College, N. J., were based upon the compilations of Benjamin M. Stilwell, Esquire, and William H. Stillwell, Esquire, and are absolutely at variance with known facts. From their sources of origin he assumed they were correct. This comment bears especially upon Thomas Stillwell, 16, Richard Stillwell, 2, and Nicholas Stillwell, The First. His *correct* information was obtained from Mrs. Manning and has been utilized.

Issue:

- 111 John Stillwell
- 112 William Stillwell born May 3, 1747
- 112a Alice Stillwell; supposed.

40 John Stillwell, son of Thomas Stillwell, 16, born in the year 1709, married Mercy, daughter of Eden Burrows. *Burrows Family, Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Vol. III*. He was a man of education, culture and wealth, though, as a younger son, he received but a small proportion of the lands that belonged to his father. He had a library that was choice and extensive, and covered a great variety of subjects. Upon his demise, it passed to his son Joseph Stillwell, Esquire.

John Stillwell and his wife Mercy, tradition says, were possessed of more virtues than fall to ordinary beings. They were called by relatives and friends alike, Uncle Johnnie and Aunt Massy—a broad pronunciation of her name Mercy. In their progeny may be detected the characteristic traits of both families. The Stillwells were easy and good-natured, while the Burrows were brisk and business-like.

John Stillwell's residence *stood on, or close to, the site* of the late Joseph Field's house recently destroyed by fire, (1896), on the turnpike between Middletown and Red Bank. When his son Joseph Stillwell married Mary Ogborne, the house was enlarged for their accommodation by the addition of an extension with several rooms, and gradually grew longer than it was deep, and became spacious in size and irregular in shape. In height it was two stories. Whether it was the homestead of his father, as has been thought, cannot now be proved.

About 1862, the old homestead was destroyed to make way for the larger and more commodious building of the Fields, who were then in occupancy. The *land* was a part of the original Throckmorton site, but whether it was obtained by bequest from his father, or was the tract which he bought, Sept. 26, 1767, of Elnathan Field, for the sum of £120, I am not informed. In the deed of this land it is recited that both John Stillwell and Elnathan Field were residents of Middletown, that the land lay in Nutswamp, and was bounded easterly by

Thomas Stillwell, southerly and westerly by Elnathan Field, and northerly by Edward Taylor. Joseph Stillwell was one of the three witnesses.

I have not found many allusions to John Stillwell. With the Middletown merchant, Holmes, he had the following account:

1735 Sep ^t	6	John Stillwell To 500 bricks at 2/6 p ^r . C to be p ^d in 3 month ^s	0-12- 6
1735 Nov ^r	19	John Stillwell To ½ Bu/hell of Salt p ^r Richard Stillwell	0- 1- 6
1737 April	4	John Stillwell To a 2 Quart Bottle 15 ^d a Quart Rum 16 ^d & a Bottle if not returned 7 ^d	[No charge]
1737 July	19	John Stillwell To 1 q ^t . rum	0- 1- 6
	y ^e . 25	To ¼ yd ozenb ^{rs} D D Mary Stillwell	0- 0- 4½
1737 Aug ^t .	20	William Norris To 2 q ^{ts} . rum: 2/9 & 1 ^{lb} . Shugar 7 ^d D D John Stillwell	0- 3- 4
1737 Aug ^t .	20	John Stillwell To 1 ^{lb} . Shot: 7 ^d	0- 0- 7
1737 Sep ^t .	28	John Stillwell To ½ bus ^l : Salt: 1/3 & 1 q ^t . rum: 1/6 2/9 and ½ ^{lb} . Ginger: 5 ^d . D D W ^m Norris 0/5	0- 3- 2
1737/8 Jan ^{ry}	17	John Stillwell To 1 ^{lb} . Cotton 1/9 1 Baar Led: 10 ^d & 1 ^{lb} : Shot 7 ^d	0- 3- 2
1737/8 March:	10	John Stillwell To ½ g ^{ll} . rum: 2/9	0- 2- 9
1737/8 March:	24	John Stillwell To 2 porringers: 3/1 & 1 Earthen Cup: 12 ^d	0- 4- 1
1737/8 March:	24	To ½ ^{lb} . powder: 1/7½ & 1 ^{lb} : Shot: 7 ^d :	0- 2- 2½
1738 April	18	John Stillwell To Ca/h Lent: 46/8	2- 6- 8
1738 Aug ^t .	25	John Stillwell To ½ ^{lb} . powder: 1/7½ & 2 ^{lb} . Shot at: 7 ^d	0- 2- 9½
1738 October	18	John Stillwell: To 1 P ^r Gloves: 3/6 ½g ^{ll} . molo/ses: 1/3 & tape 3 ^d	0- 5- 0
1738 Novmb ^r	24	John Stillwell To 1 y ^d Shalloon: 4/: Mo-hare: 6 ^d & Silk: 6 ^d	0- 5- 0
	28	To 3 pounds nails at ½	0- 3- 6
1738 Novmb ^r :	30	John Stillwell To 1 P ^r . Cards: 5/ & ½ paper pins 7 ^d	0- 5- 7
1738 Decmb ^{br} .	30	John Stillwell To 10 ^{lb} . nails at 12 ^d & nedles: 3 ^d	0-10- 3
Janry 2 [1739]		To 2 quarts of rum 2/10/½	0- 2-10½
1738/9 Jan ^{ry}	19	John Stillwell To 1 g ^{ll} . molo/ses: 2/6 Dd Ear-nest fulse	0- 2- 6
1738/9 April	13	John Stillwell To 1 ^{lb} . Shot Dd Edw ^d . Burrows: 7 ^d	0- 0- 7

1748, June 22, administration was granted to John Stilwell and Edward Burrowes, both of Middletown, on the estate of Richard Borden, late of Middletown, mariner, whose prin-

cipal creditors they were. Bond £300. Esther Borden, the widow of Richard, renounced her right of administration. She made her mark. John Stilwell and Edward Burrowes signed.

1755. John Stillwell's name appeared on the Monmouth County Freeholders' Book.

1761. Mr. John Stillwell was on the Assessment Roll, of Middletown, for £0:13:8, and £2:10:3.

1778. John Stillwell signed the Articles of Retaliation, in Monmouth County, of Whig against Tory.

Both John Stillwell and his wife Mercy Burrowes reached patriarchal ages. He died, November, 1794, in his eighty-fifth year, and was buried in the Lippit Burying-ground, Middletown, N. J. Mrs. Winter, who by reason of her years and infirmities, had, when I interviewed her, become an unreliable authority, told me that the mother of Mercy Burrowes was a Lippit. She may have been correct in this statement, but I have seen nothing to confirm or contradict it. And from another source I have a note that "Massy Stillwell" died in 1784, but as it carries an interrogation mark, it would seem to be of little value. She was buried adjacent to her husband, in the Lippit ground.

The chair in which the old lady died passed to Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, from his uncle Joseph Stillwell, who gave it to Mrs. Shepherd, who in turn conveyed it to me, John E. Stillwell. It is a rush bottom, black painted, substantially made, quaint old chair. *Miss Manning's letter from Perth Amboy, Sept. 8, 1879, and letters of Prof. John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton College, N. J.*

At Navesink, (Riceville), there recently lived Elijah Stillwell, a negro upholsterer. His great-grandfather was Highland Tom, whose wife was Mary Ann. They were slaves of John and Mercy Stillwell. When old John Stillwell died, Mary Ann became hysterical, and hung to the coffin, and had "fitts", and only let go when they threatened to bury her at the same time as the master. Their son, I think, was the slave Abraham, who Molly (Ogborne) Stillwell comforted when he grumbled about the scantiness of his meal, with : "stop your grumbling Abraham, the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat". Molly (Ogborne) Stillwell was, in New England phraseology, "just a bit near". Among the descendants of these negro slaves is Dr. Stillwell, of Newark, a successful practitioner of medicine among his race.*

Issue:

113 Anna Stillwell

114 Joseph Stillwell

115 Rebecca Stillwell

41 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Thomas Stillwell, 16, was called a sister of Alice Stillwell, June 2, 1737, and a sister of Thomas Stillwell, Jr., July 25, 1737, which establishes their relationship to Thomas Stillwell, Sr., and to each other.

*Evidently from the same stock came the following colored family: Will of John Stillwell, (colored), of Navesink, Middletown, dated Aug. 6, 1854; proved Sept. 5, 1854, mentioned: wife Sarah; wife's son Shepherd Jobs; wife's daughter Eliza. Jamison and wife's daughter Euphemia. Executor: Mark L. Mount.

1736 May 29	Mary Stillwell Left to Pay For Calico Painted Linnen & thread	1- 3- 6
1736 May 29	Thomas Morris To a Penknife 12 ^d & Goods for Mary Stillwell 3 ^s : 9 ^d & a Fan 5 ^s	0- 9- 9
1736 May 29	Lewis Morris Sen ^r To Goods for Mary Stillwell 8 ^s : 3 ^d	0- 8- 3
1736 8 ^{ber} 21	Mary Stillwell C ^r . by Jo/eph Stillwell	0-16- 0
1736/7 March 9	Mary Stillwell To a Penknife 1/	0- 1- 0
1737 March 30	Mary Stillwell To a Cotton Handkceif 3/ Pr	0- 3- 0
1737 June: 2:	Mary Stillwell To Ballance of Accp ^{ts} . 12 ^d	0- 1- 0

Micheau's Account Book

42 Alice Stillwell, daughter of Thomas Stillwell, 16, is mentioned in Micheau's Account Book, 1727, and in Holmes' Account Book, 1735 and 1736. Therein she is proclaimed the sister of Mary Stillwell, 41, who, in the same books, is proclaimed the sister of Thomas Stillwell, Jr., 39, who, we know, was the son of Thomas Stillwell, Sr., 16, but whether these three children were of full blood, or half blood, to each other, I do not know.

1735/6 March 16	Else Stillwill To Ballance of Accp ^{ts} :	0- 6- 0
1737 June: 2:	Else Stillwill To $\frac{3}{4}$ y ^d . pertion at 9/ Pr y ^d . To Silk 6 ^d . & 2 bonnet papers 9 ^d . and thread 3 ^d : D D y ^r . Sister Mary	0- 8- 3
1737 July: 25	El/e Stillwell To 15 y ^{ds} . Crape at $\frac{3}{4}$	2-10- 0

Micheau's Account Book.

There was a James Walling whose first wife was Susannah ———, who was born 1710, and died 1740. He married, second, by license dated Dec. 26, 1752, Alice Stillwell, and if she be the Alice Walling buried in the Walling graveyard, as wife of James, to which I opine, she was then, as per her tombstone record, born 1715, and died 1753. The bondsman on their marriage license was Jeremiah Stillwell, which further establishes the correctness of the deduction that both she, Alice, and Jeremiah, were children of Thomas Stillwell, 16, yet it is well to remember that Capt. John Stillwell; 12, of Staten Island, likewise had a daughter Alice, a knowledge of whose career is limited, yet he had no son Jeremiah, and the birth of this last mentioned Alice Stillwell, if she was the daughter of Captain John Stillwell, would, in all likelihood, have occurred prior to 1715. Further, in the marriage bond, James Walling and Alice Stillwell were *both* called of *Middletown*.

43 Hannah Stillwell, (supposed) daughter of Thomas Stillwell, 16.

1735/6 March y ^e 16	Hannah Stillwell Left to pay of the ould Accp ^t 1/4	} 0- 4-10
	To 1 p ^r . Gloues	

Micheau's Account Book.

The conviction grows upon me that this Hannah Stillwell was the wife, rather than the daughter, of Thomas Stillwell, but I have no exact information either way.

44 Obadiah Stillwell, a supposed son of Thomas Stillwell, 16, by his wife Hannah Taylor, if such a man there was, must have been born not far from 1712. I find it necessary to raise the question of the existence of such a son, as it rests on meagre evidence.

There dwelt in Middletown, N. J., an Obadiah Stillwell, who died during the Revolutionary period. The late Mrs. Silas Shepherd, (a descendant of Thomas Stillwell, 16), of that village, contended that his children were in some way connected with her Stillwell ancestors, and if so, the Revolutionary soldier, Obadiah, must have been a grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Taylor) Stillwell, and it was the impression of Obadiah's descendants that the father of the Revolutionary soldier Obadiah, was possessed of a like given name. The whole supposition is based upon such flimsy evidence, that I give it little credence. Inasmuch, however, as I am not acquainted with the parentage of the Revolutionary Obadiah, I am constrained to place him with the descendants of Thomas Stillwell, though my impression is that he belongs to the line of Nicholas Stillwell, the Second, through his son Elias Stillwell. Yet, as against this supposition, do I find that William Stillwell, the grandson of Thomas Stillwell, 16, named two of his sons Elias and Obadiah, which again makes it plausible that he belongs where I first placed him. Further, we have an Obadiah, in Middletown, in 1776, while Obadiah Stillwell, 95, of the line of Nicholas Stillwell, the Second, died in 1771, who has to be accounted for and who well may be the above mentioned Obadiah Stillwell, 44.

october y^e 4, 1775 Obediah Stilwill

began to work for Samuel Bray the first week

three Day & a half at foor 4 P^r Day

0-14- 0

A carpenter's book, of Middletown, N. J.

Issue, (supposed):

116 Thomas Stillwell

117 Obadiah Stillwell

45 Jeremiah Stillwell, son of Thomas Stillwell, 16.

That Jeremiah Stillwell was the son of Thomas rests upon a memorandum in Holmes' Account Book, which reads:

1735/6 Feb^r 9 Thomas Stillwell Sn^r To ½ bus^l Salt D D y^r Son Jeremiah 0- 1- 6

It was, by deduction, he who signed the marriage license of James Walling and Alice Stillwell, in 1752, as bondsman.

Doubtless the following allusions are to this Jeremiah, who is designated, minor, to distinguish him from Jeremiah Stillwell, Jr., son of Capt. Jeremiah Stillwell, the First. This term minor was a common means of distinguishing between several of the same name, and not infrequently occurs about this time in Monmouth County.

1735/6 March y^e 10 Jeremiah Stillwell To ½ oz Snuff Min^r

0- 0- 2

1735 Sep^t. 19 Jeremiah Stillwill Min^r To 1 Comb

0- 1- 9

1735/6 Feb^b: 9 Jeremiah Stillwell Min^r To 1 q^t. of rum

0- 1- 4

1736 June 28	Jeremiah Stillwell Min ^r To a Gallon Rum 5 ^s	0- 5- 0
1736 X ^{ber} 29	Jeremiah Stillwell Min ^r To an Almanack 7 ^d	0- 0- 7
1737 Sep ^t .	Jeremiah Stillwell Min ^r : To 1 q ^t . rum 1/6 & 1/2 ^{lb} : Shugar 3 ^d 1/2	0- 1- 9 1/2
1737 Decm ^{br} : 31	Jeremiah Stillwell Min ^r To 2 q ^{ts} . wine 4/	0- 4- 0
1738/9 April 13	Jeremiah Stillwell Min ^r To 2 oz: Snuff: 6 ^d	0- 0- 6

It has been said that the Revolutionary soldier, Obadiah Stillwell, was the son of an Obadiah Stillwell, supposed son of Thomas Stillwell by his wife Hannah Taylor. Inasmuch, however, as I have never seen any allusion to the existence of an Obadiah Stillwell, son of Thomas, it is fair to believe that the Revolutionary soldier, Obadiah Stillwell, may have been the son of this Jeremiah, yet the whole thing is shrouded in obscurity.

46 John Stillwell, son of Gershom Stillwell, 18, was born Mch. 15, 1716, and died May 28, 1800. He married Ann Wall, by license dated Apr. 26, 1750, who was born Jan. 27, 1729, and died Sept. 16, 1811. *Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, prospective Vol. V.*

The Baptist Church Record of Middletown, N. J., says: "Ann, widow of John Stillwell, Sr., died Sept. 18, 1811," which probably should read: Ann, widow of John Stillwell, Sr., *was buried* Sept. 18, 1811.

1747, Mch. 25. Daniel Hendrickson and John Stillwell, Juner, "Pri^{fers}" of the estate of Ellice Dorn, of Monmouth Co.; amount £72.04.06. Cornelius Dorn, Jr., administrator. John Stillwell made a fine signature, and he may be John Stillwell, 46.

1756 and 1757. John, son of Gershom Stillwell, with John Stillwell, Jr., were Overseers of the Poor, of Middletown, N. J.

1761. He was on the Assessment Roll, of Middletown, N. J., for £0:3:0, and 0:12:0.

1772, 1775, 1776, 1777. He was Commissioner, in Middletown, N. J.

There was a John Stillwell, private, in Capt. Dennis' Co., 1st. Regiment, Monmouth County, in the Revolutionary War, but as John Stillwell, 46, was then nearly sixty years old, it is just as likely that he was one of the several contemporary John Stillwells.

Will of John Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., written Oct. 25, 1792; codicil written 1799; proved June 14, 1800, mentioned:

sons John, Garret, Caleb and William; daughters Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Catharine; wife Ann; daughter Mary, the wife of Jackson Fitz Randolph, who had children. *Liber 39, p. 37, Trenton, N. J.*

Issue:

- 118 John Stillwell born June 4 Old Style, June 15 New Style, 1752; died Sept. 12, 1823; married Parmela Holmes.
- 119 Elizabeth Stillwell born Dec. 5, 1755; died Apr. 21, 1830; married Mr. Dorset.
- 120 Jarrat Stillwell born Dec. 23 [25?], 1757; married Lydia Holmes.
- 121 Mary Stillwell born Nov. 5, 1759; married Mr. Fitz-Randolph.
- 122 Lydia Stillwell born Nov. 2, 1761; died Nov. 26, 1810 [1819?]; married Mr. Chute.

- 123 Ann Stillwell born June 25, 1763; died Jan. 25, 1772.
- 124 Catharine Stillwell born May 4, 1765; died Jan. 19, 1821; married, December, 1797, Elias Golden.
- 125 William Stillwell born Oct. 10, 1767; died "Up North", in 1844. He married and had two children.
- 126 Caleb Stillwell born Jan. 27, 1772; died in 1853.

47 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Gershom Stillwell, 18, born 1718, married John, son of Samuel Ogborne. *Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Vol. IV.*

Issue:

- 127 Samuel Ogborne born about 1740
- 128 William Ogborne died about 1822
- 129 Mary Ogborne born about 1743
- 130 Sarah Ogborne born about 1745
- 131 Hannah Ogborne
- 132 Anne Ogborne
- 133 Elizabeth Ogborne born Apr. 3, 1738.

FIFTH GENERATION

58 Deborah Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, 24, born July 22, 1730; died 1793; married Gabriel Winter by license dated March 8, 1747, in which they are both declared residents of Middletown, New Jersey. He was born Nov. 25, 1722, and while it is said that he was an emigrant from Holland to New York, I venture to believe that this is an error and that he was most likely a member of the Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, family of that name, of which there was a goodly number contemporary with him. It has also been asserted that Gabriel Winter was a Chief Justice of the State of New York, but of this I have no proof. It is said that there is a portrait of Deborah Stillwell in existence but I am constrained to doubt it and believe that this supposititious portrait of Deborah Stillwell is really one of Mary Prince, wife of Joseph Winter.

Issue:

134 Daniel Winter born June 11, 1748 (June 11, 1749, per Winter Bible owned by Miss Clara H. Thomas, of 16 East 48th St., New York City).

135 Elisha Winter born July 18, 1751 (July 19, 1752. Idem.)

136 Joseph Winter born Sept. 19, 1758. (Sept. 13, 1757. Idem.)

134 Daniel Winter, son of Deborah Stillwell, 58, and Gabriel Winter, married by license, Meh. 15, 1771, Elizabeth Wootman, of Long Island *Barrocks*, but her name should more likely read Elizabeth Woertman, one of an old Dutch family of that name and locality. (The Thomas Bible calls her *Waterman*.)

Issue:

Elizabeth Winter who married, Sept. 1, 1798, at 8 a.m., John W. Mulligan. He was then aged 24 years, 4 months and 18 days, while the bride was aged 21 years, 3 months and 8 days. They had

Issue:

Francis Maria Mulligan born July 10, 1799, at 2 a.m.

Steuben Mulligan born Feb. 28, 1801, at 10 p.m.

Clementine Mulligan born July 10, 1802, at 11 p.m.

Elizabeth Mulligan born Sept. 27, 1803, at 2 a.m.

Theodore Talbot Mulligan born Dec. 24, 1804, at 11 p.m.

Gabrielle Augusta Mulligan born June [Jan.] 10, 1806, at 11 a.m.; died Aug. 28, 1808.

136 Joseph Winter, son of Deborah Stillwell, 58, and Gabriel Winter, was born Sept. 19, 1758. According to the Winter record he was born Sept. 17, 1759, and died, in New York City, Dec. 20, 1820; married Mary Prince, of Flushing, Long Island, New York, Aug. 11, 1778, who was born April, 1758, and died Mch. 5, 1850. He was an ardent patriot, an eminent lawyer, a citizen of outstanding prominence and a patrician in instinct and environment.



JOSEPH, SON OF GABRIEL AND DEBORAH (STILLWELL) WINTER

Joseph Winter, Esquire, of New York City, testified, Oct. 31, 1772, to Samuel Norton's signature.

J. Winter was a witness, in New York City, Aug. 18, 1794, to the will of John Johnson.

Joseph Winter, Esquire, a friend of the deceased, was appointed administrator of Abraham Houseworth, of New York City, grocer.

He was an Ensign in the New York City Militia, Aug. 29, 1775. *Calendar of Revolutionary Papers, New York, Vol. I, p. 129.*

He was likewise a Member of The Provincial Congress, and a Member and Secretary of the Committee of Safety.

He was also one of the two chosen by Congress to number and sign the issue of Paper Currency, authorized by the Provincial Congress on Mch. 5, 1776. *Calendar of Revolutionary Papers, New York, Vol. I, p. 318, and Force's American Archives, 4th Series, Vol. I, pp. 479-482.*

Joseph Winter, secretary of the Committee of Safety, issued the 1776 call.

The old document follows:

To the aged friends of the American Cause in the City and County of New York.
Gentlemen:

Altho all such persons as are above the age of 50 years are, by Congress, exempted from bearing arms, the imminent danger to which this city and country are exposed renders it necessary that every healthy, though aged, friend to the common rights of our country and mankind, should have an opportunity of lending their aforesaid assistance, by voluntarily forming themselves into companies, for garrison duty in the city and country. The alarming apprehension we are under of an invasion from our malicious and inexorable enemies, we hope, will apologize for the recommendation of this measure to you, especially at a time like this, when, if it is in the power of our foes, we are to be robbed of our rights and our liberties.—Virtuous Fathers! We pretend to assume no authority over you in this matter; but wish that your posterity may have reason to boast their descent from ancestors who, in the city and county of New York, have nobly stood forth in defence of the rights, liberty and fortunes of a generation who, by their noble example now, will transmit the fair inheritance to their sons, and your names with honour to the latest ages.

N.B. Such Gentlemen as are willing to step forth, as aforesaid, are requested to meet at the house of the Widow Vandewater, near the new Brick Meeting-house, on Monday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Extracts from the minutes published by order of the committee.

JOSEPH WINTER, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, New York, June 12th, 1776.

Joseph Winter also read the Declaration of Independence to the people of New York City, July 18, 1776, at the time the King's arms were torn down from the front of the City Hall. *Constitutional Gazette of July 20, 1776, and notes made by Joseph W. Moulton, 1824, in the New York Historical Society.* He is also reputed to have been an Aide de Camp to Washington at the evacuation of New York City by the British.

I cannot but believe that all the dates of birth assigned to Joseph Winter are wrong probably from a mis-reading of the original entry wherever that may be. There is an interval of several full years between the birth of his brother Elisha, in 1751, and that assigned him, 1758. Such Revolutionary activities as are assigned to him could hardly have been carried out by a youth of eighteen years.

Commenting upon the activity of Joseph Winter at an early age, Mrs. Thorington says: "the family seems to have had the quality of early development and quick action. My grandfather John Gano Winter, son of Joseph Winter, was married at 18, and had to run away from New York to accomplish his purpose. He was my father's senior by nineteen years. He came to Georgia to live where he early attained wealth and distinction. At one time he was styled 'the financier of the South.' The Civil War ended all things."

Joseph Winter had his law office at 26 Pine Street, and his residence at the corner of Cedar and Nassau Streets, New York City. A portion of the garden attached to this house he sold to the Society Library of New York City, as is entertainingly set forth in *Valentine's Manual* for 1855.

Portraits of Joseph Winter and of his wife are owned by their great-granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Mackinney Robertson, of New Orleans, daughter of George Winter (and Ann Mackinney) who was the son of John Gano Winter (and Lucinda Bennett) who was the son of Joseph Winter and his wife Mary Prince. They passed to Mrs. Anne Mackinney Robertson within the past five years, from Mrs. Heiser, likewise a great-granddaughter of Joseph Winter and Mary Prince, through their daughter Susan, who married John I. Plume, whose daughter Miss Plume married Mr. Lockwood, whose daughter Miss Lockwood married Mr. Heiser. Mrs. Anne Mackinney Robertson's daughter, Miss Ann Robertson, resides at 1313 8th Street, New Orleans, La.

Issue:

- (a) Samuel Prince Winter born May 31, 1779; died, in New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1813.
- (b) Elisha I. Winter born July 15, 1781; died, in Kentucky, in 1849; married Virginia Carr Kenth.
- (c) Gabriel Winter born Feb. 5, 1784; married, Oct. 14, 1806, Jane, daughter of Eliphalet Stratton (1745-1831), of Flushing, Long Island, New York, by his wife Mary Valentine. Gabriel Winter resided in Flushing from about 1848 until his death, Feb. 27, 1862.

Gabriel Winter first appears in the *New York City Directories* in 1805, as an attorney, at the same address as his father, Joseph, who was also an attorney. About 1809, he left his father's office and went into partnership with Thomas Bolton. Winter & Bolton continued in the law business together for twenty years, until about 1830, when Thomas Bolton became president of the Phoenix Insurance Company. In 1831, Gabriel Winter was joined in the practice of law by Gabriel H. Winter, presumably his son. Gabriel Henry Winter lived in Flushing, and died June 8, 1848. Gabriel Winter's only daughter, Mary J. Winter, married,



MARY PRINCE, WIFE OF JOSEPH WINTER

Oct. 3, 1849, John Livingston. *Kelby's Trinity Church notes, on vault of William Thomas; New York City Directories; New York Civil List, and H. R. Stratton, "A Book of Strattons", Vol. I, pp. 139-140.*

On this Thomas and Stuart vault there was placed by the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution Oct. 22, 1928, a memorial tablet to honor Ensign Joseph Winter (No 136).

(d) Joseph Stillwell Winter born Feb. 17, 1786; married Anna Maria Pierce, of New Orleans. He died, Oct. 11, 1822, in New Orleans.

(e) James Carmen Winter born Dec. 24, 1787; died Aug. 23, 1829; married Rebeeca Lloyd George.

(f) William Prince Winter born Mch 18, 1789; died July 29, 1810.

(g) Susan G. Winter born June 12, 1791; died Jan. 17, 1861; married, Sept. 9, 1813, John I. Plume. Among their children was a daughter, Miss Plume, who married Mr. Lockwood. They in turn had a daughter, Miss Lockwood, who married Mr. Heiser.

(h) Mary Josephine Winter born Oct. 29, 1793; died Dec. 10, 1870; married, Nov. 25, 1815, Thomas Hampton Thomas, who died Nov. 25, 1856. Their fourth son was Robert Hampton Thomas (died 1881) who married Eliza Mary Disbrow (died 1919) both of whom are buried in the Thomas-Stuart Vault, Trinity Church, New York City. They were the parents of Miss Clara Hampton Thomas, of 67 Park Ave., New York City, living 1927, Miss Mary Josephine Thomas, living 1927, and Edward Walton Thomas, deceased prior to 1927.

The Winter Bible from which I have copied is in the custody of Miss Clara H. Thomas, who received it from her mother, who in turn received it from the spinster aunt of Robert Hampton Thomas, Elizabeth Winter, born 1797. The Bible was printed at Oxford, England, in 1784.

(i) Elizabeth Winter born June 20, 1797; died, Feb. 13, 1878, unmarried, in Newark, New Jersey.

(j) John Gano Winter born Apr. 7, 1799; married, in 1818 Lucinda Bennett, of New York. He died, Dec. 3, 1865, at 81 East 14th St., New York City. His wife died, in Georgia, Jan. 12, 1844, and was buried at Columbus, Ga.

(k) George Washington Winter born Feb. 14, 1803; died, July 13, 1825, in New York City.

The Joseph S. Winter home was one of the finest and most stately residences of the old South. It was erected in 1852, and occupied by him until 1855. It stood on the north side of Madison Avenue between Perry and Court Streets, and its end was decreed in the changes wrought by business progress in Montgomery, Alabama. It was erected on a large plot of ground in the midst of a grove of magnolia and oak trees presented to Elizabeth Gindrat, wife of Joseph S. Winter, by her father, one of Montgomery's earliest and most respected

citizens, and himself of French Huguenot extraction. The house was designed by a French architect in pure French Renaissance villa style and years after its erection, it was pronounced by Charles F. McKim, the New York architect, as the most perfect specimen of its kind. It was three stories in height and contained eighteen rooms. Over the ground floor, which was used for domestic purposes, was a double parlor, a living room and a suite of rooms in a wing, for the use of the family. The floor above was divided into bed rooms with four windows each, with balconies, and the floor still above was surmounted by a cupola. The doors were of solid mahogany with ebony inlay and in each was inserted panels of stained glass picturing Watteau scenes. A single door, it has been estimated, was worth \$500., in replacement value. The frescos around the walls were noteworthy and remained intact to the date of the demolition of the house. During the occupancy of Joseph S. Winter and his family many brilliant assemblies made the house famous for its hospitality, and it was here that Elizabeth Gindrat spent the last years of her life. There remained on the grounds, until lately, a fine octagon-shaped summer house of wrought iron and glass in the grove at the left entrance of the house. During the later ownerships of the premises this building served as an art studio and again was wrought at the Winter Iron Works, and it was when these historic works were burned down that Mr. Winter decided to leave Montgomery.

The draperies of the original house now adorn the home of Mrs. S. G. W. Thorington, his daughter, while the mirrors of the parlor floor decorate the home of Gen. R. F. Ligon, both of Montgomery. *Condensed from a Montgomery newspaper article entitled "Aristocratic Landmark Makes Way For Business"—without date.*

The Winter Iron Works, at Montgomery, were sold Feb. 9, 1854, for \$175,000, by Joseph S. Winter and John G. Winter to a corporation (of which J. S. Winter was one) which assumed the name of the Montgomery Iron Works. This conveyance did not include the flour mill which was in the ownership of the Winter Iron Works and which was later sold by the original corporation and was thereafter known as the Montgomery Flour Mills. The original works were a well-known success financially and had the rare distinction of winning both gold and silver medals for their engine exhibited at the World's Fair, in New York, in the early fifties, and which has been classed with the Corliss and other famous engines of the world.

Lucinda Maria Winter, daughter of John Gano Winter, married Joseph Washington Woolfolk.

Issue:

John W. Woolfolk married Emma Wheeler, of New Orleans, La.

Edward G. Woolfolk married Fanny Strimble, of Virginia.

George W. Woolfolk died young

John Geline E. Woolfolk married Thomas W. Binford, of Virginia.

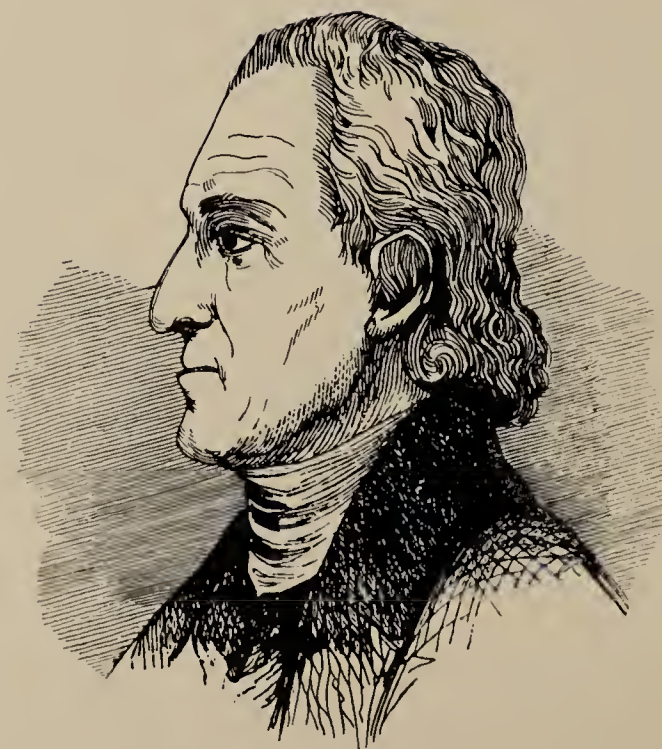
And others.



COL. JOHN GANO WINTER



LUCINDA BENNETT, WIFE OF
COL. JOHN GANO WINTER



REV. DAVID JONES

See page 91

Colonel John Gano Winter, son of Joseph Winter and Mary Prince,* born Apr. 7, 1799; died Dec. 3, 1865; married Lucinda Bennett.

“Colonel John Gano Winter was most extensively known throughout Georgia and the neighboring states as well as most of the commercial cities of the union for the boldness of his enterprises.” He established the Montgomery Manufacturing Company, Mch. 4, 1848. *From a newspaper article—Yesterdays In Montgomery—no date.*

Portraits of John G. Winter and his wife Lucinda Bennett are owned by Mrs. Thorington.

Issue:

Joseph Samuel Winter

James Stillwell Winter changed to Felix

George W. Winter married Anne Mackinney

Issue:

John Gano Winter who married, first, Josephine Dearing, and, second, Ellen Lewis Jordan, by whom he had Lieut. Col. John Gano Winter,** unmarried, and Chaplain Haywood Lewis Winter, both of the U.S. Army, 1927. Also a daughter Mrs. Ann. Mackinney (Winter) Robertson.

Lucinda Maria Winter born Dec. 22, 1827; married, Nov. 28, 1844, Joseph Washington Woolfolk, who died Nov. 28, 1864.

John Geline Winter.

Rowana Winter married Henry Cole

Joseph Samuel Prince Winter (later omitted Prince from his name), son of John Gano Winter and Lucinda Bennett, married Elizabeth Gindrat.

The portraits of Joseph S. Winter and his wife Elizabeth Gindrat are owned by Mrs. Thorington.

Issue:

Lucy Winter married James Lahey and has issue: Mrs. Edwin Joseph; Mrs. William P. Screws and Mrs. Lowry, of 2022 Hilyer Place, Washington, D.C., and Seven Gates Farm, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

*PRINCE FAMILY. Robert Prince married Mary Burgess in 1721. Issue: (a) Mary Prince born 1722; married David Philips. (b) William Prince born 1724; married Ann Thorn. (c) Elizabeth Prince born 1726; married Arthur Burgess. (d) Samuel Prince born May 20, 1728; married Ruth Carmen, who was born 1727. (e) Robert Prince born 1730; died young. (f) Susannah Prince born 1732; married a Montross.

(d) Samuel Prince married Ruth Carmen Apr. 24, 1751. Issue: Samuel Prince born Mch. 21, 1752; died Sept. 18, 1786. Elizabeth Prince born Dec. 23, 1754; died May 6, 1756. James Prince born Sept. 23, 1756; died June 14, 1757. Mary Prince born Apr. 26, 1758; died Nov. 5, 1850. Samuel Prince born Apr. 21, 1760; died Apr. 21, 1760. Samuel Prince born May 29, 1762. Elizabeth Prince born Aug. 21, 1764; died Feb. 18, 1787. Margaret Prince born Jan. 2, 1767; died May 23, 1790. Susannah Prince born Sept. 6, 1769; died Jan. 10, 1771.

**He attended the Staunton Military Academy for five years, graduating in 1897, and then went to the University of Virginia for three years. When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, he joined the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) at San Antonio, Texas, and went to Cuba with that regiment, where he participated in the affairs at Las Guasimas and San Juan. He joined the Regular Army as 2nd Lieutenant, 6th Cavalry in 1902, and went immediately to the Philippine Islands where the Philippine Insurrection was in progress and where numerous small encounters took place with native bands. In the Punitive Expedition into Mexico under General Pershing his regiment, the 5th Cavalry, in which he was a Captain, spent a year in an unsuccessful chase of Pancho Villa. In the World War he was assigned to duty with the 90th Division and went with that organization to France in time to participate in the attack on the St. Mihiel Salient. Later he was transferred to the Second American Corps, the Army of General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and participated with that organization in the Somme Offensive—the attack on the Hindenburg Line. After the war he was on duty in Washington for several years and in 1924, was assigned to duty as Chief of Staff, 65th Cavalry Division, Chicago, Illinois.

Judge John Gano Winter married Sarah V. Calhoun, of South Carolina. He died prior to 1927. Issue: Mrs. Thadeus Watts, Mrs. Minna J. S. Pinchard, Miss Elizabeth E. Winter, etc., etc.

Sarah Gindrat Winter married Robert D. Thorington. She resides at 52 South Goldthwaite St., Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 25, 1927.

59 Rebecca Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, [born Mch. 10, 1731 says Winter manuscript] married Mr. McDonald, who, upon her demise, married, second, Anna —, and moved to Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., where he died, June 10, 1807, leaving his wife, Anna, surviving him.

Issue, by first wife:

137 Mr. McDonald

138 Catharine McDonald; married John Robb, of Greenock, Scotland, who died in the West Indies. She died, Saturday, April 26, 1845, at 5:30 P.M., in the 81st year of her age. In 1807 she received upon the death of her father the following letter from her step-mother. The original letter is owned by the family of the late John Stillwell Applegate Esq., of Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

My dear Child

I take this convenient opportunity of writing to you by the hands of your Brother, and inform you that by the exceeding good ness of Divine providence, I am in health, while numbers are call'd into a vast Eternity. Those visitations by death my dear friend emphattically call upon us, in the language of Holy writ "Be ye also ready." If we are truly prepar'd for that awful scene, truly happy are we; it will be a great consolation in hours of Death and smooth the transit, from a world of trouble to that of happiness.

Death my dear friend has enter'd our dwellings and snatched our Bosom friends, and left us as lonely Doves of the valley to bemoan our lots. You my dear child, can doubly sympathize with me, for in my loss, you are deprived of a kind and affectionate Father who, no doubt cared for your welfare, as for his own. I have lost a companion near and dear to me, [and] who have I now to sooth my trouble, and to console with me in the hour of distress? I have none, but him, who has declared, that "he will be the Widows God," and truly He is sufficient for all these things, and will not revoke what he hath said.

I am inform'd of your bereavement, and feel your sorrows as my own, now if we can say, as with good old Job "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away Blessed be his Name," and wait with a christian resignation till Our change comes happy, yea, thrice happy are we.

Your Father, after a long, and lingering decease departed this life on the tenth day of last June, and as to his domestic affairs your Brother can inform you how they are arrang'd better than I can do in the limits of a letter, and also, how I calculate, if spared, and blessed with my health to dispose with myself in my lonely situation. I should be very much gratified in seeing you, if convenient.

Believe me my dear child, you seem near to me, and I sincerely wish you happiness, through the dark and intricate scenes of life and everlasting pleasure in the world to come. We must expect many trials and tribulations through the dark vicisitudes and changes of life but God is able to support us through them all, and that this he may do, is the sincere desire and prayer of Your truly affectionate Mother.

Untill Death.

ANNA McDONOLD

Cambridge, County of Washington.

Nov. 27th, 1807.

[On the back of the above letter is the following address:]

“Mrs
“Catharine Robb
“New York”

John Robb and Catharine McDonald had issue:

- (a) John Robb; lost at sea
- (b) Charles Robb married Miss Watkins, and left a family.
- (c) Catharine Robb; unmarried
- (d) Rebecca Robb married, February, 1810, James Montgomery, a merchant, of New York City. She was born Mch. 25, 1790, and died May 4, 1871. Mr. Montgomery came from Belfast, Ireland, and was the son of an Irish magistrate, and brother of an eminent lawyer called *Black Prince*.

Rebecca Robb and James Montgomery had issue:

- James Montgomery born Dec. 17, 1810; died June 16, 1889.
- Catharine Montgomery married George W. Lent, and their daughter married Judge Ingraham. She was born Oct. 18, 1812, and died Jan. 23, 1881.
- Isabella Montgomery born July 23, 1817; died July 17, 1887.
- Charles Montgomery born Oct. 15, 1820; died Mch. 27, 1837.
- Eleanor Montgomery married Mr. Richard V. Ammerman, of Flatbush, L. I. She was born June 8, 1822; died Apr. 4, 1891.
- Mary Montgomery. She possessed interesting family letters. She was born Feb. 18, 1819 and died Aug. 6, 1895 at Flushing, unmarried.
- John R. Montgomery born Apr. 6, 1824; living in 1901, and *my informant*.
- Margaretta Montgomery; married Mr. Anthony, of New York, and had a son Richard Ammerman Anthony, 715 Madison Ave., New York City. She was born Feb. 12, 1826, and was living in 1901.

61 Sarah Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, born Feb. 23, 1734; died Feb. 28, 1771 (?); married Mr. Lufburrow. It is doubtless he, who under the name of Matthew Lufburrow, made his will, in 1773, in which he appointed his wife Sarah, and his brother-in-law John Stillwell, his executors.

In a conveyance, on record at Freehold, *Liber X, p. 250*, dated 1778, James Grover, of Middletown, son and heir of Safety Grover, released certain lands to Sarah Grover and John Stillwell, executors of Matthew Lufburrow.

James Grover, of Middletown, left a will dated July 6, 1780, which mentioned: wife Sarah, and gave legacies to Daniel Herbert; Grover and John, sons of William Taylor; Edward Taylor, son of William Taylor, deceased; Hester Taylor, wife of William Taylor, of Freehold; and various others, by which I infer that he died childless, and that Sarah Stillwell, upon the demise of her first husband, Matthew Lufburrow, became his, James Grover's, wife.

It is supposed that this Mr. and Mrs. Lufburrow were the parents of the Rev. David Lufburrow, but there is no mention of any such child in the will of Matthew Lufburrow:

Will of Matthew Lufbrow (signed Luofbrow), of Middletown, mentioned:

Wife Sarah, who is to get the use of all his estate to educate my children and to bring them up to the age of twenty-one; children: John, Stephen, Joseph, and Mary. Executors: his wife Sarah, and his brother-in-law John Stillwell. Written Nov. 4, 1773; proved June 18, 1774.

Of these children, John Lufburrow lived at The Mill, was married, and predeceased his wife, as Elenor Garret, in her letter, written 1831, asks whether *his widow* still lives there.

62 John Stillwell, Esq., son of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, was born Nov. 25, 1737, probably in the old house in Nutswamp, afterwards called the Lena Field house, which stood by the big buttonwood tree, on the road from Micheau's Corner's to Red Bank, in the midst of the three hundred acre tract, over which his father, Squire Joseph Stillwell, presided. His death occurred, according to his tombstone, in the Baptist Churchyard, Middletown, N. J., Sept. 26, 1813, aged 75 years and 9 months. To distinguish him from contemporary John Stillwells, he was commonly called Quarter Master John, or John, of Garrat's Hill. John Stillwell probably succeeded to his father's land in Nutswamp, but about the time of his marriage, he moved to an eminence in Middletown, seen by mariners approaching the New Jersey shore, called from the earliest days of the settlement, Garrat's Hill. There were Morfords and Walls with the Christian name Jarrat or Garrat, but they were located elsewhere in Middletown, and from whom or whence this name, Garrat, was derived, I have been unable to ascertain. Here, at the foot of the hill, John Stillwell built himself a commodious residence, but it, with all its outbuildings, was burned to the ground, and his live stock run off by the Tories and Refugees, in one of the many raids to which this section was continuously subjected during the Revolutionary War. Between the time that his home was destroyed and the end of hostilities, he occupied a house located somewhere between Freehold and Englishtown, which was generously loaned him by his superior officer and friend, General David Forman. When peace was declared he rebuilt his house at or near the same site, and resided there the balance of his days. During this trying period, John Stillwell proved himself a brave soldier, a sterling patriot and a self-sacrificing citizen. From the beginning to the end of the War, he served his country with undiminished enthusiasm and devotion.

1777, May 1, he was appointed Quarter Master (Commissary) of the First Regiment, of Monmouth County, N. J., Militia. While Quarter Masters have been known to get rich, to quote his own words, he became poor; largely it is said by his generosity in advancing, from his private purse, moneys to meet the regiment's expenses.

Between 1778 and 1783, a large amount of his time was spent as a lookout or observer of the various British fleets that entered New York Bay and harbor. In the performance of this work, he kept a diary which is in the files of the original manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and known as "*Stillwell's Diary*". Of crucial importance were these movements of the enemy. Garrat's Hill was the natural observatory for the vicinity, and it was here John Stillwell was stationed by General Forman in the discharge of this important duty. From this vantage point a full view of the entire British fleet was possible. When Sir Henry Clinton was

about to transport his army to Virginia, by means of the British fleet, the efficiency of this primitive dispatch service was satisfactorily demonstrated. Between this point and Philadelphia, at every twenty miles, had been stationed a man, with a saddled and bridled horse, to carry the news to that city. So promptly was the work accomplished that before the last sail was out of sight of Sandy Hook, the news had reached its destination, taking six hours from the weighing of the first anchor.

The spy glass that John Stillwell, used on this occasion, loaned to him by General Forman, was presented to him by Washington, and for many years was kept by his descendants, but was finally destroyed, because of its worn condition, while in the possession of Mrs. Welch, of New York City. The titles to his original estates are now vested in foreigners—no males being left to perpetuate his name.

His activities made him a special object of dislike to his Tory neighbors and he was continuously subjected to open and covert attack. One night an attempt was made by the Refugees to capture John Stillwell, in his house at Garrat's Hill. His daughter Mary was up with the toothache, and looking out of the window, saw bayonets glistening. She told her father, who happened to be in the house, who quickly rose and ran through the back door, half attired, to the nearest cover. In getting over the fence, the rail broke, and he fell injuring his knee so badly that he was unable to walk. Creeping under the bottom rail, he lay there and the soldiers coming up, got over the panels on either side of him, but fortunately missed the one where he lay. Cato, the colored house servant, ran up a tree, over the path which the soldiers took. Espying him, they pricked him with their bayonets to make him divulge the hiding place of his master, but all in vain. They were unsuccessful in finding their man, and shortly left.

On the north side of Garrat's Hill, about one mile from the residence of John Stillwell, was his neighbor George Taylor, considered a friend to all Whigs, Tories, Refugees, and everything left in his care. When the Battle of Monmouth took place, John Stillwell's wife, and their four young children were at home, while he was with the army. Hearing the cannonading, she knew the British Army was going to the Bay Shore, and would pass through her neighborhood. She at once packed up all her goods, sent them over to her neighbor, George Taylor, and followed with her children, and secured the friendly protection of his roof. That night the British retreated from Freehold. A part of the army, under General Cornwallis, quartered on the farms of George Taylor and John Stillwell, about one mile from the Bay Shore. General Cornwallis, and as many of his staff as could be conveniently quartered, installed themselves in the Taylor house. This interesting building is still standing, and was lately owned by William Sherman, now deceased, who married a granddaughter of George Taylor.

Here Elizabeth Stillwell, wife of Quarter Master John Stillwell, came in daily contact with Lord Cornwallis, who she described as a large and corpulent man with small eyes, black and keen. He was afflicted with gout, and walked very little. He sat by a table most of the time, writing and talking to his officers. In the afternoon and evening he would take his

brandy freely, and by ten or eleven o'clock, a guard under each arm, would assist him upstairs to bed, and he would rise about ten o'clock in the morning. He was lively and talkative. He was accustomed to take up little Polly Stillwell, Quarter Master John's child, then seven or eight years of age, and to his delight the little rebel, as he would call her, sitting on his lap would sing Whig songs, and in response to his questioning as to where her father was, would reply, "gone to fight the Tories sir".

There was a large number of women and children following the British Army at this time. They did little mischief, except to burn the fence rails for cooking purposes, and to pilfer.

Going around among the tents, little Mary Stillwell saw a girl among the camp followers, wearing a short-gown. Going in the house she sought out General Cornwallis, and told him of her loss, whereupon the General told the guard to go with her, find the girl and bring her before him. In response to his interrogations, she admitted that she got the dress at the next house. Pointing to Mary, the General told her that the gown belonged to the little girl and that she must give it up, and she was quickly invested, to her great happiness, with her belongings.

With such anecdotes did Elizabeth (Watson) Stillwell entertain her grandson, the late Joseph Stillwell Applegate, more than a century ago, from whose lips, as well as from a manuscript by his son, the Hon. John S. Applegate, have I secured these facts.

Some measure of John Stillwell's popularity among his fellow-townsmen, may be estimated from the frequency with which he filled elective positions in the Township of Middletown, N. J.

In 1761, 1797 and 1799, he was Town Collector of Middletown.

In 1765, Constable.

In 1772, 1773, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1788, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1801, Overseer.

In 1774, 1782, 1794 and 1795, Commissioner of Appeals.

In 1791, 1795, 1796, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, Judge of Elections.

In 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796, Moderator.

In 1797 and at other dates, Freeholder.

In 1797 and 1799, Overseer of the Poor.

In 1798, Assessor.

1785. He was appointed Agent of Forfeited Estates, in Monmouth County, these being the properties of the unfortunate Tories, whose all was seized in these days of retribution.

In 1812, acting as a Judge of Election, at Middletown, he refused to receive the votes of certain Tories, who were Federals, on the ground of their having been disenfranchised by law. This gave great offence to the Federals present, who threatened to arrest and lock him up in the Freehold jail. The Republicans retorted that they would tear down any jail, before morning, that confined him. He was sustained in his decision.

Notice of Sheriff, of Monmouth Co., to produce Daniel Grandin, otherwise called Daniel Grandin, of Co. of Monmouth, N. J., before Justices of Supreme Court, at the Court House, at Trenton, on 2nd Tuesday, in

Nov., to answer unto John Stillwell, Agent for taking Charge of forfeited E/tates, in Mon. Co., of a Plea of Trespa/s and also to the bill of s^d John against s^d Daniel, for £200 debt. Dated 7th Sept., 1782.

HOUSTON, Cl^k. BOUDINOT, atty.

£200 N. Y. money. Daniel Grandin on 3 of May, 1774, at Middle-Town, Mon. Co., to wit, at Trenton, Hunterdon Co., by a writing sealed with his seal he acknowledged to be bound unto Samuel Cooper, and whereas an Inquisition was found against said Cooper for joining the army of the King, Stillwell, as Agent of forfeited estates, sues Grandin. Filed 2 Apr., 1783.

Bond of Daniel Grandin, [sig.], and Tho^s Leonard, [sig.], both of Co. of Mon., are bound unto Samuel Cooper, of Middle Town in £200, N. Y. money. Dated May 23, 1774. Witnesses: Mary Leonard and W^m Markorkand [?]

[On the back of this paper the following]:

May 23rd, 1775, Sam^l Cooper received of Daniel Grandin £3.10, interest on half of Bond.

Apr. 30, 1775, Samuel Cooper received of Daniel Grandin £17, in part principal of one half of bond, "it being for a Mare bought of said Grandin by me." "Samuel Cooper."

May 23, 1776, Samuel Cooper received of Daniel Grandin his part of the interest—no amount given.

John Stillwell, Agent For Forfeited Estates, in the Co. of Monmouth, in consideration of £127.15.07, paid by John Covenhoven, Esq., assigns the bond. Sept. 15, 1782. John Stillwell. .

Witnesses: Daniel Hendrickson and Dan^l Longstreet.

No. 35430, Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.

Monmouth Co.

John Stillwell against Peter Schanck, as Agent to the Second Sales of the Brig *Brittan*.

In Obediance to writ to me directed by David Brearley, Esq., first Judge of Supr^m Court:

John Stillwell obtained a Summons against Peter Schanck to appear at the house of W^m Snyder, Middletown, in August, 1784; the parties met. Peter *Schanck* said he would not answer the Summons; he was not Sued as agent, but as Peter Schanck, a private person. John Stillwell was Non-suit and a nother Summons granted and Served to appear at said house on the 31 day of August, last, as Peter Schanck, agent, to the aforesaid sales of the Brig *Brittana*. on the day of Trial, Default was Made by Deft. Plaintiff demanded the Cau^{se} Brought on. the Justice attended to the alligations and posponed Judg^t and Caled upon Peter Schanck, Agent, with the Acc^t of Said Stillwell. Said Agent Allowed the act., [account], to [be] Nearly Right but Said he would not answer to any Summons from Indeividuals but would meet the whole of them and Settle at Any Time they would appoint, upon which Judg^t was Entered and Execution was granted for the Sum of £3.16.11, with Costs 3/3. this is what Remains before me. Given under my hand and Seal this 1st day of April, 1785. HEND^K HENDRICKSON, Ju^{stice}.

Writ to Hendrick Hendrickson, Esq^r, one of the Justices of the Peace of Mon. Co., that the *plaint* and all things touching the plaint, of John Stillwell against Peter Schanck, as Agent, to the Brig *Brittania*, be brought before court, at Trenton, on 1st Tuesday in April next.

16th Nov., 1784. David Brearly, Esq^r, Chief Justice, at Trenton. Rhea, atty. Houston, Cl^k.

No. 38036, Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.

John Stillwell was a very devout man, and for a great many years an active member of the Baptist Church, in Middletown. He was its Clerk to the year 1811, and his excellent penmanship fills many pages of this church's record.

He married Elizabeth Watson, by license dated Dec. 4, 1764. She was born Feb. 1, 1744/5, and died, Sept. 22, 1826, aged 81 years, 7 months and 21 days, as appears upon her tombstone standing adjacent to her husband's.

The following contemporary allusion to his marriage still exists in a fragment of a letter in James Mott's, Jr., writing:

Middletown, Dec^r 7, 1764.

Dear Brother.

I arrived at Middletown Point La/t Wednesday Evening and found all our family Well and all friends. Thursday Bet/y Wat/son was married Father Bid me write to you and James Holmes To know Whether you can pay That Order you Axcepted from John Holmes as Daniel Holmes has a/signed It over to my father he wants the money In January or first day of February To Pay to Clarkson and would have you Write to him. *Cherry Hall Papers*.

John Stillwell distributed a large estate partly during his own lifetime and partly by will. His lands were in large part inherited, but his wife brought to him many additional acres.

Will of John Stillwell, of Middletown, written Mch. 18, 1813; proved Oct. 21, 1813, mentioned:

Wife Elizabeth; son William Stillwell; son John Stillwell, and his children Elizabeth Stillwell and Mary Ann Stillwell; son Samuel Stillwell, and daughter Mary Applegate, and her children Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, Hope, Ann, William, John, Samuel and George. Executors: sons William, John and Samuel, with James Frost, Esq. He owned Throgmorton's Island, which he directed to be sold, with his plantation, meadow lots, etc.

Liber A, p. 629, Freehold, N. J.

Will of Elizabeth Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., written Apr. 1, 1825; proved Oct. 6, 1826, mentioned:

Cousin John W. Holmes, whom she made executor; granddaughters Elizabeth Leonard, Hope Bray, Elizabeth Jones and Mary Ann Stillwell; son John Stillwell's three daughters, by his last wife, viz.: Julia Stillwell, Emma Stillwell and Louisa Stillwell; son Samuel Stillwell's children, viz.: Mary Stillwell, Elizabeth Stillwell and Catharine Stillwell; friends Rebecca Conover, Lydia Morford and Rachel Johnson. She ordered a headstone for her grave.

Liber C, p. 2, Freehold, N. J.

Issue:

139 William Stillwell

140 John Stillwell

141 Elizabeth Stillwell (?)

142 Mary Stillwell

143 Samuel Stillwell

144 Joseph Stillwell; not mentioned in parents' wills; drowned at sea on a voyage from Ireland.

63 Catharine Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, 24, was born May 12, 1740, and married, by license dated Nov. 17, 1766, Robert Davis, tailor, of New York City.

In this record she is called spinster with John Anderson, merchant, also of New York City, bondsman. The marriage appears likewise in the *Dutch Church Records*, in New York, as consummated the day the license was issued.

Eleanor Garret, in alluding to Catharine Stillwell's religious character, says, in her letter of Oct. 3, 1831, "Aunt Caty Davis is dear to me yet; She was a Christian Indeed. what year did She die[?]"

John Anderson, the above named bondsman, was he who had a license to marry Mary Stilwell, of Middletown, N. J., wherein he is called of New York, Dec. 16, 1763.

64 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, 24, a twin with Anna, was born May 14, 1742, married John Anderson, of New York, by license dated Dec. 16, 1763.

Eleanor Garret's letter refers to a cousin, P. Conover, and asks whether she enjoys good health, or is very infirm, which suggests that Mary Stillwell left issue and probably died young. The presumption that she died young is supported by the following memorandum:

January ^{the} 26 1765 John Stilwill D^r to a
Coffin for his Si/ter Mary
Anderson

£ 1-5-0

From the Account Book of a carpenter, Middletown, N. J.

Friendly relations apparently endured between John Anderson and his wife's family:

Deborah Winter and John Anderson, auctioneer, were witnesses to the will of Andrew Thompson, of New Hempstead, Orange County, N.Y., but the will was executed in New York City, Oct. 31, 1765; proved Sept. 11, 1788.

John Anderson, shopkeeper, of New York City, was executor of Clanchy Reid Aug. 7, 1786.

July 5, 1797, John Anderson, vendue master, an interchangeable term with auctioneer, made his will, proved Nov. 24, 1798, wherein he gave his wife Sarah, a life interest in his estate with remainder over to his two sons, John and Alexander, or, in default of any issue to them, to his brother Alexander Anderson, of the Island of St. Vincent. As Mary Stillwell, wife of John Anderson, apparently died in January, 1765, about thirteen months following her marriage, these two sons could hardly be her children, but probably were the issue of the wife Sarah, who may have been the Sarah Lockwood to whom a marriage license was issued to marry John Anderson, Aug. 6, 1772, some seven years after the death of Mary Stillwell Anderson. At the date of their father's will these two boys were respectively about twenty-two and twenty-four years of age. Further, the omission of any mention of any daughter would nearly positively exclude P. Conover as Mary Stillwell Anderson's child, for she was living in 1831, as per letter of Eleanor Garret. For P. Conover, we must look for another ancestor.

65 Ann Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, was a twin sister of Mary, and born May 14, 1742. She died, May 16, 1809, at Easton, Chester County, Pa. She was licensed to marry, Feb. 15, 1762, and was married, Feb. 22, following, by the Rev. Abel Morgan, to the Rev. David Jones, born May 12, 1736; died Feb. 5, 1820.

Mary, the twin sister of Ann, resembled her so closely, that members of the family, to distinguish them apart, were wont to bedeck them with different colors. So great was this resemblance, that David Jones, when courting his prospective wife Ann, upon returning from one of his journeys, was deceived in their identity because of an exchange of ribbons, and chided his fiancé for acting strangely, while she was vainly trying to suppress her merriment.

She developed into "a lady of strong sterling sense, a good house wife and was much beloved by her children", wrote her descendant, Horatio Gates Jones

The Rev. David Jones' early life was spent at Welsh Tract, Del. He was educated at Hopewell Academy, in Hunterdon County, N. J., and there made the acquaintance of James Manning, first President of Rhode Island College, and other men, who afterwards became eminent. He was early inclined to religion, and was baptised in 1758, and became a member of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church.

In 1761, he was licensed to preach, and went to Middletown, N. J., that he might study further, under the Rev. Abel Morgan.

1766, Dec. 12, he was ordained at Freehold, N. J., and installed pastor of the church there.

He felt called to visit the Indians, and from May 4th until August, 1772, he spent his time among them, and again, from Oct. 26 of the same year, until April following, his time was similarly employed. He then settled himself as a permanent pastor over the Freehold, Monmouth County, Baptist Church, where he remained until near the commencement of the Revolutionary War, when he became, in April, 1775, pastor of the Great Valley Baptist Church, of Chester, Pa.

Soon, 1776, he was chosen Chaplain, of a Pennsylvania regiment, and served at Ticonderoga, in the campaign under General Wayne, and was later created a Chaplain, under General Gates, and Brigade Chaplain, under General St. Clair. He bore a conspicuous part in the Battle of Brandywine, and narrowly escaped death at the massacre of Paoli, Sept. 21, 1777. On the 4th of Oct. following, he was at the Battle of Germantown, then accompanied the army to Winter quarters, at Valley Forge, and during the remainder of the campaign, followed the fortunes of the army, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, in 1781. At the close of the war he settled on a farm in Easton, Pa. In 1786, he became pastor of the church at Southampton, Pa. In 1794, he became Chaplain, to General Wayne in the Indian War.

In 1812, at the age of seventy-six, he served as Chaplain, under Generals Lewis, Brown and Wilkinson, and returning to his farm, officiated for the last time in public, Sept. 20, 1817.

The following interesting letter from his daughter, Eleanor Garret, throws much light upon the family:

Nelson Cotage County Ohio, Octr. 3, 1831.

My dr Cosen,

I take up my pen to address you and acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and was pleased to have a line from you; I have to give up the Idea of ever seeing you this side Eternity: I had flattered myself with visiting you this fall but my age dont admit of it; I feel a gradual decline, but enjoy as good health as I can expect at my age, if I live till Decemr I will be sixty nine, I want to know your age; I think there cannot be much difference between us; The account you gave me of our relations at Middletown was Interesting to me; as I had very little account from them for ten years the Stilwell famely are gone to the silent dust: not one left to keep up the name of that numerous famely, its very remarkable. John and Samuel left children but all females; William visited at my fathers 12 years ago, the winter I was there, he informed me there was a diffieulty between him and Richard

Applegate; and he was determined that none of his famely Should have any of his Property at his death; and his dying so sudden I suppose he left no Will; I Should like to know what was done with the Property, his Widowe took the third part. Is John Lufburrow's widow liveing does She live at the Mill; does Cosen P-Conover enjoy good health, is She very infirm; has She ever become a professor of Religion; was any of our relations at Middletown professors of Religion but Unele John and Aunt Betty and Aunt Sally Unele was a great follower of the great Redeemer; our Anecestors were very pious often have I heard my Mother mention them, has Religion left our famely, I hope not, Aunt Caty Davis is dear to me yet; She was a Christian Indeed, what year did She die and what year did your Mother die I am anxious to have all the Records of the famely; my daughter was very sorry that She did not see you, by divine permission She hopes to visit you next fall; She has made a publick profession of Religion last June was a year.

Now my Cosen I want to ask you a few questions and it will be Satisfactory to me for you to answer them, have you ever been brought out of natures darkness, and have a saving knowledge of an Interest in christ, have you been changed by the power of God and ought to profess his name; I have been a Member of the Church of Christ almost forty-two years, and all my hope of salvation is in a erucified Savior, I hope to hear you have an interest in him, what is your Preachers name, I am aequainted with a Seceder Minister that has settled in N York of the name of Gibson; he is one of the best Preachers I ever heard, do go and hear him, he and his Wife has been to see us, may the God of heaven bless you with every needed blessing is the desire of yourz

Affect'e Cosen

ELEANOR GARRETT

My daughter
joins me in Love
to you and your ehildren.
[Endorsed]

Mrs. Catharine Robb

Ceder Street

 N York

Mr. Atwood

Issue:

- 145 Eleanor Jones born Dec. 4, 1762; died Mch. 15, 1849; married, Nov. 21, 1793, John Garrett; moved to Garrettsville, Ohio, 1804. John Garrett died in January, 1806. He was a Colonel, and of Newcastle Co., Delaware.
- 146 Mary Jones born July 30, 1764; died Apr. 27, 1765.
- 147 Joseph Jones born Mch. 6, 1766; died Mch. 9, 1766.
- 148 Mary Jones born Feb. 22, 1767; died July 20, 1864; married, Aug. 22, 1797, Archibald McClean.
- 149 Joseph Jones born May 4, 1769; died Apr. 3, 1773. *See David Jones' published Journal.*
- 150 Morgan Jones born June 5, 1771; died Dec. 24, 1840.
- 151 David Jones born Oct. 21, 1774; died July 1, 1811.
- 152 Rev. Horatio Gates Jones born Feb. 11, 1777; died Dec. 12, 1853; married, first, Esther Righter; second, Deborah Levering. *See Levering Genealogy.*

67 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, married, by license dated July 29, 1772, in the New York Presbyterian Church, Richard Minifie, or Miniver. There was

a Richard Minifie employed as a laborer in the British Commissary General's Department in New York in 1781, but I find nothing concerning him in the Loyalist Archives. Hence he may have been either Tory or Whig. *N. Y. Historical Society Collections 1916.*

Issue:

153 Richard Minifie born July 5, 1773; baptised July 14, 1773, in Presbyterian Church, New York.

69 Daniel Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, was born in 1750. He was pressed into the English naval service and was present at the Battle of Trafalgar. He fell from the yard-arm, fractured his skull and died from the injury. He was a rough spoken fellow, and when once asked why he never married, he replied: I no more want a wife than the devil does a clean shirt.

70 Joseph Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 24, was born Mch 3, 1752. He is reputed to have married a Miss Sarah Shepherd, but this more than likely refers to his mother, who was a Shepherd, rather than to his wife. He moved, first, to Kentucky, about 1795, and then to Arkansas.

A Washington, D.C., paper, some years ago, announced his death as, Joseph Stillwell, formerly of Middletown, N. J., and stated that he was a Judge of the Courts, in Arkansas.

The late Charles I. Hendrickson, Esq., and John Stevens, Esq., both of Middletown, tried to hunt out this family, but failed.

Joseph Applegate, Esq., in 1880, told me that when Joseph Stillwell last wrote home to his friends, he stated he owned nineteen hundred head of cattle.

Eleanor Garrett, his niece, stated: "Joseph Stillwell, my mother's youngest brother, married and removed to Kentucky; had twelve children; then removed to Noosark, in Arkansas, where he died. He was Judge of the Court, and in good circumstances."

William H. Stillwell, Esq., said: In 1792, Joseph Stillwell obtained a grant of a large tract of land, in Arkansas, then part of Louisiana, and belonging to Spain, where he afterward removed and settled; and that he left twelve children, one of whom had a son John, who was a prominent man in Arkansas, in 1852. Elsewhere he stated that Joseph Stillwell's granddaughter became the first wife of Col. David Crockett. I have nothing to disprove these assertions made by William H. Stillwell, Esq., but think they should be carefully investigated before they are accepted.

In September, 1921, Mr. Dallas T. Herndon, State Historian, of Arkansas, supplied me with the following data:

DIED—At his residence near Arkansas (Arkansas Post), on the 10th inst. after a painful illness of several days, Joseph Stillwell, Esq., aged about 70. Mr. S. was a native of the state of New Jersey, and at an early period of his life, took an active part in the Revolutionary war. He has been a citizen of this Territory for more than 20 years past, (having settled in it before its cession to the U. S.), and has held several responsible and honorable offices under it, which he has fulfilled with credit to himself and benefit to his adopted country, He has left an

aged and disconsolate widow, and a large family of children and grand-children, to mourn the loss of a husband and parent, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, to regret the loss of a worthy and respectable citizen.

The Gazele, Sept. 24, 1822.

Capt. Thos. S. Stilwell died at his home in this city about eleven o'clock last Saturday night, April 14, 1917, after an illness of several weeks. He was 77 years old, came to this county with his parents in boyhood, and grew to young manhood on a farm settled by his father in Marie Saline township.

At the breaking out of war between the States in the spring of 1861 he joined Captain Van Manning's Company, 1st Ark. Regiment, and went at once to Virginia where he spent the first two years as a Confederate soldier in Stonewall Jackson's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. He took part in the great battles of Manassas and Gettysburg, and many other important engagements in that section of the war's activities. He was afterwards transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department and served on the Staff of Col. W. F. Slemmons in the noted Missouri raid. Soon after this, the war ended, and he returned home. A few of his old comrades still survive, and they love to recount his deeds of valor on the field of battle, equaled only by his gentleness of spirit, liberality of soul and kindness of heart among his friends and associates in camp life.

Since the close of the war Capt. Stilwell has done his full share toward rebuilding the shattered fortunes of our devastated South land. He has served Ashley county at different times, for many years in the past, as Sheriff and collector. That he proved an efficient and faithful servant of the people, is a matter of public record. The activities of his long and useful life are closely interwoven with all of Ashley county's history for the past half century or more.

While firm and fearless in the discharge of his official duties he was tenderly merciful to the unfortunate and a charitable friend to the poor and needy. Many unselfish acts of helpfulness to the widow and the orphan now stand to his credit on the fadeless pages of that "record of deeds done in the body" kept for final inspection by the merciful and unerring Benefactor of us all, who declared that, "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my children, ye did it unto me." It is a fundamental principle of the Christian that the man who does these things "shall not lose his reward."

He is survived by his only son, Henry, and a number of nephews and nieces. Funeral services were held at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. S. C. Dean. Relatives from a distance present, were Mrs. W. H. Hadley and son, Will, and Dr. Ray Leavel and wife, from Jones, La. Dr. M. C. Hawkins and wife, Mrs. W. H. Morris, and Mrs. W. T. Files, from Parkdale; Judge Henry Wells and family from Monticello, and many old friends from all parts of the county, making one of the largest funeral processions to visit our Cemetery in many months. Numerous beautiful floral tokens of love covered the grave.

Ashley County Eagle,
April 19, 1927.

Stillwell, Benjamin, born at Arkansas Post, Feb. 8, 1835; died, in Little Rock, Nov. 16, 1876; buried at Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark.

"When I was a boy we had a lawyer here by the name of Stillwell who was a very good lawyer, and who died about the year 1870, or shortly thereafter, but he accumulated no fortune."
Letter of George B. Rose, Esquire, Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 9, 1921.

"The Benjamin Stillwell referred to is the lawyer of whom I spoke, and whom I remember as a gentleman with red hair turning to gray. He was an honorable and capable lawyer, well esteemed at the bar, though not one of its most conspicuous leaders."
Idem, Sept. 13, 1921.

74 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Daniel Stillwell, 25, married John Moore, their license being dated Mch. 13, 1758, (*Trenton, N. J.*), wherein they are both designated as of Staten Island, and she is called the daughter of Daniel and Mary Stillwell. She lived to be very aged.

Issue:

- 154 John Moore
- 155 James Moore
- 156 Daniel Moore

75 Abraham Stillwell, son of Daniel Stillwell, 25, was born Mch. 16, 1751, as is set forth in the family Bible. His tombstone, in the Moravian Churchyard, on Staten Island, says: Abraham Stillwell died, Sept. 12, 1824, aged 74 years, 6 months and 12 days. *The Moravian Church Record*, however, says he died aged 73 years.

He married, first, Susan Van Pelt, by license dated Oct. 15, 1777; second, Nov. 24, 1782, Ann, daughter of Captain William and Charity (Martineau) Ward, born Nov. 1, 1757, (Bible record); died, June 19, 1835, aged 77 years, 7 months and 19 days, as per stone in the Moravian Churchyard, Staten Island. Next to her stone stands one commemorating her uncle Benjamin Martineau.

Abraham Stillwell was a lad when his father died, and was taken into the family of his uncle David La Tourette, where he was educated, and remained until his marriage. He was a quiet and much respected man. He was a cooper by trade, but generally farmed.

Abraham Stillwell's father-in-law Capt. William Ward, was a sea captain, and the owner of vessels. He came from Bermuda and settled upon Staten Island, where he married Charity Martineau. He had issue: William Ward, born Mch. 23, 1772; Sarah Ward, born Aug. 27, 1762; married Mr. Guyon, and had Charity Guyon; and Ann Ward, born Mch. 25, 1782; married Abram Stillwell. These dates do not bear analysis.

Issue; by first wife:

- 157 John Stillwell died young

Issue; by second wife:

- 158 Hetty Stillwell born June 14, 1782; died, Dec. 23, 1799, aged 17 years, 6 months and 9 days.
- 159 Daniel Stillwell born June 14, 1784; drowned in Long Island Sound.
- 160 Charity Stillwell born Nov. 23, or 28, 1786.
- 161 Mary Stillwell born June 14, 1789.
- 162 William Ward Stillwell born Dec. 31, 1792.
- 163 Elizabeth Stillwell born Dec. 13 or 15, 179-.
- 164 Sarah Stillwell born May 25, 1798.

Though John Stillwell, 157, is reputed to have died young, it is probably an error, for in St. Andrew's Church Yard, Staten Island, N. Y., are stones erected to: John Stillwell died Oct. 22, 1855, aged 77.1.16. Martha Stillwell died Nov. 10, 1851, aged 73.8.7.

1816, May 1. Amos Rook and Jonathan Lewis executors of John Mersereau, of S. I., sold land for \$875. to John Stillwell of Westfield, Staten Island.

Will of John Stillwell, of Westfield, Staten Island, N. Y., dated June 2, 1855; proved Nov. 3, 1855, mentioned: daughter, Catharine Hooper; son, Abraham Stillwell; grandson, John Stillwell; grandson, James W. Spragg; daughter, Susan; daughter, Catharine; daughter, Martha. Executors: Son, Abraham Stillwell and Harman B. Cropsey.

Jan. 28, 1853. Abraham Stilwell buried; 40 years old. *Moravian Church Record, Staten Island, N. Y.*

81 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Dr. Richard Stillwell, 28, died, Aug. 27, 1810, aged 73 years and 3 months, as appears from her tombstone in the Stillwell plot, in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J., which originally stood in the defunct Presbyterian Churchyard, in Middletown, N. J., next to those of her parents. She was a spinster.

Her will, recorded at Freehold, and written June 28, 1819; proved Sept. 27, 1819, devised as follows: to my good friend William Crawford, in consideration of the trouble he has had in taking care of me, £100; to Rebecca, wife of said William Crawford, £50; to Elizabeth Johnson, £50; to George and Lewis Johnson, each, £25; to Andrew B. and William B., sons of John Crawford, £50, each; to James G. Crawford, son of John Crawford, £25; to John B., son of William Crawford, £50; to Mary Powers, £10; to Mary, daughter of Jehu Patterson, £4; to Mary, daughter of James Patterson, £4; to Mary, daughter of James Pool, £4; to Mary, daughter of Hendrick Conover, £4; to Mary, daughter of Duncan Graham, £4; to John B., son of William Crawford, £20, for a headstone for her grave, and to keep in repair a fence about the same; to Charity Moore, of New York, one patchwork bed spread; to Clement, son of Bishop Moore, of New York, my silver tankard; to Charity Clarke, of New York, one piece of silk for a gown; to Rachel Cottrell, Rachel Gordon and Ann B. Conover, and her daughter Mary, certain bequests. Executors: William Crawford and Timothy Murphy.

Her estate was inventoried, June 25, 1810, and amounted to \$1,966.13. There was owing to her, on accounts and notes, \$731.42, proving she was a generous lender or an over trusting business woman.

84 Dr. Gershom Stillwell, son of Dr. Richard Stillwell, 28, by his second wife, Lydia Leonard, was born at Middletown, N. J. He was educated as a physician, but practiced little, devoting his time to the care of his large estate, which lay mainly in the vicinity of Keyport.

When a little over twenty years of age he became a private in one of the Monmouth County companies of Militia, and served during the Revolutionary War. He set at defiance the restraints of the State, which had forbade all intercourse with the enemy. For this he was haled before the Supreme Court. This indiscretion was overlooked apparently, for he retained his estates after the War and filled local office as well, which would not have been allowed had there been a serious question of his loyalty to the Continental Congress. Then again it must not be overlooked that he served in the American Army.

Indictment for Misdemeanor.

Jurors in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Mon. Co., state that this State of New Jersey & the United States of America now are, and for some Time past have been at open War and Enmity with George, the third, King of Great Britain, and that Gershom Stillwelle, late of the Township of Middle Town, Co. of Mon., Yeoman, on the 9th of June, 1778, did seditiously go over to Staten Island, in the State of New York, which said Staten Island was then in the Possession of the Enemy & afterwards on June 17, 1778, returned from thence to Middle Town, Mon. Co., without any Leave or Passport, to the evil Example of all others. Defendant pleads guilty.

No. 38542, Supreme Court Files, Trenton, N. J.

1781, Feb. 8, Gershom Stillwell ordered the posting of an estray on his plantation, in Middletown.

1785, May 1, Gershom Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., yeoman, sold the piece of land, lying at the corner of King and Queen Streets, New York City, to Mercy, wife of John Ferrars, now of New York City, merchant, for £1,000. She was his sister. *New York Transfers*.

1789. Gershom Stillwell was Overseer of Roads, Middletown, N. J.

Dr. Gershom Stillwell was a very eccentric character. He was unusually clever, but possessed an ugly disposition. Anecdotes, concerning him, are still current in the vicinity of Keyport. He insisted, for instance, that in his burial they should place his body in a position north and south, he not wishing as the earth made its diurnal revolution, to be tumbled over endways, but that he might roll over sideways; he wished to be as dignified in death as in life. Another reason he assigned for this particular arrangement was that he might see the British as they entered the Hook, evidently expecting another attempt on their part to subjugate the States. Further, he was wont to stipulate that his coffin should be open at either end, without head or foot board, for he was sure the devil would come for him, which when he did, he expected to escape from one open end, as the devil came in the other.

At the time of his death Dr. Gershom Stillwell was about seventy-five years old. He was buried upon the hill outside of Keyport, originally a part of his own property, in a family burying plot. After his death, this site was owned by Leonard Walling, and slowly but surely, all traces of the graveyard have disappeared.

The large property that Dr. Stillwell left, was, by the mismanagement of those to whom it was intrusted, lost. Polly Tilton, his wife, like her children, was a of frivolous type, (light weights said Capt. Walling to me), and could not well stand up against misfortune. John Wall, who married her daughter Mary Stillwell, was a son of Dr. John Galen Wall, by his wife Ann, daughter of Dr. Moses Bloomfield. He helped, by his extravagance, to dissipate his wife's property, and when all was gone, she, Polly Wall, with her mother, Polly Stillwell, and her daughter Deborah Wall, lived together in greatly reduced circumstances.

Deborah Wall, the granddaughter of Dr. Gershom Stillwell, was named after her great-aunt, Deborah Wall, who married Samuel Pintard. Under misfortune Deborah Wall's mind weakened. Her brother, Bloomfield Wall, became a protégé of the Episcopal Church and entered orders. He was at one time stationed at Williamsburg, L. I., but was probably deceased, prior to 1879.

Dr. Gershom Stillwell's wife was Mary Tilton, the widow of Dr. William Clark, and he was accustomed to say that Polly had had for her husbands, two doctors, two fiddlers and two devils.

By her first husband, Dr. Clark, Mary Tilton had issue: Joseph Clark and William Clark. These young sons, upon her marriage with Dr. Stillwell, were estranged from their mother, but looked after her in her old age.

By her marriage with Dr. Stillwell, she had

Issue:

165 Lydia Stillwell married Apr. 2, 1830, Aaron Mount.

Nov. 9, 1815, of Canasharra, Montgomery County, N. Y. They sold land in Middletown, N. J., to Daniel Walling, of Middletown, which formerly belonged to her father, Gershom Stillwell. *Freehold, N. J. Deeds Y.*, p. 411.

166 Samuel Stillwell unmarried and simple.

167 Catharine Stillwell died, Apr. 1, 1868, aged 78 years, 2 months, 8 days; married, Sept. 10, 1806, Lewis W. Dey, who died, Apr. 9, 1855, aged 70 years, 6 months, 15 days.

Issue:

Lewis Dey, of Cranbury, N. J.

Gershom Stillwell Dey, who died May 2, 1815, aged 6 years, 8 months, 27 days.

Two daughters.

168 Mary Stillwell married, Mch. 8, 1812, John Wall.

Issue:

Bloomfield Wall

Deborah Wall

87 Mercy Stillwell, daughter of Dr. Richard Stillwell, 28, was licensed to marry John Ferrers, May 13, 1778. He was a well known merchant, of New York City, who died in 1813: "*John Ferrers, Esq., of the City of New York, died, at Peekskill, Sept. 10, 1813*". Mercy Stillwell, his wife, died, Mch. 27, 1804, aged 43 [45] years, and was interred in Trinity Churchyard, New York City, adjacent to her mother. The spot is marked by a gravestone with the above dates. After her death, John Ferrers was married, July 5, 1806, at the seat of Lewis Simond, Bloomingdale, New York City, by Bishop Moore, to Miss [Jane Ann] Munday, by whom he had an only son, "Charles John Ferrers, gentleman", living May 30, 1829.

Issue:

169 Millicent Ferrers

170 Augusta Teresa Ferrers died, June 9, 1811, aged 19 years, 2 months and 20 days; buried in Trinity Churchyard, from her residence, 340 Broadway.

88 Charity Clarke, daughter of Col. Thomas and Mary (Stillwell) Clarke, 29, born June 28, 1747; died, Dec. 4, 1838, in New York City, in her ninety-second year. She married,

in New York City, Apr. 20, 1778, the Rev. Benjamin Moore, son of Samuel and Sarah Moore, born, at Newtown, L. I., Oct. 16, 1748; died, in New York City, Feb. 27, 1816. The remains of Bishop Moore and his wife are interred in G. Bend's vault, Trinity Churchyard, New York City.

Benjamin Moore was graduated from King's (now Columbia) College, New York, in 1768, and in May, 1774, went to England, where he was ordained a deacon and priest, by the Bishop of London. Upon his return, he was settled as assistant minister to Trinity Church, New York City.

In 1784-7, he was Professor of Logic and Rhetoric, in Columbia College, and in 1789, this institution conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

1800, Dec. 22, he became rector of Trinity Church, New York, and Sept. 11, following, he was consecrated Bishop of that Diocese.

From 1801 to 1811, he was the President of Columbia College, New York.

It is an interesting fact that Charity Clarke, the wife of Bishop Moore, who was called to administer the communion to Alexander Hamilton, when he lay dying from the effects of Aaron Burr's fatal bullet, was first cousin to Burr's wife, Theodosia, daughter of Theodosius and Ann (Stillwell) Bartow.

"Not only was he considered a man of learning, but of much power as a preacher. 'His voice though not strong, was so clear and musical that every syllable could be heard in the most remote part of the church'. His words were reinforced by the life which the people knew so well, and so thoroughly revered. Gentleness, kindness, simplicity and a personal interest in his parishioners, together with great consistency, were his characteristics. Even in middle life there was something venerable in his appearance; and very familiar to New Yorkers were his intellectual head, plain parted hair, tall, thin and slightly bending figure, and the blending in his manner of gentleness and courtesy. He was called apostolic. Theologically, he was a high churchman for his day".

"Bishop Hobart preached his funeral sermon, in which he said: 'He lives in the memory of his virtues. He was unaffected in his temper, in his actions, in his every look and gesture. Simplicity, which throws such a charm over talents, such a lustre over station, and even a celestial loveliness over piety itself, gave its coloring to the talents, the station and the piety of our venerable father.'" *Rev. John Moore and Some of His Descendants, by James W. Moore.*

Bishop Moore possessed in a preeminent degree the domestic virtues which go far to make an ideal husband and parent, while his wife was described as an angelic character.

"On Monday, the 20th of April, was married, at St. George's Church, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Moore to Miss Charity Clarke, eldest daughter of the late Major Clarke, of this City.

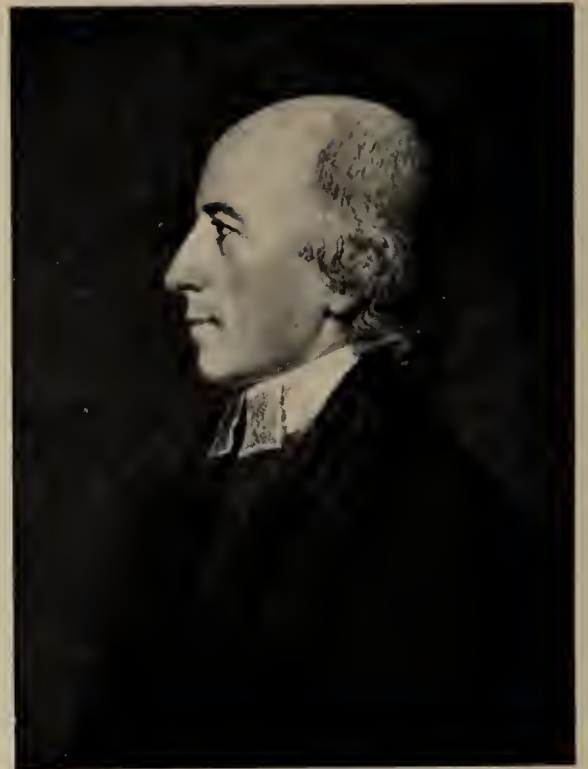
The good Parson deserved a good Clarke
Such happiness fate had in store,
'Twas Charity blew up the spark
And fix'd the bright flame in one Moore."

Royal Gazette, New York, Monday, May 2, 1778.



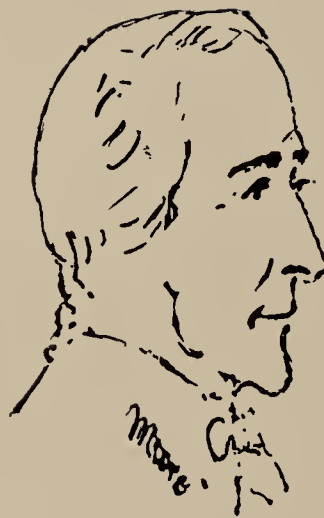
BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Painted in London at the time of his ordination.
Original miniature owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Small pastel portrait owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Sketch by Archibald Robertson, the miniaturist.
Owned by the artist's great grand daughter,
Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland.
April 1929 Bulletin, N. Y.
Historical Society.



CHARITY CLARKE,
WIFE OF BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Original portrait by Huntington
owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



CHARITY CLARKE,
WIFE OF BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Replica of a small portrait
in Holland House, London, Eng.
Owned by Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



CHARITY CLARKE,
WIFE OF BISHOP BENJAMIN MOORE

Original miniature owned by
Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



MARY CLARKE, WIFE OF RICHARD VASSALL AND SIR GILBERT AFFLECK

Original portrait in Holland House, London, England

Issue:

171 Clement Clarke Moore born July 15, 1779.

89 Mary Clarke, daughter of Col. Thomas and Mary (Stillwell) Clarke, 29, was born June 20, 1748; married, in New York City, first, by license dated Mch. 26, 1770, Richard Vassall; and second, following his decease, Sir Gilbert Affleck, who died intestate in 1800, or 1808. Lady Affleck must have attained a considerable age, for in 1837, she was mentioned as "lately deceased in London."

Richard Vassall was a wealthy merchant of Jamaica, West Indies, whither he took his wife upon their marriage. He was the son of Florentius Vassall, descended from Alderman John Vassall, of London, who equipped and commanded two ships of war against the Spanish Armada, and was born in the Island of Jamaica, in 1732, and died in Golden Square, London, Feb. 28, 1795. In the will of his father, executed in 1776, Richard Vassall and his daughter, Elizabeth, received an interest in a one twenty-fourth part of a tract of land, fifteen miles wide, on both sides of the Kennebec River, Maine, which was diverted from the family by reasons detailed further on. Richard Vassall had likewise a sister who heired, in part, the large and valuable estates of their father, Florentius Vassall, and who became the wife of the Hon. John Barrington. Their son, Lord Barrington, married Maria Theresa, sister of Mary Clarke Vassall, 89. When Mary Clarke's betrothal was announced to Mr. Vassall, Mr. Hicks', their friend, wrote the following couplet:

"Alas, gay Polly, you are paid for all your triumphs past!
The scene is changed, and you are made a *Vassal* at the last."

Mary Clarke Vassall's marriage to Sir Gilbert Affleck took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, July 19, 1796. She was then about forty-eight years of age and had no issue by this alliance. Sir Gilbert was succeeded in his baronetcy and in the estate of Dalham Hall,* in Suffolk, by a cousin, from whom the present baronet is descended. Dalham Hall was eventually sold to the late Cecil Rhodes, of Rhodesia, who entailed it on his brothers and their heirs upon certain remarkable conditions. *My Forefathers.*

Issue, by first husband:

172 Elizabeth Vassall born 1771, in Jamaica, W.I.; the famous Lady Holland.

91 Maria Theresa Clarke, daughter of Col. Thomas and Mary (Stillwell) Clarke, 29, born 1750; married, by license dated Mch. 20, 1778, Capt. William Barrington, of the 70th Regiment, (British), then stationed in New York. He shortly became the fourth Viscount Barrington, and sailed for England, but in the English Channel, and within sight of shore, during a violent storm, the vessel foundered, and both passengers and crew found watery graves. It was said that she was yet a bride, so this event must have followed her marriage closely. Lord Barrington was the son of the Hon. John Barrington by his wife, Miss Vassall, daughter of Florentius Vassall, of the Island of Jamaica; an instance of uncle and nephew marrying sisters.

*He was second baronet of Dalham Hall.

92 Clement Cooke Clarke, son of Col. Thomas and Mary (Stillwell) Clarke, 29, born May 17, 1752; married, in the West Indies, Miss Bayard; where he probably died, but his family came to New York City. He was educated at King's, now Columbia College, where he delivered the English oration "On Virtue," mentioned in the New York papers, May 23-27, 1771. In the same class was Benjamin Moore, who subsequently married his sister, Charity.

Issue:

- 173 Clement Clarke
- 174 Samuel Clarke
- 175 Charity Clarke
- 176 Mary Clarke
- 177 Thomas Bayard Clarke

From Thomas Bayard Clarke descended (a) Bayard Clarke, born Mch. 17, 1815, died June 21, 1884, who married Dec. 5, 1843, Aletta Remsen, daughter of John Thomas Lawrence; and (b) a daughter, who married Mr. Charles A. Williamson, of Geneva, and (c) another daughter by the name of Mrs. Cochrane.

From Bayard Clarke (a), son of Thomas Bayard Clarke, by his wife Miss Lawrence, descended Bayard Clarke, Third, who died Sept. 23, 1896, aged 47, and several daughters.

From either Clement Clarke, or Samuel Clarke, sons of Clement Cooke Clarke, by Miss Bayard, descended Mrs. James H. Woods, of Geneva.

This family of Clarkes must not be confused with those of like name, who descend from Deborah Stillwell, wife of Richard Smith, also of this immediate line, and who it is best to refer to as the Smith-Clarkes, as opposed to the Bayard-Clarkes.

93 Theodosia Bartow, daughter of Theodosius and Ann (Stillwell) Bartow, 30, was born, in Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1746, after the death of her father, and was so named in accordance with his wish. In 1765 she became the wife of Colonel James Marcus Prevost, a British officer whose regiment was stationed in this country. Colonel Prevost's eldest brother was a Major-General in the British Army, and his nephew, Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, was Governor-General and Commander of the Forces in British North America, and was created a Baronet in 1805, and led the forces against New York, in the War of 1812-14. Early in the American Revolution Col. James Marcus Prevost "marched from East Florida through Lower Georgia to Savannah, subduing the country as he went, and practically regained the whole of that province for England. General Lincoln had succeeded to the command of the American Army, and him, Colonel Prevost, signally defeated on 3rd of March, at Briar Arch, on the Savannah River, near Augusta. Of Lincoln's whole force, 450 men only rejoined him; and Prevost pushed forward to Charleston in May. The Council of the State sent to him a proposition for its neutrality during the war, but this he disdained; and declining to treat with the civil government, commanded the surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war. He was obliged, however, to draw off, leaving a post at Stony Ferry. His brother, Major-General Prevost (the father of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.), was present with him at the siege of Savannah."

My Forefathers.

Before the completion of the War Colonel James Marcus Prevost was ordered to the West Indies. At this juncture it was found advantageous for his wife and children to retire to the home of her mother, called the Hermitage, near Paramus, New Jersey. This lady, it will be recalled, was Ann Stillwell consecutively the wife of Theodosius Bartow and Philip De Visme. The household over which she presided then consisted of the two Misses De Visme and perhaps one or more of Mrs. De Visme's sons. Mrs. Prevost brought with her her two sons, and perhaps one or more daughters, of which she had three, though these latter children supposedly died young. Here they all lived in modest elegance. The ladies were accomplished and intelligent, and for a long time their residence was the center of the most polished society in the vicinity. They remained here during the Revolutionary period, and entertained officers of both British and American Armies alike.

At this time Mrs. Prevost was not beautiful, for besides being past her prime, she was somewhat disfigured by a scar on her forehead, but she possessed mental endowments of so high an order, that all else was overlooked.

In 1779, Colonel Prevost, her husband, died in the West Indies. Among the visitors to the Hermitage was Colonel Aaron Burr, who because of his brilliancy was a much-welcomed guest. His regiment was encamped at Suffern Clove in the summer and fall of 1777, and his visits to the Hermitage were made by eluding the British pickets while commanding the Westchester Lines in the winter of 1778-1779. He had ample opportunity to estimate the virtues of Mrs. Prevost by whom he was captivated, no less by her graceful and winning manners than by her mentality. "She was indeed in all respects a most estimable lady, affectionate, accomplished and well versed in literature, and as much given to the practice as averse to the profession of piety." With such recommendations it is not surprising that Colonel Burr thought her a desirable wife, and following his proposal, she married him.

The date of death of Colonel James Marcus Prevost, 1779, has been questioned. Personally I feel sure that it is correct, and concur with Maunsell Bradhurst who writes in *My Forefathers* the following: "I can't help but feel that the date 1779 is correct for Col. Prevost's death and the romantic statement about Burr's courtship is only a small part of the colossal fiction with which careless and cheap writers were disposed to envelope him. If Burr visited the Hermitage in 1779 it was not in courtship, but attracted by the society of cultivated women of which there were many in the household. No doubt he appraised Mrs. Prevost at her full worth—a worth that he bore great testimony to during all of his life and which, when she was widowed, made him seek her hand in marriage. All that is wrong is the premature fiction."

Colonel Burr was married to Theodosia Prevost by Parson Benjamin Van Der Linde July 2, 1782.

Benjamin Van Der Linde was born, at Pollifly, near Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1719. He officiated at Paramus from 1748 to 1789, and at Saddle River, New Jersey, from 1784 to 1789. It is said he is buried under the pulpit of the church, at Paramus, according to the custom of the period. The Burr historians Parton and Todd err in stating Burr's marriage was

performed by Dr. Bogart. It was this parson who married Burr to Madam Jumel. Van Der Linde was the incumbent, at Paramus, in 1782, and though the church records, contemporary with his marriage, are lost, the substantiating proof can be supplied in *Some Papers of Aaron Burr*, by Worthington C. Ford, published in 1920, by the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Massachusetts:

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

I do hereby certify that Aaron Burr of the State of N. York Esqr. and Theodosia Prevost of Bergen County, State of N. Jersey widow were by me joined in lawful wedlock on the second day of July instant. Given under my hand this sixth day of July 1782.

B'N VAN DER LEUDE [LINDE].

A letter from Mrs. Theodosia Prevost Burr to Burr's sister, Mrs. Tapping Reeve, refers to the wedding refreshments having been supplied by "Brown and Catty," and to the friends accompanying them to the sloop, and waiting till the vessel sailed. It says "Catty" changed her mind after getting on board, and went with them to Albany.

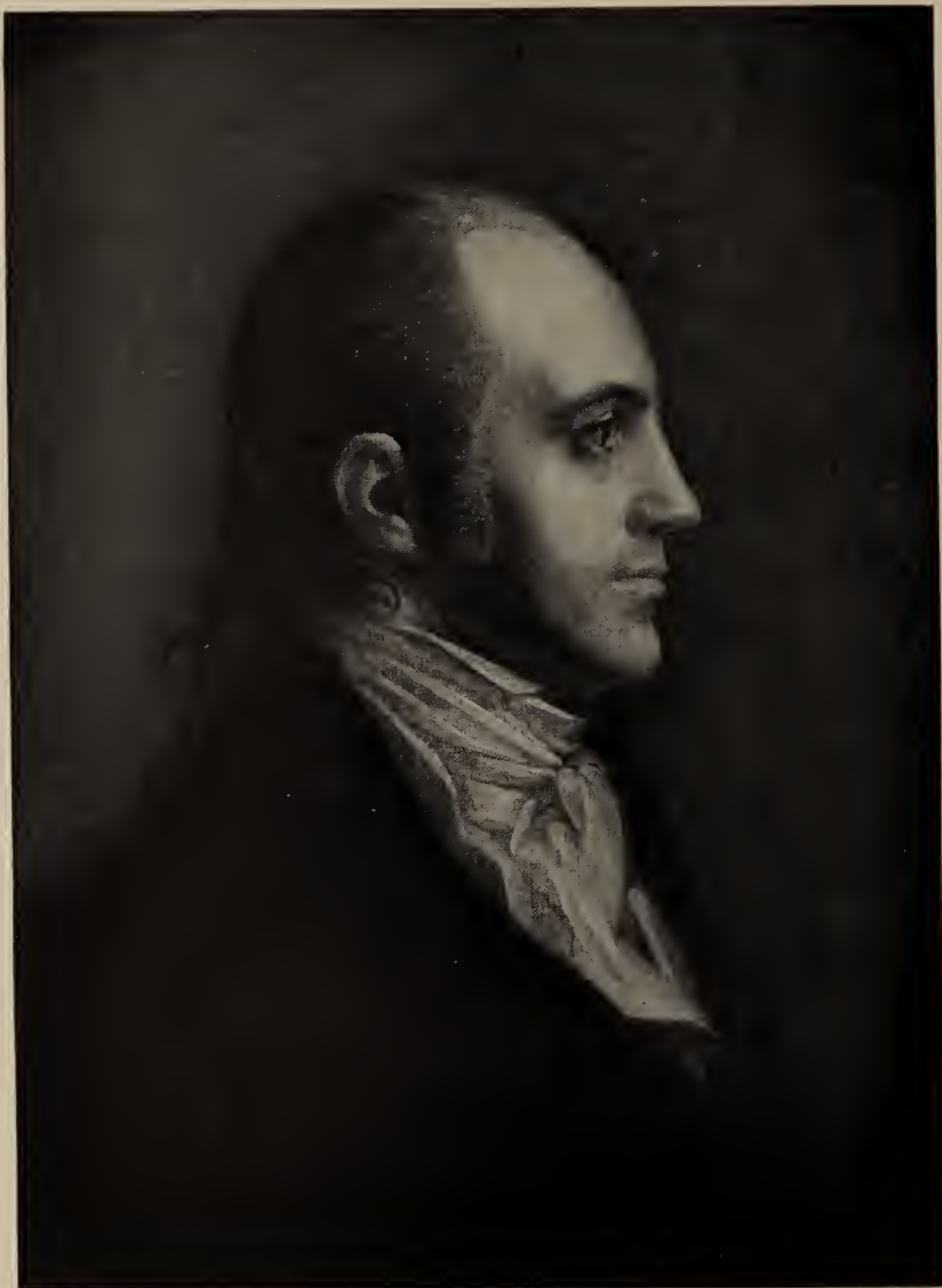
A few words are needed to explain who the Brown and Catty (Katy) were that supplied the wedding refreshments. Katy was Catharine De Visme, a half-sister of Theodosia Bartow Prevost, the bride, and Brown was Dr. Joseph Brown, of New York City, her husband elect. Between Dr. Brown and Col. Burr great friendship and intimacy existed. Their marriage licenses to the two half-sisters were issued at the same date, July 4, 1782, when all the parties were declared of Bergen County, and it is possible there may have been a double marriage on July 2, as has been asserted, but this I doubt, for why should "Catty" join the Burrs and desert her newly wedded husband to whom she was much attached and bore him several children? In 1782, persons were married by license, or by the publication of banns. Marriage by license permitted the ceremony at will and those of assured position sometimes married first and got their license afterward, but the officiating dominie only relinquished the marriage certificate when he was relieved of responsibility by presentation of the license. Thus we reconcile the dates of Burr's marriage: (a) joined in matrimony July 2; (b) license issued July 4; (c) marriage certificate issued July 6. Whether Dr. Brown's followed the same steps closely I do not know, but I doubt it, and I incline to the belief that his marriage was consummated some time later.

Col. Burr received the congratulations of his friends:

Beverwyck 10th July 1782.

Dear Burr

I have but a Moments Time to Congratulate you on the late happy Circumstance of your Marriage with the Amiable M^{rs} Prevost, Confident that the Object of your Choice would ever meet with Universal E/steem I have waited impatiently to know on whom it would be placed—The Secret at length [sic] is revealed and the Tongue of Malice dare not I think calumniate it—May Love be the Time Piece in your Mansion and Happine/s its Minute Hand—Present if you please my respects to your good Lady & all Friends with you in which this



COL. AARON BURR

By John Vanderlyn

Original portrait in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell

whole Family join—Add one favor more if you please which is to remind M^r Variek on your Return to Albany of his Promise to me to have the Suspension taken off my License as a Praetitioner in that State and you'll oblige

Your Most Sincere Friend
W^m S: LIVINGSTON

Colonel Burr—
[Address:]

To
Colonel Aaron Burr
at
Paramus

M^r Depeyster

Concerning Theodosia Bartow's second husband, Colonel Aaron Burr, born at Newark, New Jersey, Feb. 6, 1756, died, on Staten Island, Sept. 14, 1836, it is necessary to say little, for his life has been fully dealt with by Wandell and Minnigerode in their exhaustive and entertaining recent work.

In 1772, Aaron Burr graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), an institution over which his grandfather, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, and his father, the Rev. Aaron Burr, had presided as the first and second presidents.

In 1775, he joined the American Army, at Cambridge, and accompanied Arnold, as Captain of a company of his own raising, in his expedition against Quebec, and was an Aide to General Montgomery, in his assault on that stronghold, and endeavored to bring off his body, when the General fell at his side. Later, he acted as Brigade-Major to Arnold, and on his return in May, 1776, joined the military family of General Washington, with the rank of Major. Dissatisfied with this position, he quitted it in six weeks, to become an Aide to General Putnam, and participated in the defence of New York.

In July, 1777, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Malcolm's Regiment, and won distinction at Monmouth, where he commanded a brigade in Sterling's division.

During the winter of 1778-9, he was stationed in Westchester County, New York, and commanded for a short time at West Point, but resigned from ill health in March, 1779.

1779, Mch. 10, Burr belonged to the Lee and Gates' faction, and affected to despise the military talents of Washington.

After his marriage to Mrs. Prevost, he removed to Albany, and commenced the practice of law there, but in 1784, removed to New York City, where he became one of the greatest lawyers of his time.

He was a Member of the New York Legislature in 1784, and in 1789, was appointed Attorney-General of the State.

1789, Sept. 27, he was Commissioner of Revolutionary Claims.

1791 to 1797, he represented the State of New York in the United States Senate.

1800. At the presidential election, Jefferson and Burr each had seventy-three votes, and

the choice was decided by Congress in favor of Jefferson for President, and Burr for Vice-President. Had he have made the least effort for himself he would have been elected President of the United States.

1804, July 12, he mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in a duel, the result of aspersions made by Hamilton upon his character, and which could only be settled by the prevailing code.

He soon after undertook an enterprise in the Western Territories of the United States, which had for its object, in all probability, the subjugation of territory belonging to foreign governments, which was construed as treason to the United States, and for which he was apprehended and tried at Richmond, Va., in April, 1807; but after a long trial he was acquitted.

In 1808, he went to Europe, and resided both in London and in Paris, where he suffered from political restraint, amounting to persecution, and from dire poverty.

In 1812, he returned to New York, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued until incapacitated by his final illness.

In 1834, at the age of seventy-eight, he married a second wife, one, Madam Jumel, a woman who had had a somewhat remarkable career, and from whom he was divorced within a short time.

Col. Burr was small in stature, had remarkably brilliant eyes, and a striking appearance. His manners were winning, and he made many friends, but could, perhaps, count as many enemies. He was charitable and benevolent, but highly improvident. While no saint, Burr was no greater sinner than the man he shot, nor the majority of those who criticised him with a free tongue and pen. By reason of the distinction of Hamilton, and his loss to the public, Burr was made a scapegoat and condemned for a code which then alone, was recognized as a gentleman's means of settling wrongs, but which had slowly but surely grown repugnant to the moral sense of our people. With Hamilton's death it nearly ceased: had a lesser man fallen, it probably would have persisted many years longer.

Hamilton, viewed from the moral standpoint, was as immoral as Burr, and perhaps more so, for we have Hamilton's admission of his guilt, while we have none concerning Burr, save the assertions of his enemies. Judged by the latitude of the present day, Burr was no worse than any man made by the doubtful tactics that politicians then used, which we still condemn as reprehensible, but nevertheless are still used for party success. In the main, Burr had been greatly maligned, and his admirable silence, under the most trying circumstances, sometimes little less than torture, cannot help but draw admiration, even from his enemies.

As they were indulgent or precise, the contemporary members of his wife's family were either Burr's sympathizers or antagonists, and he frequently found himself in as hostile as a friendly camp. Perhaps in all they were evenly arrayed for and against him.

Some statements made by Mr. Charles Burr Todd, in his *History of the Burr Family*, need modification. Alluding to Col. Burr's alliance with Mrs. Prevost, he says:

“This marriage certainly gives no color to the popular belief that Colonel Burr was a cold, selfish, unprincipled schemer, with an eye always open to the main chance. He was young, handsome, well-born, a rising man in his profession, and might no doubt have formed an alliance with any one of the wealthy and powerful families that lend lustre to the annals of their State. This would have been the course of a politician. But Burr, disdainful of these advantages, married a lady without wealth, position or beauty, and at least ten years his senior, simply because he loved her, and he loved her, it is well to note, because she had the truest heart, the ripest intellect, and the most winning and graceful manners of any woman he had ever met. It was a favorite remark of his, in later years, that if he was more easy and graceful in manner than other men, it was from the unconscious influence of her spirit and graces upon him. I think it should be mentioned here—because the opposite has been stated—that the marriage was conducive of great happiness to both, and that Colonel Burr was to the end the most faithful and devoted of husbands” “ ‘Had Aaron Burr not aroused prejudice by marrying a British wife, he would have been elected President, by a large majority,’ was the remark of a prominent State official, to the writer. Perhaps so; smaller things have ere this changed the popular vote and the gentleman spoke with authority, his father having been the fellow *Aide-de-Camp* and intimate friend of Colonel Burr.”

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Prevost had both wealth and position and was really more remotely English than most Americans. She was third in descent from the Rev. John Bartow, who came to America in 1702; fourth in descent from John Reed, Esq., who came in 1683, fifth in descent from Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, who came in 1635; fifth in descent from Capt. James Sands, who came in 1658, and fifth in descent from Simon Ray, Esq., who came in 1660; all of whom held distinguished positions in the American Colonies.

On her maternal side, (Stillwell), only three out of seventeen uncles and aunts were British, and of their children, her first cousins on the maternal side, only three out of twenty-two were British. Of the nine uncles on her maternal side, one was a physician, one was a lawyer, one was a divine, two were merchants and four were military officers.

On her paternal side, (Bartow), there was an equally good representation of eminent Americans.

Her *husband's family* was, however, *British*. Col. James Marcus Prevost, as we have already stated, was an officer in the British Army, and was the uncle of the British baronet, Sir George Prevost, and, in 1783, the two sons of Col. James Marcus Prevost and his wife Theodosia Bartow, were Ensigns in the British Army, when they resigned their commissions. They must have been very young, and it could not be believed, if it were not so recorded in the Records of the War Office, in England. Subsequently these youths became American citizens, and one held high office in the State. Col. Burr kept a friendly relation with the Prevost family during his sojourn in England. Sept. 8, 1808, in a letter to his daughter, he refers to Mrs. Archaud, a niece of the late Col. Prevost and first cousin to Augustin James Frederick and his brother John Bartow Prevost, Theodosia's stepbrothers. Also with the Misses and Mr. Mallet, other Prevost kindred.

Colonel Aaron Burr and his wife Theodosia Bartow are commonly credited as the parents of only one child, Theodosia Burr, but herein lies an error; there was still another. This is established by frequent allusions:

1785, August, Mrs. Burr wrote to her husband: "Our children were impressed with utter contempt for their guest . . . few parents can boast of children whose minds are so prone to virtue." *Burr's Memoirs by Davis*, p. 269. This must be construed as facetious in as much as they both were infants, less than three years of age.

1785, September. Mrs. Burr wrote to her husband: "Theodosia and Sally in perfect health." *Idem*, p. 271.

1786, August. Mrs. Burr wrote: Sally had a poor appetite and states: "the children speak their love." *Idem*, p. 275.

1786, August. Colonel Burr wrote from Poughkeepsie asking why his wife is so cautiously silent "as to our little Sally." *Idem*, p. 276.

1787, February. Mrs. Burr alluded to a miscarriage of this date. *Pidgin's Theodosia*, pp. 169-170.

1787, August. Mrs. Burr again mentions the name of Sally. *Davis*, p. 278.

1787, November. Mrs. Burr mentions the two living children. *Idem*.

1788, June. Colonel Burr again writes from Poughkeepsie to his wife saying: "kiss our dear children". *Idem*, p. 280.

1788, July 9. Mrs. Burr again miscarried.

1788, Aug. 3. Mrs. Burr wrote Tapping Reeve, her brother-in-law saying: "my health and spirits were in melancholy unison until the 9th of July when I had a most unfortunate lying-in, in every particular resembling the one in February, '87—another lovely boy expired seven hours before its birth. Its mother had nearly shared its fate, but Heaven in pity to her helpless family, to her daughter's tears has deigned to restore her to them. During her illness she received every token of affection and anxiety from those she loved. This is the only alleviation we can possibly have to our sufferings . . . I am recovering beyond expectation, I wish I may have as favorable accounts of my Sally, Theo's health is remarkably good."

Pidgin's Theodosia, pp. 169-170.

This establishes the fact that Colonel and Mrs. Burr did have a child other than Theodosia who was called Sally and who was living between 1785 and 1788, yet we have to reconcile this with a statement made in a letter, written by Colonel Burr, to his sister Mrs. Reeve (published in *Todd's General History of the Burr Family in America*, edition 1878, p. 424, and discovered with other letters in the garret of the old Reeve house at Litchfield), dated Oct. 12, 1786, saying: "We have just lost our youngest child, our Sally—a beautiful lovely Baby. Your affec. A. B."

It is of course obvious that Sally could not have died in October, 1786, and have been living on August 3, 1788. By way of explanation it is possible that Todd may have read October 12, 1786, for October 12, 1788.

After a happy but brief married life, Mrs. Burr's health began to fail, and, in the spring of 1794, she succumbed to her ailments.

Burr's tribute to the worth of this lady is unmatched. At the approaching accouchment of his beloved daughter, Theodosia, wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, he wrote: "Call him after the woman whose life brought me more happiness than all my success, and whose death has dealt me more pain than all sorrows combined."

There is no certainty as to where Theodosia Bartow (Prevost), wife of Aaron Burr, is buried. Three blocks from the Richmond Hill house, where she died, was a Protestant Episcopal Church owned by Trinity Church, around which was a cemetery called Trinity Parish Cemetery, which is now the site of Hudson Park. It is possible she was buried there.

Issue, by first husband:

178 Augustin James Frederick Prevost

179 John Bartow Prevost

180 Sally Prevost

181 Ann Louise Prevost

182 Mary Louise Prevost

} These three children probably died young as they are not mentioned among the heirs-at-law of Elizabeth Maunsell in 1815-1816.

Issue, by second husband:

183 Theodosia Burr

95 Philip De Visme, son of Philip and Ann (Stillwell) De Visme, 30. He was a prisoner of war, says *Davis, Vol. I, p., 186*.

"He used to visit my cousins, old ladies, at Eastchester. Cousin Phoebe Reid, who died some years ago over eighty, said she knew him well and he was then a half foolish simple old man." *Letter of Evelyn P. Bartow, Providence, R. I., Mch. 22, 1889, to Dr. John E. Stillwell.*

97 Eliza De Visme, daughter of Philip and Ann (Stillwell) De Visme, 30, married Mr. Duvall. Aaron Burr in his Diary writes: To Duvals to dine at five. A family party. The counsellor, Lewis, very intelligent. I had lent for a few days the picture of Theodosia, which was hung up there and employed more of my thoughts than the dinner and company. We drank her health, etc. And again he writes: Called at Madame Duvall's to thank her for the pretty manner in which the picture was sent home. She said rolling injured it; and she had procured a very handsome portfolio, made just to receive it; an attention which very much pleased me.

Issue:

Ann Duvall

Henry Duvall

Francis Duvall

Louis Duvall

98 Catharine De Visme, daughter of Philip and Ann (Stillwell) De Visme, 30, married Dr. Joseph Brown. Dr. Brown was a man of means. He resided at No. 9 Little Queen St.

(Cedar Street), New York City. In 1785, he bought the Embree farm, in West Farms, N. Y., and built a house there which was his summer residence for seventeen years. Burr followed suit. In 1790, he bought a summer residence with one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, at Pelham, on the shore of Hutchinson River, opposite Eastchester, which place was named by them *The Shrubberies*. In 1794, Burr deeded the place to Augustine James Frederick Prevost. Both Burr and Brown made a lot of money out of land speculations in Westchester.

Stephen Wray, in Valentine's Manual 1919-1920, pp. 367-400.

A portrait of Kitty Brown was in the possession of Mrs. E. S. Chamberlain, 29 Madison Avenue, New York City, who had also a bracelet containing a miniature of General Maunsell. In 1919, both these heirlooms were owned by Mrs. Ernest Crosby.

Issue:

Kate Brown married Mr. Westcott

Burr Brown

Lionel Brown

99 Catharine Smith, daughter of Capt. Richard and Deborah (Stillwell) Smith, 32, died Apr. 5, 1810; married, May 12, 1772, John Clark, born Sept. 15, 1749; died Jan. 5, 1807.

Issue:

184 Richard S. Clark married Miss Binninger

185 Thomas L. Clark married Ann Phillips; no issue.

186 Dr. John Clark

100 Mary Smith, daughter of Capt. Richard and Deborah (Stillwell) Smith, 32, died Dec. 7, 1841, in her eighty-ninth year; married, Jan. 1, 1780, (Dr.) Samuel Bradhurst, the Third, who died, Mch. 2, 1826, aged seventy-seven years. Her portrait is owned by Mrs. William N. Clark, of Geneva, N. Y., and was supposedly painted by her brother, James Smith, an artist, 104. In their youth Mrs. Bradhurst, and her sisters, enjoyed exceptionally high social advantages, by reason of their prominent and extensive family connections, which later placed them among the leaders of society in New York, when the customs and fashions of the colonial epoch were not so old as have lapsed into tradition. In her venerable age Mrs. Bradhurst still delighted to recur to the exciting times of the American Revolution, and to relate many interesting incidents of which she had personal knowledge, and in particular of the Pater Patriae, into whose company she had been frequently thrown.

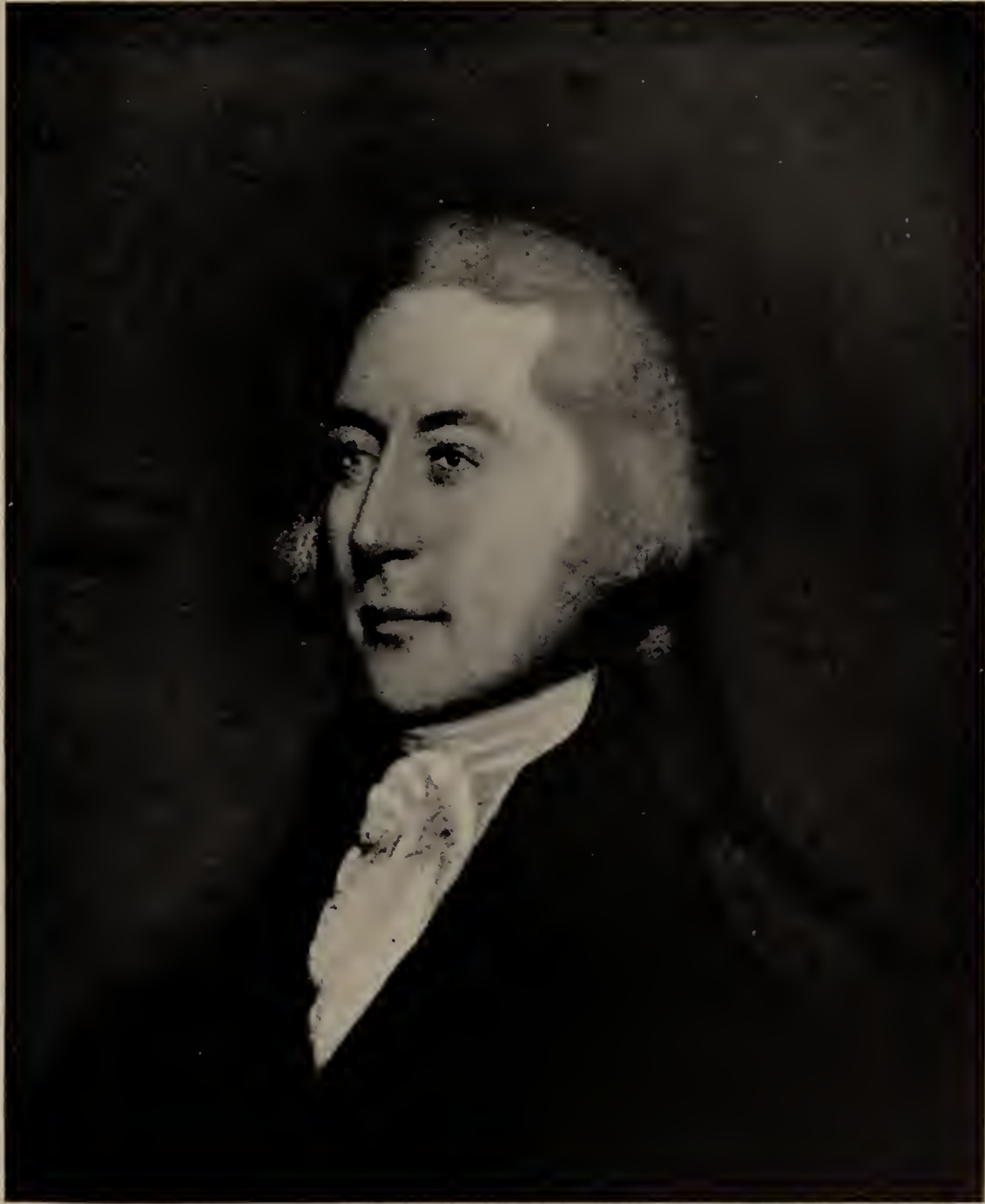
My Forefathers, and Barrett's Old Merchants of New York.

Her husband, (Dr.) Samuel Bradhurst, the Third, was the eldest son of Samuel Bradhurst, the Second, (born 1727; died Apr. 28, 1762), by his wife (to whom he was married in 1748) Anna Heath, who died May 28, 1761. She had a brother John Heath, and her mother was perhaps a Simones (Seaman?). This second Samuel Bradhurst was likewise, by deduction, the adopted son of Meliora Norwood, the wife of Anthony Lewis, whose daughter, Ann



MARY, DAUGHTER OF CAPT. RICHARD AND DEBORAH (STILLWELL) SMITH AND
WIFE OF DR. SAMUEL BRADHURST

Original portrait owned by Mrs. Wm. N. Clark of Geneva, N. Y.



DR. SAMUEL BRADHURST

Lewis, married John Heath, brother-in-law to Samuel Bradhurst, the Second. Samuel Bradhurst, the Second, was the son of Samuel Bradhurst, the First, (drowned in the harbor of Lisbon, Portugal, during the earthquake of 1755), by his wife Anna, daughter of Thomas Pell, of Pelham, New York. The ancestry of Meliora (Norwood) Lewis is further alluded to under the Britton family in this family history.

Concerning (Dr.) Samuel Bradhurst, the Third, Mr. A. Maunsell Bradhurst writes, in *My Forefathers*, "he was born Wednesday, July 5th, 1749, and became one of the leading men of New York in his day . . . devoting a great portion of his time and fortune to the advancement of local matters, and the endowment and management of charitable institutions, in which he took as deep an interest as he did in all political and patriotic questions . . . as soldier, landlord and merchant, by his keen sense of honor, he won for himself the respect and esteem of his English relatives as well as his American, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of some of the most distinguished men at that time. He was a licentiate of medicine, of the State of New Jersey, Nov. 2, 1774, which the *New York Journal*, the 10th of November following, alluded to as follows: 'We hear from New Jersey that Mr. Samuel Bradhurst, of this city, was admitted to the practice of Physic and Surgery by the Judge of the Supreme Court, held at Newark last week.'"

A few months after he had taken his medical degree, the battle of Lexington took place, and soon the war actively involved Manhattan Island. Defeated in skirmishes in the mid-center of the Island, Washington deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops to its northern end, where he threw across the Island, from the Hudson to the Harlem Rivers, and from what is known as One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Sixtieth Streets, defensive works. This site included Pinehurst, the Bradhurst estate, then an outlying city residence. When Washington abandoned this neighborhood Pinehurst became the local headquarters of the British. Its owner, Dr. Bradhurst, at this juncture, was an officer in the New Jersey Militia, actively engaged in medically caring for its sick and wounded. Shortly, he himself, was the victim of the enemy, for wounded, he was sent by his captors, a prisoner on parole, to the residence of Mrs. De Visme, at Paramus, N. J. This home was presided over by Mrs. De Visme and her daughter Theodosia Bartow, the wife of Col. Prevost. Here, Mary Smith, (100), visiting her kinsfolk, became the object of Dr. Bradhurst's attentions, and who, by marriage license dated Dec. 16, 1778, he made his wife. Their nuptials were consummated at the De Visme residence on "Wednesday evening, being the New Year's Eve of 1779," which means Dec. 31, 1778, or Jan. 1, 1779. Dr. Bradhurst and his wife resided at Paramus until near the end of the Revolution, when he returned to New York City, and devoted his energies to the reparation of his impaired fortunes. He was equally successful as a physician, merchant and landholder. By inheritance and purchase Dr. Bradhurst became the owner of the Maunsell property to which he and his son, John Maunsell Bradhurst, added many of the surrounding and adjoining lands, so that the estate extended from river to river across the Island.

In 1793, he founded the firm of Bradhurst and Watkins,* Mr. Samuel Watkins, the junior member of the firm being his wife's first cousin. Business was conducted at 314 Pearl St., while Dr. Bradhurst resided next door at 315 Pearl St. This partnership dissolved in 1796, and Mr. Watkins retired to his country seat at Watkins Glen, New York.

In 1795, Dr. Bradhurst joined with Josiah Field, brother of Hickson W. Field, to create the firm of Bradhurst and Field, 89 Water St., New York City, which successfully existed many years. After a life of great activity, Dr. Bradhurst withdrew to his estate of Pinehurst, where he spent his declining years in peace and affluence, interested until the last in the events and institutions of his time.

Mrs. Bradhurst spent the last years of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Schieffelin, at whose residence she died and in whose family vault her remains are interred.

Issue:

- 187 John Maunsell Bradhurst born Aug. 14, 1782.
- 188 Eliza Bradhurst, born, April, 1784, in New York City; died Oct. 13, 1802, unmarried.
- 189 Catharine Ann Bradhurst born Dec. 12, 1787.
- 190 Maria Theresa Bradhurst born Jan. 24, 1786.
- 190a Samuel Hazard Bradhurst born, Nov. 26, 1779-80, at Paramus, N. J., and named after Mr. Bradhurst's friend, Samuel Hazard, the Postmaster-General.

101 Margaret Smith, daughter of Richard and Deborah (Stillwell) Smith, 32, married Jeremiah Stillwell. They were living in the town of Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., Mch. 26, 1816. Mrs. Stillwell died during the Summer of 1837.

The Jeremiah Stillwell here alluded to is reputed to have been a cousin of his wife Margaret Smith. They died childless. Her effects were purchased by her sister, Mrs. Samuel Bradhurst, who gave or left to *her* daughter, old Mrs. Hickson Field, a very beautiful portrait of this Mrs. Jeremiah Stillwell, which seems to have passed to her daughter-in-law and niece, the late Mrs. Hickson Field, of Rome, who was the mother of the Princess Brancaccio. The original painting is now, February, 1909, in Rome, in the possession of the Duke di Lustra Brancaccio.

104 James Smith, son of Capt. Richard and Deborah (Stillwell) Smith, 32, was an artist of some ability, judged by the portraits, presumably from his brush, of his sisters, Margaret Smith, wife of Jeremiah Stillwell, and Mary Smith, wife of Samuel Bradhurst. He resided in Florence, Italy, when he died, in 1837, unmarried, and his estate passed to the children of his sisters.

*"About 1796, the firm of Bradhurst & Watkins was formed, he, Samuel Bradhurst, however, having previously (1785-6) established a drug business at 64 Queen St., corner of Dock St. Dr. Samuel Watkins was the junior member of the new firm. In 1796, this was dissolved. He also formed the firm of Bradhurst & Fields at 89 Water St. This partnership lasted many years and about 1801, they removed to their old store 314 Pearl St., adjacent to which Dr. Bradhurst had lived. Their business was a very extensive one. Dr. Bradhurst also had a country seat near Harlem." *Barret's Old Merchants of New York*.



MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF LIEUT. RICHARD AND DEBORAH (STILLWELL)
SMITH AND WIFE OF JEREMIAH STILLWELL

Original portrait owned by the Duke di Lustra Brancaccio

New York, 31st August, 1837.

Messrs. Pickering, Smith & Thompson,
London.

Gentlemen:—

We are in receipt of your letter of 20th of May, 1837; the arrangement you have made to compromise with the lawyers of Madame Raphi is perfectly satisfactory to the heirs here. We herewith enclose an affidavit proving the relationship of Mrs. Bradhurst and Mrs. Stillwell to James Smith. The signer of this document, Mrs. Charity Moore, now over 90 years of age, is sister to Lady Affleck, lately deceased in London, and Lady Affleck was the mother of the present Lady Holland. We have frequently asked Mrs. Bradhurst if she was acquainted with any person who could prove this, and it was not until a few days [since], she thought of Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Stillwell died during the Summer. Mrs. Bradhurst is willing to dispose of this property if it will give her £800 net: clear of all expenses. She takes your estimate for a guide. We, of course, will be guided by yourselves and Mr. Wiggin to make such arrangements as you may advise us. Mrs. Bradhurst is quite old, verging on 80 years; what is done should be done speedily. The parties here are willing that an additional gratuity of Ten pounds sterling should be allowed to Mary Foussant, the servant of James Smith. Mr. John Clark died in June, 1836. We have been endeavouring to get receipts to forward Messrs. Wiggin & Co., for the amount paid over to him. It being Summer, the parties are scattered, which has prevented. In a few days we will accomplish this.

Accompanying the above was a certified copy of Mrs. Moore's deposition:

Charity Moore, widow of the Right Reverend Benjamin Moore, late a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the Diocese of the State of New York, now deceased, . . . deposeth and saith that this deponent was well acquainted with Deborah Smith of the former British Province, now State, of New York, and wife of Richard Smith, of England, both now deceased; that said Deborah Smith was the sister of this deponent's mother, Mary Clarke, wife of Thomas Clarke; and deponent further saith that James Smith, late of Florence, Italy, deceased; Mary Bradhurst, widow of Samuel Bradhurst, late of the City of New York, Physician, deceased; Margaret Stillwell, widow of Jeremiah Stillwell, late of Washington County and State aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased; and Catherine Clark, widow of John Clark, of said Province, deceased, were the children of said Deborah and Richard Smith; that said Mary Bradhurst and Margaret Stillwell survived the said James Smith; the said Catherine Clark having died previous to the death of said James Smith, leaving three children and heirs-at-law of her, said Catherine, living at the time of the decease of said James Smith; that said Mary Bradhurst is now living, to wit, in the City and State of New York aforesaid; that the facts above set forth are to the best of deponent's information, knowledge, and belief, and further saith not.

August 5, 1837.

CHARITY MOORE.

Mr. A. M. Bradhurst states that the real estate of James Smith eventually realized more than was anticipated, and that Mrs. Bradhurst, described as verging on 80 years, was then really about eighty-five years old.

My Forefathers.

106 Lydia Watkins, daughter of Dr. John and Lydia (Stillwell) Watkins, 35, was married, first, on April 10, 1792, to Capt. James Drew by the Rev. Benjamin Moore. He was lost May 25, 1798, when in command of the *De Braak*, a sloop of war taken from the Dutch in 1795, in the 23d year of his service as a commissioned officer. His body was recovered and interred in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Lewes, Del., and a monument erected over it by his widow. The following account of the disaster was published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for July, 1798:

“Philadelphia, May 31. His Britannic Majesty’s Sloop of war *DeBraak*, Capt. Drew, overset in Old Kiln Roads, about 4 o’clock last Friday afternoon. She was at the time under mainsail & reefed topsails, just about to cast anchor, a mile from the lighthouse, her boat alongside waiting for the captain, who intended to go on shore at Lewes Town; a sudden slew of wind laid her down on her beam-ends; she immediately filled and went down, with Capt. Drew, his lieutenant, and 38 officers, seamen, and marines. The rest of the ship’s company, about 25, including the boatswain, escaped in the boats, and several were taken up by a pilot boat. The *DeBraak* parted with the fleet off the Western Islands in chase of a strange sail, and was unable to join the convoy. About 25 days ago she fell in with, and captured, a Spanish ship from LaPlatta, bound to Spain, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of 200 tons of copper in bars, a quantity of cocoa, etc. The prize is arrived in the Delaware. Twelve of the prisoners were lost in the sloop of war. The surviving Spanish prisoners, have been brought to Philadelphia, and given up to the agent of Spain. The crew of the *DeBraak* consisted of 83 persons in all, about half of whom were saved, including those who were in the prize. The officers left alive are the prizemaster, a midshipman, and the boatswain. This melancholy accident is heightened by the captain’s lady being so near as New York, where she was every hour in anxious expectation of meeting him. The prize lies at the fort.”

“Capt. John Drew, brother of Capt. James, who had distinguished himself in command of the frigate *Cerberus* from 1795 to ’98, by a singular fatality had been drowned in Plymouth Sound the preceding January with his boat’s crew and several officers while going ashore to report to the admiral, having brought in safely two prizes. The family was settled at Saltash, Cornwall, not far from where the captain of the *Cerberus* was lost. The seal of Capt. Drew shows that they were of the Irish branch, which intermarried in the 17th century with the Maunsells.”

Following the death of her husband, Capt. James Drew, Lydia Watkins married, second, James, son of James and Jane (Kettletas) Beekman, who had a considerable estate and a handsome residence on the banks of the East River. Their chariot, drawn with four horses and outriders, is to-day one of the most interesting exhibitions of pomp and circumstance in old New York, and may be seen at the New York Historical Society. She died August 29, 1833, without issue.

“Lydia Beekman bequeathed to my mother, who was her namesake,” writes Dunkin H. Sill, Esq. “a number of pieces of handsome silver and china that she unquestionably must have inherited from her first husband, James Drew. Two unusually fine silver sauce or gravy boats of the best Georgian period we have for some years loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. These boats, as well as all other silver, have engraved on them a large initial D and the Talbot family crest, a dog. The china also carries the same initial and crest. This I would think, shows some connection with the English Talbots.”



LYDIA WATKINS,
WIFE OF CAPT. JAMES DREW
AND JAMES BEEKMAN, ESQ.

Original silhouette owned by
Maunsell van Rensselaer, Esq.



LYDIA WATKINS,
WIFE OF CAPT. JAMES DREW
AND JAMES BEEKMAN, ESQ.

Original miniature owned by
Dunkin H. Sill, Esq.

THE BEEKMAN HILL OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Memories of a Boyhood Spent in a Part of New York
Which Has Again Become Fashionable.

Now that New Yorkers are migrating from Fifth avenue to Sutton place the memories of former years crowd upon me, recalling incidents of my boyhood days spent in and around the little settlement known as Beekman Hill.

I was a pupil in Public School No. 14, in Twenty-eighth street, of which Lafayette Olney was principal. As my car fare money was usually spent in other ways, I generally walked to and from school every day and at the top of the hill at Forty-second street and Second avenue passed the house—a picture of which can be seen in *Valentine's Manual* of 1861—which was left high and dry on the rocks when Forty-second street was cut through. The few houses in the distance composed what was then known as Beekman Hill.

The centre of interest was of course the Beekman Hill mansion. Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets were cut through to the river. The old house stood on the high ground near First avenue and still covered more than half the block toward Second avenue. The Beekman Hill church adjoined the Beekman grounds, but was only a small Sunday school building, set about seventy feet back of the fence line, and then came a row of brownstone houses to Second avenue.

The lower side of Fiftieth street was built up solid to First avenue with brownstone three and four story houses, except the Secor house, which was an old fashioned frame building about the middle of the block and just opposite the Beekman gates, and was no doubt a part of the Beekman place in former years.

Fifty-first street was built up only about half way from Second avenue with brownstone houses, and then came a row of two story brick houses, the last one of which adjoined the Beekman grounds. In this house lived the late David B. Scott, principal of Public School No. 40, in Twentieth street, and his son Dave Scott was one of the Beekman Hill boys. A few doors below in the same row lived a little girl who afterward was well known as Miss Vernona Jarbeau, the actress, and nearer Second avenue in one of the brownstones lived a family where the late David T. Valentine was a frequent visitor.

He was the uncle of Miss Jessie B., a very pretty and vivacious little girl. Mr. Valentine was always ready to talk of old New York, but found most people then, as we do now, only politely interested. It was hearing him tell about Hamilton Grange and the old Junel mansion that started me and three other boys on a ramble of discovery to that then far off country.

We started early on a Saturday morning, with much lunch but not much cash, stopped on our way through the park to see the animals and reached the Bloomingdale road without much trouble. Here we were to take a car. There was a track at one side of the road, and the only car we saw was going the wrong way. This car was a one horse affair and the driver sat on top.

We passed the Harsen house, the Clendening house, the Somerindyke place, and got to the Grange about 2 o'clock. We did not get inside, but we did see the thirteen trees said to have been planted by the great Hamilton. We did not get to the Jumel place; we were now very tired, our lunch was all gone, and we just had enough of cash to get back to Bloomingdale, the fare being eight cents, walking from there to Beekman Hill and arriving about 7 o'clock.

The Beekman mansion was occupied at this time by John Cuthbert, who lived there in some state. He had a fine team of grays, and I remember well just how he looked as he drove through the gates and swung around in Fiftieth street to First avenue, which at that time was a dirt road.

The house was said to be haunted; at least the gardener said so, and he told the boys many a tale of Major André, Nathan Hale, Sir William Howe and the haunt, which was supposed to wander around the grounds in the night time. Perhaps he was wise in his own generation. At any rate, no boy would pass the place at night, and one or two of us did really see the ghost. The neighborhood was certainly a lonely place at night. The streets in some places ran through blasted cuts thirty or forty feet deep, with a black darkness, the street lamps being few and far between.

In the daytime it was a nice old place for the boys. We could get in anywhere except at the gates. All we had to do was to climb up the rocks, the picket fence around the top being so rotten as to give us no trouble. The old gardener was all right if he wanted some little errand done. In that case we all went and we all came back, even if it was with only a few nails. If he didn't want anything he cleaned us out. We all had our private little way of getting out if we had to hurry.

In the very large old barn on the place was stored the Beekman family coach, which is now on the main floor of the New York Historical Society. As far as I remember at this time the coach was looked on as only a big piece of rubbish which no one knew what to do with. There were a lot of other things in the loft, but no ladder, so I never got up there.

I was in the old mansion with my father several times. I was in the André room, as well as the room where Nathan Hale was tried. It was a spacious, fine old house with large rooms all heavily trimmed, but somehow I never cared for the inside; always I felt uncomfortable and was glad to get out. Perhaps the gardener's stories had something to do with this.

At the foot of Fifty-first street was a stone terrace with six flights of stone steps to the bottom. The coping was about three feet wide. On a fine afternoon many young ladies gathered there to watch the steamboats passing up and down the river. I remember the Bristol and Providence, the Elm City and Continental and the old Plymouth Rock. You could also look down on the Brevoort house and garden, and the old shot tower was not far away.

From Fifty-first to Fifty-sixth street was unimproved. At Fifty-seventh street and Second avenue was another little settlement. On the corner lived John Devlin, who had a beautiful garden. The place covered about a quarter of the block, and at Fifty-ninth street there was the old horse market, a place of great interest to most of the boys.

At the foot of Fifty-seventh street was the old Provoost estate. It was a fine old place. In the grounds were the ruins of an old tomb, said to be the family vault in days gone by. In my day it had no roof and only three walls standing. When the boys played Indians the trails often ran through these old estates.

Sutton place was cut through a part of the old Provoost estate and named for the old Sutton family. The Sutton firm in lower Wall street was well known in the old days of the clippers, when ships went around the Horn to California in ninety days. The illustrated cards of the old shipping firms were almost works of art, and all the boys had their collections, the Sutton cards being favorites, as belonging to the neighborhood.

Beekman place and Sutton place were fashionable in the early '70s and until the French flat era, and now once again fashion will hold its sway, but it will be no place for the boy, nor will he look back after sixty years to palmy days like those spent mostly in the open, amid the old associations that clustered around the little settlement known as Beekman Hill.

N. Y. Herald, Apr. 24, 1921.

J. GARDNER BLEY.

107 John Watkyn Watkins, son of Dr. John and Lydia (Stillwell) Watkins, 35, married, Apr. 6, 1780, Judith, the fifth daughter of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, by his wife Susannah, daughter of Philip and Susannah (Brockholst) French, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J.

John Watkyn Watkins, A.M., was a Major, in the Army of the United States, and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Lord Sterling.

Issue:

- 191 Lydia Watkins married Mr. Beebe
- 192 John F. Watkins born June 10, 1781.
- 193 Charles G. Watkins
- 194 Susannah B. Watkins married Mr. Hammersley

108 Charles Watkins, son of Dr. John and Lydia (Stillwell) Watkins, 35, married Susan Marshall.

Issue:

- 195 Lydia Watkins married Mr. Tuttle, and had: Watkins Tuttle and Adriance Tuttle.
- 196 Elizabeth Maunsell Watkins
- 197 Susan Watkins married Mr. Williamson
- 198 Ann Maria Watkins died January, 1880.
- 199 Charlotte Marshall Watkins married John Lewis, and had: Susan Lewis, James Lewis, and Theresa Lewis, who married George Stacy. Mrs. John Lewis supplied me with much genealogical information when I was a youth, but I have found it so unreliable because of her age, that I have had to eliminate it. It did not square with known facts. She was an agreeable old lady and as proud as Lucifer.

110 Elizabeth Watkins, daughter of Dr. John and Lydia (Stillwell) Watkins, 35, was married to Robert Henry Dunkin* of Philadelphia, Pa., at the house of her uncle Major General John Maunsell, in New York City, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, on December 20, 1792. She died October 17, 1846. It is said she was thirty-five years old when she married and that her husband was ten years her junior.

Issue:

- 200 Ann Dunkin; only child. She was married March 12, 1816, in Philadelphia, to General John Sanders van Rensselaer, of Albany, N. Y. She died April 8, 1845. Her portrait is owned by her daughter Mrs. Robert Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y.

Issue:

Dunkin Henry van Rensselaer born on August 1, 1817. Died September 18, 1819.

Maunsell van Rensselaer born April 15, 1819. Married September 23, 1847, Sarah Ann Taylor.

Margaretta Sanders van Rensselaer born January 1, 1821. Married Joseph W. Russell, June 7, 1843. She died June 16, 1879.

Charles Watkins van Rensselaer born January 29, 1823. Lost at sea when the *Central America* foundered September 12, 1857.

Ann Eliza van Rensselaer born April 5, 1825. Married Alexander H. Hoff, M.D., July 14, 1847.

Lydia Beekman van Rensselaer born May 25, 1827. Married John Sill, April 25, 1849.

Harriet Letitia van Rensselaer born June 19, 1830. Married Leonard Kip, October 26, 1852.

Samuel Watkins van Rensselaer born February 28, 1832. Died November 17, 1839.

Catherine Sanders van Rensselaer born November 16, 1834. Married Lieutenant Robert Johnston, U. S. A., October 6, 1857.

Louisa van Rensselaer born March 17, 1838. Married Charles de Kay Townsend, December 18, 1860. She died October 19, 1862.

The late Rev. Dr. Maunsell van Rensselaer owned many family relics, among them, miniatures, portraits, books, pieces of china, some with the Dunkin arms upon them, etc. He was a perfect storehouse of genealogical information concerning all of his ancestors. These heirlooms are now owned by his children, Mrs. Hillhouse, James van Rensselaer (both of California) and Maunsell van Rensselaer, of New York City, who married Isabella, daughter of the

*The parents of Robert Henry Dunkin were Capt. Robert Dunkin, of the British Navy (lost with his ship off the coast of Nova Scotia, in 1776) and his wife Ann Henry, who was born June 4, 1740, at Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland. She died June 20, 1832, in Philadelphia, where she is buried. The Dunkin china, owned by the Sill family, bears the Dunkin arms, the crest being a ship.



ANN DUNKIN, WIFE OF
GEN. JOHN SANDERS VAN RENSSELAER
Original miniature owned by Dunkin H. Sill, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Mason, of New York City, by whom he has issue: four sons, among them Kilaen Maunsell van Rensselaer who married April 14, 1923, Elizabeth West, daughter of Waldron Kintzing Post.

DR. VAN RENSSELAER DEAD

Aged Clergyman and Former President of Hobart College Passes Away at Lakewood. Announcement was made yesterday of the death of the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, D.D., LL.D., after a short illness, at Lakewood, N. J., where he was temporarily residing.

Dr. Van Rensselaer was born in Albany, April 15, 1819. He was a son of John S. Van Rensselaer, of that city, being in direct line of descent from the founder of the Van Rensselaer family in this country. He was educated at the Albany Academy and at Union College. In 1838 he was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, and was admitted to holy orders on June 27, 1841. In 1859 he was president of Devoe College, Niagara City, N. Y., and in 1872 was elected president of Hobart College. He resigned the presidency of the last named institution in 1876, and went to Europe with his family.

During the last years of his life he made his home in this city. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Hobart College in 1860, and the degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1874. He leaves a wife, a daughter and two sons and eleven grand-children.

N. Y. Herald, Feb. 18, 1900.

111 John Stillwell, son of Thomas Stillwell, 39. It was probably this John Stillwell whose name appeared on the Monmouth County Freeholders' Book, in 1755, and probably it was he who was taxed as John Stillwell, Jr., on the Middletown Assessment Roll, in 1761, for £0.8.4, and £1.9.5.

Inasmuch, however, as there are many Johns, with this surname, residing in Middletown, it is not always easy to speak authoritatively, concerning them.

It was probably also this John Stillwell, who served as a private, in Capt. Dennis' Company, First Regiment, Monmouth County, during the Revolutionary War.

1775, Oct. 1, John Stillwell, son of Thomas, "tuck" Elizabeth Tilton, one of the Town's Poor, of Middletown, for six months and eight days, at the rate of £5:14:7, "Lite," with the approbation of William Hendrickson and James Grover, Esquires, Justices.

1777, Apr. 8, John Stillwell again took the said Elizabeth Tilton for one year, at the rate of £12 per annum; and, in 1779, he probably took her again. *Town Book, Middletown, N. J.*

John Stillwell was a very worthy farmer and died leaving his children very young. His remains were interred in the Lippit Burying-ground, in Middletown, N. J.

He probably married, first, Elizabeth ; and second, Rebecca

His widow married very soon after his demise, a worthless, dissipated man, who squandered nearly all their property before steps were taken to prevent it.

John Stillwell made his will May 11, 1787; proved Aug. 4, of the same year, mentioned:

himself, of Monmouth County, N. J.; wife Rebecca Stillwell; father Thomas Stillwell, brother William Stillwell; son John Stillwell, a minor; daughter Ann Stillwell; daughter Martha Stillwell, and daughter Elizabeth

Stillwell. Executors: William and Joseph Stillwell. Witnesses: John Stillwell, Samuel Hoffmire and Sarah Stillwell.

His inventory, taken in 1787, by John Stillwell and Elnathan Field, amounted to £245.5.6, and among the items were:

One negro man

One pair silver buckles and two silver spoons £1-10-0.

Liber 29, p. 317, Trenton, N. J., Wills.

It is interesting to state that one of the two spoons is still in existence, and owned by the Mannings, and that it belonged to the testator's grandfather and grandmother, Thomas and Alice (Throckmorton) Stillwell, and is marked with their initials.

Of interest also is the disposal of the negro man:

Dec. 26, 1789.

Joseph Stillwell, of Middletown, executor of John Stillwell, for £80, sold to Tho^s Little, Esq., of Shrewsbury, a negro man called Pompe, late property of John Stillwell, aged about 20 years. Witnesses: Moses Shepherd. George Henry.

Issue:

- 201 John Stillwell a minor in 1787
- 202 Ann Stillwell
- 203 Martha Stillwell
- 204 Elizabeth Stillwell

It seems as if there must be some kinship here but I cant establish it:

Will of Rebecah Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., dated Aug. 28, 1804; proved Mch. 13, 1809, mentioned:

son, Curtenus Schenck, who receives all of her property; son, William Schenck; daughter Ann Murry; daughter, Rebecah Stillwell [by her second husband]; daughter, Sarah Haven [Schenck]; daughter Mary Hoffmire [Mary Schenck]. All having received their shares during her lifetime. Executors: Charles Gordon Jos. Stillwell and Mary Stillwell. She signed the will.

112 William Stillwell, son of Thomas Stillwell, 39, was born May 3, 1747, and died Nov. 29, 1811. He resided in Middletown, N. J., in the vicinity of Nutswamp. He married, July ..., 1770, Sarah, daughter of John Ogborne, who died, according to tombstone, Oct. 28, 1817, aged 72 years, 8 months and 14 days, and according to her family Bible, owned by her grandson Elmer C. Stillwell, she was born Feb. 14, 1745, and died Oct. 22, 1817.

William Stillwell was an American soldier during the Revolutionary War, (*Elmer C. Stillwell*), though this may apply to William Stillwell mentioned under 207 of this fasciculus.

1770, May 1. William Stillwell, in company with Joseph Stillwell, bought land, in Nutswamp, for £320.

1771, May 10. William and Joseph Stillwell agreed to a division of this land, and created boundaries.

1778, June 25. William Stillwell, Sr., conveyed to his son William Stillwell, a tract bounded easterly and westerly by the land of John Stillwell; northerly by the land of Edward Taylor, and southerly by the south branch of the Porricy. Among the witnesses was Joseph Stillwell.

1798. William Stillwell, Sr., and Sarah, his wife, conveyed land, in Middletown, to their son William.

Will of William Stillwell, of Middletown, written Nov. 7, 1810; proved Jan. 8, 1811, mentioned:

wife Sarah Stillwell; son William Stillwell; daughter Martha Stillwell; daughter Sarah Stillwell; daughter Mary Patterson, and daughter Roda Brannon, wife of James Brannon. Executors: his friends John Stillwell and Capt. Edward Taylor. Witnesses: Thomas Field, Joseph Stillwell and Mary Stillwell. *Recorded at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.*

Issue:

- 205 William Stillwell born Dec. 21, 1772.
- 206 Martha Stillwell born Aug. 7, 1782. } twins
- 207 Sarah Stillwell born Aug. 7, 1782. }
- 208 Mary Stillwell born Oct. 3, 1771.
- 209 Roda Stillwell born Nov. 11, 1774; married, June, 1794, James Brannon.
- 209a Thomas Stillwell, as per Bible of his mother Sarah Stillwell.

112a Alice Stillwell, supposed daughter of Thomas Stillwell, 39.

1755, Aug. 4, a marriage license was issued to Isaac Hoffmire and Alice Stillwell, both of Monmouth County.

It is possible that Thomas Hoffmire, who sold six and three-quarter acres of land in Nutswamp, Middletown, N. J., on Feb. 25, 1809, to William Stillwell, for \$175., was a son of this Alice.

113 Ann Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 40, was licensed to marry, Mch. 7, 1761, Joseph Mount. She died young.

Anna Mount had a legacy from some of her kindred, residing in Virginia, supposedly of the name of Mount. Thither Dr. William Stillwell, then but a newly-fledged physician, went in search of travel and adventure, commissioned to secure her inheritance. On his way his services were sought by the comrades of a lumberman, whose leg had been crushed in tree felling. Though unequipped with the necessary instruments, he improvised an operating outfit, made up of a razor and buck-saw, with which he performed an amputation. The hardy lumberman, strange to say, survived this bit of primitive surgery.

Issue:

- 210 Anna Mount married Mr. Hill. She reared a large family, as represented by Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, and had among other children: Joseph Hill and Edward Hill.

114 Joseph Stillwell, Esq., son of John Stillwell, 40, was born Sept. 28, 1739, and died Mch. 8, 1805. He was licensed to marry, Oct. 19, and married, Oct. 22, 1761, Mary Ogborne, who was born Mch. 19, 1742, and who died Jan. 9, 1820, "between ten and Eleven O'clock in the Morning."

So eminent a man as Joseph Stillwell deserves more than a passing notice. To say that he was among the most prominent of the residents of Monmouth County, is inadequate for his influence reached throughout the State, when such influence was of value in shaping the policy and destiny of this youthful government. Joseph Stillwell was an only son upon whom much care was bestowed by parents from whom it was a credit to descend, for John Stillwell, while perhaps not the most forceful of men, was one of the most tender and generous, and his wife was gentle and cultured. His birth occurred at the homestead, in Middletown, on the turnpike between that village and Red Bank, on what is now known as the Joseph Fields' farm, an estate that had come into the Stillwell family through the marriage of his grandfather Thomas Stillwell with Alice, daughter of John Trockmorton. He was educated to the law, but exactly under what circumstances I have never ascertained, nor can I conceive that instruction in this department was other than rudimentary in his day, as compared with ours. Suffice it to say, however, it gave him the training that placed him in public life at an early age.

Both before and after the Revolution, Joseph Stillwell filled many public positions. From the *Second Volume of Town Records*, of Middletown, now in the possession of the *Monmouth County Historical Society, Red Bank, N. J.*, I hastily abstracted the following references many years ago, and probably overlooked many more.

Joseph Stillwell was Commissioner, 1772, 1779.

Freeholder, 1780, '81, '88, '97.

Assessor, 1781, '82, '83, '88.

Moderator, 1797.

Trustee for the Poor, 1802.

Presiding Officer of the Town Committee, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804.

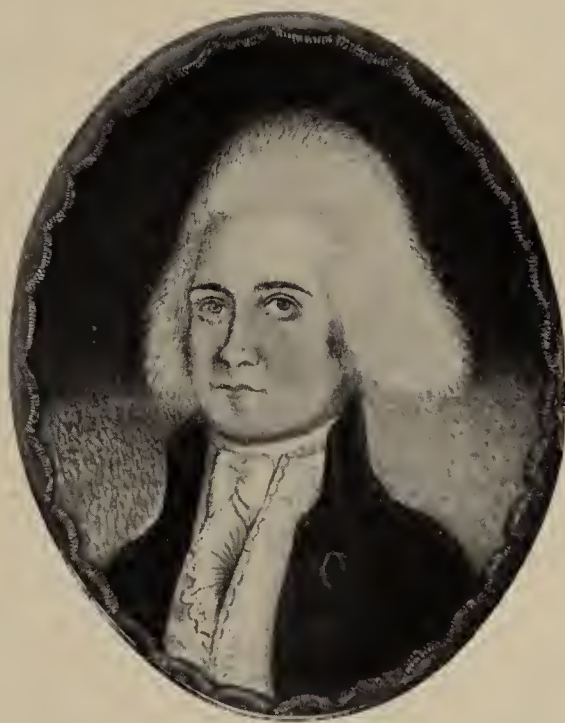
Justice, 1781, '83, '92 and 1801, and there were constant allusions to him throughout the book, as Judge, Captain, Esquire, Justice, etc., extending to Mch. 11, 1804, when his name disappeared, which we conceive was due to his broken health, as his demise occurred within less than a year thereafter.

Aside from the preceding offices, gifts of his fellow townsmen, he was appointed by the State to the judiciary:

"Dec. 21, 1784, the Council and Assembly met at the house of Mr. Singer, in Trenton. Joseph Stillwell was elected judge of the pleas in the county of Monmouth."

Minutes and Proceedings of the Council and Assembly, State Library, Trenton, N. J.

When peace was secured, he was created "the first Squire of his town," under the new constitution, and his copy of the *Book of Laws*, issued for the guidance of such officers, bearing his autograph, was, in 1900, owned by Edmund Throckmorton, Esq., of Red Bank, N. J.



JOSEPH STILLWELL, ESQ.

Painted by John Ramage

Original miniature owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell

Joseph Stillwell was chosen one of the Justices of the Peace, of Monmouth County, March 17th, 1786.

In 1786, he was elected a Member of Assembly from Monmouth County, and in October, of that year, cast his vote for William Livingston, for Governor. For the next sixteen years he was uninterruptedly returned by Monmouth County to the Assembly, as one of its two representatives, a term of service rarely equalled in length, and seldom exceeded by any public officer.

He was active, conscientious and intelligent in the discharge of his duties, with no compensation whatsoever, during this long period, and The Minutes and Proceedings of the Council and Assembly are replete with testimony to his worth.

Joseph Stillwell's part in the American Revolution adds another chapter to the heroism, devotion and sacrifice of the Stillwell family to this cause.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the Continental service as an Ensign, in the First Regiment, of Monmouth County Militia.

1776, June, he was Captain commanding the guard at Sandy Hook:

Ordered—That the company under the command of Captain Stillwell, which was directed by the late Committee of Safety to guard the coast of this Colony near Sandy Hook, be continued until the further order of this Convention or Committee of Safety. If it be inconvenient for any of the Company to continue in said employment Captain Stillwell is hereby empowered to supply such deficiency by enlistment.

Minutes of the Provisional Congress and Committee of Safety, of New Jersey, p. 479.

1776, July 18, he was Captain, in Colonel Forman's battalion, "Detached Militia."
Stryker.

1782, June 15, "Joseph Stillwell, Gentleman," was appointed a Lieutenant to a Company of Militia in the First Regiment, Asher Holmes, Colonel. His commission was signed by Governor William Livingston.
Original in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

A List of the Middle Company of Middletown Whereof Joseph Stilwell is Captain—

Jameſ Willſon Leiuten^t.

George Crawford Serj^t

Henrick Bennet Serj^t

Cyrineſ Vanmatro Serj^t

John Morford Inſine

Benjamin Willſon Corp^{r1}

John Bennet Jun^r.

CrineYonſ Bennet

Samuel Holmeſ

Obadiah Holmeſ Jun^r.

John Robiſon

[crossed out]

Phillip Truax

Joseph Truax

John Truax

Samuel Truax

George Reid Jun^r

Thomaſ KillPatrick

Thomaſ Patten

Daniel Seabrook

Richard Crawford

David Ruckman

Abram Joneſ

William Willet

Jameſ French

John Johnſon

Jameſ Ruckman Corp^{r1}

Owker Lefferſon Jun^r. Corp^{r1}

John Mackonnen Corp^{r1}

Benjamin Truax Drum^r

Stephen Heviland

Joseph Vanmatro

Benjamin Vanmatro

Gisbert Vanmatro	Sam ^{ll} Bowne Min ^r .
Rike Vanmatro	John Crawford
Crine Vanmatro	George Crawford Jun ^r
Honni/ Pelhemels Jun ^r	Elia/ Golder
Benjamin Leffer/son	Joseph Will/son
Peter Leffer/son	Rulof Covenhover
Garrat Vandevear	Jacob Covenhover Jun ^r
Nathan Tilton	Garrat Covenhover Jun ^r
Robert Tilton	Peter Covenhover
John Tilton	Matthia/ Covenhover
Samuel Tilton Jun ^r	Lambert Will/son
William Lipincote	Jame/ Will/son Jun ^r
Daniel Appelgate	Peter Will/son
Ebenazar Appelgate	Richard Gibbin/
Thoma/ Shepherd Jun ^r	Denni/ Daley
Barne/ Smock	William Roberts
Hendrick Smock	Garrat Covenhover
Theunice Swart	William Smyth
Obadiah Harbert	Joseph Seward
William Lawrence Jun ^r	Jame/ Ben/son
Thoma/ Lawrence	Robert White
Richard Eckman	David Eldritchs Jun ^r
John Bennet	Jonathan Eldritch Jun ^r .
	Peter Vandeventer
	Mathia/ John/son
	Mathia/ John/son Jun ^r
	Jame/ Pew

Original in possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

So prominent a Whig as Joseph Stillwell was bound to suffer at the hands of his Tory neighbors. A number of them, on one occasion, suspecting his presence at home, advanced so quietly that he barely escaped in time to secrete himself in the body of a chaise, stored on the rafters of his barn, which they bayoneted in their unsuccessful search for him. Failing to secure his body, they turned their attention to his house and family. The former they rifled and tried to burn, and the latter they maltreated. Such pieces of furniture as they could not carry away, were piled into a heap in front of his house, and with his private papers, used for kindling, were lighted with a torch. The ticks of his feather beds were ripped, the contents scattered, and the empty sacks were used to carry off all things portable or desirable.

His farm lay upon the road leading off from the Middletown turnpike, down through Nutswamp, opposite what is now known as Fairview Cemetery, thence along the turnpike again, well on towards Red Bank. I have no knowledge of its exact size, but that he, early, had a fair estate, of which this was a part, seems likely, as his name appeared upon the Middletown Assessment Roll, of 1761, as a single man, and taxed £0.10.8, and £1.6.8.

1770, May 1, Joseph and William Stillwell bought, for £320, from Elnathan Field, a tract of land, in Nutswamp, bounded westerly by Elnathan Field; southerly and easterly by

Thomas Stillwell; northerly and easterly by John, the son of Thomas Stillwell, and northerly by Edward Taylor and Deborah Cooper. Among the witnesses was John Stillwell.

1771, May 10, the parties to this purchase agreed to a division of the land, and created boundaries. This property was an addition to the lands that he had inherited.

1776, July 15, Joseph Stillwell obtained from the Loan Office, £86, on lands, in Middletown, lying in Nutswamp, conveyed to the said Joseph Stillwell, and one William Stillwell, by deed 1770, and since released by the said William Stillwell to Joseph Stillwell. Subsequently the advance was paid. It was one of the numerous loans, made by the State, through a commission which existed in every county, and was a part of the long existing public policy to relieve financial tension, which proved particularly serviceable at this date, when the War had brought everyone's finances to a low ebb.

1787, April 1. He conveyed land (no acreage) to his son John Stillwell for £650.

Freehold Records, Liber P.

That portion of the farm upon which his dwelling stood, some time after his demise, passed into the possession of the Field family, and his house, in time gave way to another, erected close by.

Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, in 1877, wrote: "The original Stillwell house was not on the site of Joseph Field's present dwelling, which is two or three hundred yards from the road, but much nearer the road. I have no doubt the location is plainly visible. It was two stories high, double, and had a kitchen at one end." The ruins of its foundations could be seen until a short time ago, but are now likely to be confused with the foundations of Joseph Field's house, which succeeded it, and which was recently destroyed by fire.

Joseph Stillwell possessed a large library, inherited in part from his father. From all accounts, it did duty much as the modern circulating library does, its volumes being borrowed from their owner, and whose generosity was more than once abused.

Mrs. Winter, the granddaughter of Rebecca (Stillwell) Shepherd, recalled many trips, with her grandmother, to Squire Joe Stillwell's home, and to her youthful eyes, the library seemed an inexhaustible one. Certainly the collection was a noteworthy one in its day.

His fortune was a modest one, and was somewhat impaired in the latter portion of his life, by his injudicious endorsement of the notes of his friend, Col. Martins, of New Brunswick, and by similar kindnesses to some of the name of Longstreet and Throckmorton, which gave to his executor, Major John Stillwell, his son, considerable trouble in the settlement of his estate.

During his lifetime he distributed, among his children, some portion of his effects. In the main they are lost, or destroyed. However, silver table spoons, that belonged to his grandparents, Thomas and Alice (Throckmorton) Stillwell,* with a number of pieces of his china, are in the possession of the Mannings and myself, while in the possession of Mrs. Jamieson and

*Martha Stillwell, daughter of John, son of Thomas, son of Thomas and Alice (Throckmorton) Stillwell, gave one of these spoons to a daughter of Ann Stillwell, wife of Daniel Manning, who in turn gave it to one of her Manning nieces.

myself, are saucers and cups of rare old Chinese decorated ware, which formed part of a set, for which he paid their weight in silver. The capacity of the cup is small, for then tea sold at sixteen dollars a pound, and tea spoons were made on a correspondingly small scale. His old Dutch clock, discarded many years ago to make way for one of more modern style, still keeps perfect time, in the possession of a shoemaker, by the name of Bennet,* in Red Bank, and his chest of drawers, supplanted by the modern bureau, is now owned by John Hedden,** of Hedden's Corners, Middletown, N. J.

The inventory of his *personal* estate, taken by Moses Shepherd and Samuel Carman, Mch. 26, 1805, was, for a public man's, so small as to confirm the belief that he was a man of extraordinary integrity, at least such would be the deduction in these days, when public men grow fat in public office. It amounted to \$11,713.03.

Among the items in the inventory of his personal estate were:

To the waring Apperil of the Deceas ^d	\$25.
To 2 Bay Horses @ 20 dollars Each	40.
To 1 Sorrel Horse & 1 Brown Horse @ 50 dollars Each	100.
To 1 top waggon 26 & 1 Farm Waggon @ 10 dollars	36.
To 2 Beads & Beading Negrows	5.50
To 1/2 Dozen Winsor Chares	4.50
To 1 Bead Beadstead Cord Curtains Beaddings & under Bead	40.
To 1 Bead Beading Beadstead & Cord	25.
To 1 Bead Beading Beadstead & Cord	35.
To 1 Desk & Bookcase	16.
To 5 Silver teaspoons 3 dollars & A Lot of crockcryware	
To 1 Bibel & psalm Book	
To Charlots time 5 years & 5 Months	44.
To Toms time untill he is 24 years Old	137.50
To Cash in hand	22.64
1805	
August 24: To 1 Note from W ^m Taylor dated 14 th Septem ^r 1795	94.53
To 2 Notes from D ^o Dated 21 st October, 1802	230.27

“OBITUARY OF JOSEPH STILLWELL, ESQ.”

“On the 8th inst. in the 66th year of his age, at Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, N. J., Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and one of the justices of the peace of that county. The character of this much respected and venerable citizen is so generally known that we are sensible that it can receive no additional honor from common place panegyric and that on such it is best to be concise. The many honorable, important and responsible offices both legislative and judiciary conferred upon him by the voice of his country during and since the Revolutionary war and until the time of his death with the exemplary manner in which he discharged them are universally acknowledged and afford the best testimony of the devotion

*All traces of this man are now lost and with him the clock.

**In 1916, this chest had been sold, and its new owner unlocated. [In 1926, this chest had recently been purchased by George A. Stillwell, from the estate of Dr. Edwin Field, of Red Bank, N. J. It cost John Hedden at the Vendue in 1892, fifty dollars, and, in 1897, he offered it to me for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. J.E.S.]

to the cause of the liberties and welfare of his country so conspicuous in his life. He was elected for eighteen successive years a representative in the general assembly of the state and was for a long time a judge and justice in the county of Monmouth. He was deservedly dear to his neighbors and fellow citizens and peculiarly distinguished as a peacemaker who continually labored to heal all divisions among the people and closed a well spent life in joyful confidence and hope of acceptance through the merits of his Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. His remains were followed to the family burial ground on the Lord's day following, by a numerous collection of mourning relatives, friends and fellow citizens."

Trenton Federalist, Mch. 18, 1805.

"Died on the 8th instant, at Middletown, Monmouth, Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Stillwell was formerly in the legislature and has been many years a judge and Justice."

True American, Trenton, N. J., Mch. 18, 1805.

As remembered by his granddaughter, Mrs. Scudder, Joseph Stillwell was a portly man, devotedly attached to his grandchildren. Many times she sat upon his lap and felt, with childish curiosity, his satin coat, and recalled with a certain amount of awe, his business room at the old homestead, lined with pigeon holes filled with papers. His weight must have been an acquisition of later years, for his miniature, in my possession, taken in early manhood, represents him of slight build.

The two Joseph Stillwells, prominent in public life and living on adjacent lands in Middletown, overlap each other, but they may be differentiated by their signatures; the elder Joseph Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, of Staten Island, signed his name with three *l*'s, and generally failed to cross the letter *t*, while Joseph Stillwell, the one who we have just considered, signed his name with four *l*'s, and invariably crossed the letter *t*. This, and a careful scrutiny of the date of death, will clear away any confusion that might arise.

Mary Ogborne, the wife of Joseph Stillwell, was a stout, tall lady, of culture and domestic ability, and a very worthy helpmate to her husband. She was much talked of, even in her old age, for a remarkably fine complexion, and fine head of hair, gray from very early life. After the death of her husband, she made her home with her son, Major John Stillwell.

Shortly following the decease of her daughter, Mrs. Reeder, she, with true maternal instinct, packed her trunk and journeyed from Middletown to Trenton, to see that the little ones she left were not neglected, and after a short sojourn returned with an easy conscience.

She and her husband were both active members of the Baptist Church, of Middletown, wherein Joseph Stillwell was baptised, by the Rev. Abel Morgan, in December, 1766. It was in preparation for her visit to church, one Sunday morning, that she injured her ankle (by slipping on a cob), and thereafter was crippled.

Their great-grandson, Professor John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton College, wrote in 1875, (Oct. 21): "Joseph Stillwell was a much respected, upright, honorable man, who did a vast amount of public and private local business" . . . "The death of his wife Mary, I distinctly remember, though I was not then three years old. She died sitting in her chair Sabbath morning."

Upon the death of Joseph Stillwell, a plot of ground, lying on the top of a knoll, with one or two acres of land intervening between it and his house, was selected for the place of his

interment. His was the first burial in this plot. Heretofore the Stillwells had buried in the Lippit burying-ground, in Middletown village. There soon followed him a number of his kindred, whose tombstones, with his, are still erect and in good condition.

Following Joseph Stillwell's decease, the title to his lands, as already stated, became indirectly vested in Joseph Field. Field passed the property to his son and daughter, and they in turn, conveyed it, through various deeds, to the Minisink Land Improvement Company, which conveyed a portion thereof to the Monmouth County Fair Association, and parcelled the residue into house lots. Upon the line of the Stillwell Graveyard, upon one of these lots, was erected a dwelling house and an elevated water tank. The safety of the stones and the remains were jeopardized, and this jeopardy was bound to increase with time. With this in mind, I, (November 15 and 16, 1915), removed all that was in the lot to the adjacent Fairview Cemetery, which was located upon a portion of the original Thomas and Alice (Throckmorton) Stillwell tract. Here I later (Dec. 8, 1916 and January, 1917) reburied my immediate family: father, mother, sister, grandfathers, grandmothers, and brother-in-law, who were previously interred in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and still later, (February, 1917), I here reburied the remains of certain direct and collateral ancestors taken from the defunct and rapidly deteriorating Presbyterian Churchyard on the Middletown Highway: Eden Burrowes, Capt. John Bowne, Obadiah Bowne, his wife, his daughter Mary, wife of Dr. Richard Stillwell, and their daughter Mary Stillwell, and Capt. Abraham Watson. Still more are to follow before this filial act is finished. I was present when the final exhumations in the Stillwell Graveyard took place, and saw the reinterments, all of which were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Henry C. McLean, of Red Bank and Nutswamp, a grandson of Major John Stillwell. The remains of my great-grandfather, Joseph Stillwell, Esq., were fairly well preserved. He possessed a shapely, round skull, rather small with rather a low forehead. Its circumference above the supraorbital rim and occipital prominence was twenty and three-quarters inches. His lower jaw was absorbed partially during life by the loss of his teeth, of which there were left about five in each jaw. The jaw itself was small and somewhat square. The disjointed pelvis was very small in its sacropubic measurement. The femur (thigh bone) was sixteen and one-half inches to seventeen inches long. The humerus (arm) was twelve inches long. Of other bones there were present parts of vertebrae, ribs, clavicles, bones of the forearms, feet and hands, making a nearly complete skeleton. He must have been a small, well-made man, with delicate features, standing approximately five feet seven inches high, or a trifle less. His wife, Mary Ogborne, was apparently a large woman, taller than her husband. Her skeleton was not so well preserved. The skull was one-third gone, including all of the upper jaw. The lower jaw had been partially absorbed during life by the loss of her teeth, only one incisor remaining. The femur (thigh bone) was long and well preserved. The pelvic bones and arm bones were absorbed, as also most of the vertebrae and small bones. Major John Stillwell was apparently a large man. His skeleton was nearly intact, save the skull which had been absorbed. His thigh bones were seventeen and three-quarters inches long. Rachel Burrowes, his wife, possessed a large skull with a square lower jaw, still holding a goodly number

of teeth. The thigh bone (femur) was sixteen inches long, the tibia (leg bone) was thirteen inches long. A large plait of her hair, two or three inches long, of brown color, tinged with gray, still remained.

Issue:

- 211 John Stillwell son of Joseph & Mary his wife was born on Sunday the 19th day of September one oclock P.M. Anno Domini 1762.
- 212 Jo^s Stillwell Son of Jo^s was Born the 17th day of septem 1765 at Ten Oclock at night on Tuesday and moved from Middletown, New Jersey to Caintuckee on 27th day of April 1789 with his wife and one son Named William who was Born the 30th day of June 1787.
- 213 William Stillwell Son of Jo^s and Mary Stillwell was Born on Wedne/sday the 6th day of Jenuary 1768 at 12 o clock at night.
- 214 Mary Stillwell Daughter of Jo^s Stillwell and mary his wife was Born on Monday the 12 day of February at Eight O clock in the Morning in the year 1776 and Married to Amos Reeder the 30th day of April 1795.
- 215 Anna Stillwell daughter of Jo^s Stillwell and Mary his wife was Born the 13th day of september Eight Oclock in the morning in the year 1778 on Sunday and Married to Daniel Manning the 18th day of November 1802. *Joseph Stillwell's Bible, printed at Oxford, 1784, in the possession of the family of the late Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, Princeton, N. J.*

115 Rebecca Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 40, was born, in Middletown, N. J., about 1741; died, Nov. 2, 1839, aged 98 years, 1 month and 26 days; married, by license dated Mch. 23, 1767, Moses Shepherd. Tradition says he was not quite twenty when he married Rebecca Stillwell, and that she was about twenty-five.

Moses Shepherd became Captain of a Company, in the Monmouth County Militia, during the Revolutionary War, and scored a brilliant record as a brave and efficient officer. Upon the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the new government, he held a number of important positions. He died Nov. 16, 1819, and with his wife, was interred in the Stillwell Graveyard, on the Joseph Field farm, in Middletown, N. J. Their remains now lie in the Stillwell plot, in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J.

They built a house during, or just after the Revolutionary War, which still stands on the Turnpike between Red Bank and Middletown, on the farm of Elias Conover, deceased, and north of Fairview Cemetery.

Rebecca (Stillwell) Shepherd was a remarkably clever woman. She worshipped her brother Joe, her father John, and the Rev. Abel Morgan, commonly called her Trinity. This admiration for her brother was evidently returned, for Joseph Stillwell, Esq., more than once, on his return visits from the Trenton Legislature, asked her judgment on matters of public moment.

Will of Rebecca Shepherd, "when old and feeble," was recorded at Freehold, N. J.; written Dec. 21, 1836; proved Dec. 11, 1839.

Issue:

- 216 Thomas Shepherd born Aug. 17, 1780; died May 24, 1865; a Justice and Judge in Monmouth County, N. J.; married Helen Stout.
- 217 Rebecca Shepherd born Nov. 8, 1770; died Dec. 1, 1843; married Thomas Field and had: Joseph Field born Sept. 26, 1792; died Apr. 1, 1897; Thomas S. Field* born Aug. 1, 1810; died Feb. 13, 1891; Mary Field married Daniel West; Caroline Field married James L. Wilson; Rebecca Field married Elnathan Field.
- 218 Ann Shepherd married James Lewis
- 219 Joseph Shepherd married Ann Stillwell; he probably died young.
- 220 Moses Shepherd married Mary Layton
- 221 Elisha Shepherd died an infant
- 222 Richard Shepherd died an infant

116 Thomas Stillwell, supposed son of Obadiah Stillwell, 44.

Without being able to establish the authority, I find a note that "Nippy John Stillwell" had a cousin by the name of Thomas Stillwell, which, if correct, would give to the hypothetical Obadiah Stillwell, 44, a supposititious son Thomas Stillwell, 116. The following items may refer to Thomas Stillwell, 116.

1799. Thomas Stillwell and wife Phebe, of Shrewsbury, N. J., for £400, sold land to William Murray, of Middletown, which the said Stillwell had obtained from John Stillwell, October, 1778. Phebe Stillwell made her mark to the document. Recorded 1806.

1806. Thomas Stillwell and wife Phebe, of Shrewsbury, N. J., sold one hundred and eight-six acres of land, at Jumping Brook, which he had bought of Thomas White. Both Thomas Stillwell and his wife made their marks.

117 Obadiah Stillwell, (supposed) son of Obadiah Stillwell, 44, was a resident of Middletown, N. J., where he recorded his cattlemark in 1772.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he entered a Company, in the First Regiment, Monmouth County Militia, as a private.

1777, Feb. 13, he was taken prisoner, at the "Battle of the Neversinks," and was taken to the Sugar House, in New York, then a British prison, where he died, Apr. 13, 1777.

He married Mary ———, who, in company with John Burrows, was appointed administratrix of his estate, Jan. 14, 1783; they qualifying in the sum of £1,000. The administration

*Thomas S. Field, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Shepherd) Field, married Martha Taylor, of Middletown, N. J., and had:

Major Joseph T. Field

Martha T. Field

Dr. Edwin Field, a distinguished Surgeon in Monmouth County, N. J.

Henry Field

papers were signed by John Burrows and by Mary Stillwell, with a fine signature, and were witnessed by Elizabeth Stillwell and Thomas Henderson. The inventory of his personal estate was taken May 12, 1777, by Joseph and John Stillwell, and John Frost, and amounted to £119.19.1.

His wife's qualification as executrix upon his estate occurred six years following his death, (Jan. 14, 1783), and this somewhat delayed adjustment of her late husband's affairs was in anticipation of her marriage, Jan. 15, 1783, with Mathias Mount, *Dutch Church, Freehold, N. J.* She died July, 1792, and on the record is designated as: Mary, the *widow* of Mathias Mount.
Baptist Church Record, Middletown, N. J.

Issue:

- 223 Rebecca Stillwell married John Davis, whose mother, marrying a second time, he moved West with a half-sister.
- 224 Elizabeth Stillwell married John Chasey
- 225 Martha Stillwell married Mathias Mount

Issue, by *her* second husband:

- 226 Timothy Mount born Dec. 19, 1784.
- 227 Joseph Mount
- 228 Mary Mount

118 John Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 46, born June 4 Old Style, June 15 New Style, 1752; died, Sept. 12, 1823, aged 71 years, 2 months and 27 days; married Parmela, daughter of Samuel Holmes, born Dec. 22, 1751; died, Jan. 6, 1801, aged 49 years and 14 days.

John Stillwell lived on the old Gershom Stillwell place, lately known as the property of Senator William Henry Hendrickson, where he died, and was buried in the family plot, but a stone's throw from the old house. Here stand tombstones erected to commemorate himself, his wife and daughters, Sarah and Catharine; others interred in the same plot have mounds, but no headstones; doubtless they were his kindred.

In memory of John Stillwell, Jr., who departed this life Sept. 12, 1823, aged 71 years, 2 months and 27 days.

In memory of Parmela, consort of John Stillwell, Jr., who departed this life Jan. 6, 1801, aged 49 years and 14 days.

In memory of Sarah Stillwell, daughter of John and Parmela, died Sept. 23, 1827, (or 1822), aged 52 years, 11 months and 15 days.

In memory of Catharine Stillwell, daughter of John and Parmela, died June 30, 1834, aged 43 years, 1 month and 28 days.

During the Revolutionary War he served in the Artillery, and in Capt. Tucker's Company, and Capt. Samuel Dennis' Company, both in the First Regiment, Monmouth County Militia. *Stryker.*

1800, Dec. 2, John Stillwell, of Middletown, and Parmela, his wife, sold to Jarret Still-

well, one-fourth of the plantation that John Stillwell left to his four sons: John, Jarret, William and Caleb Stillwell. *Freehold Records.*

John Stillwell rejoiced in the nickname of "Dumb-toad."

Issue:

- 229 Samuel Stillwell
- 230 Elisha Stillwell
- 231 Sarah Stillwell died Sept. 23, 1827.
- 232 Catharine Stillwell born May 2, 1791; died, single, June 30, 1834.
- 233 Enoch Stillwell
- 234 Holmes Stillwell
- 235 Ann Stillwell married Nov. 17, 1796, Daniel Stillwell, *Freehold Records*, who it was said was no relative, and had as their oldest child, Mrs. Eliza Slawson, who lived in Duaneburgh Four Corners, Schenectady County, N. Y., in 1871. *From Mrs. Bowman, 412.*

119 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 46, born Dec. 5, 1755; died Apr. 21, 1830; married Samuel, son of Joseph Dorset, of Middletown, born 1747, (or 48); died 1822, (or 23).

Several of the children of this family, in early life, removed to Virginia.

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Issue:

- 236 Joseph Dorset
- 237 Ann Dorset married Cornelius Johnson
- 238 Mary Dorset; of Richmond, Va., in 1865; unmarried.
- 239 Lydia Dorset married William Crane
- 240 Samuel Dorset
- 241 Elizabeth Dorset married George Steele
- 242 Catharine Dorset died, unmarried, Nov. 3, 1849; buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Amboy, N. J.

120 General Jarrat Stillwell,* son of John Stillwell, 46, born Dec. 23, (25), 1757, in Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J.; died, May 6, 1843, at his residence No. 201 Fulton St., New York City; married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Holmes. He resided, while in New Jersey, on the homestead tract, (derived from his ancestor Gershom Stillwell), which he had inherited, jointly with his three brothers, under the will of his father, John Stillwell. About 1800, Jarrat Stillwell and his wife Lydia, conveyed their interest in the greater part of the land to his brother John Stillwell, who, in 1805, conveyed the estate to Hendrick Hendrickson, in whose descendants' possession it still remains.

*Stillwell, Gen. Garret, died, in New York City, May 6, 1843, aged 86; formerly of Monmouth, N. J.; served with reputation in the Revolution and a prisoner in New York City; after the War was for many years in the Militia, in which he acquired the rank of General. *Hough's American Biographical Notes, p. 379.*

"Stillwell Jarrat, General, died, in New York, in 1843, aged 86; a Revolutionary soldier."



GEN. JARRAT STILLWELL



LYDIA HOLMES, WIFE OF
GEN. JARRAT STILLWELL

From 1805 to 1810, inclusive, Jarrat Stillwell was a Freeholder, and held other town office. *Second Volume, Town Records, Middletown, N. J.*

Jarrat Stillwell, though only a youth of nineteen, served with patriotic ardor, during the Revolutionary War. At the first summons, he enlisted as a private, in Lieutenant Barnes Smock's Troop of Light Dragoons, Monmouth County, N. J.

In the winter of 1780-'81, when the cold was so intense that cannon were drawn across the Hudson River on the ice, he was taken prisoner by the British, and confined in the old jail, later the Hall of Records, New York City. It is impossible at this distance of time and changed condition of surroundings, to form any idea of his sufferings. When he, with some others, were finally restored to liberty, he had scarce vitality enough left to walk alone. His terrible experience, however, produced no abatement of his enthusiasm, and he served to the end of the war.

In 1778, he was among those who signed the Articles of Retaliation, in Monmouth County, N. J.

After the restoration of peace, he held successively, the positions of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, (1807-1814), and General, in the New Jersey State Militia. He was, in all, about fifty years in service, a tried patriot, loving and serving his country with all his heart.

In 1828, upon his retirement from active service, at the age of seventy-one years, the officers and men of the various regiments in which he had long been associated, presented him with a testimonial of their affection and respect, in the shape of a portrait, for which he reluctantly sat. The artist desired him to sit again in his regimentals, but he refused. About the same time, his family had the General's wife's portrait painted, 1827, when aged seventy-eight years, as a companion piece to his own. The originals are now in the possession of Jarrat Stillwell Harris, of Matawan, N. J. His brother, Conover S. Harris, 531 Cherry St., Elizabeth, N. J., also possesses interesting Stillwell records and relics.

In 1823, he resided at 412 Pearl St., New York City; in 1826-7, he resided at 198 Fulton St., and in 1832, at 215 Fulton St.

He was a devout Christian, and exemplary in all the relations of life.

Contemporary obituaries of General Jarrat Stillwell appeared in the newspapers of New York and New Jersey. Likewise of his daughter Lydia Stillwell, at the date of her death.

Jarrat Stillwell died at the advanced age of eighty-six. Indigent and incapacitated by the weight of his years, he was compelled, at the end of life's journey, to seek the meagre dole of his country—a pension for his war services. The circumlocution, official objection and delayed action which followed his application, are illuminating examples of governmental red tape and the proverbial ingratitude of Republics. How exacting were its officers and inelastic its laws and how tardy the requital for his long service, appear in the voluminous correspondence on file in the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C. It would appear that his first application was acted upon satisfactorily, (May 16, 1833), but an effort on his part to expand it to cover a longer term of service, carrying with it increased pension, met with determined opposition. This confusion and antagonism arose through a misunderstanding of the Pension Act; through a failure to appreciate the classification into which his services fell; through errors of state-

ment by the applicant, by reason of his years and defective memory, and through a faulty presentation of his case by his friends, Aaron Ogden, Barnes Smock and others. The Commissioner of Pensions, J. L. Edwards, wrote: "the Department will not authorize the admission that the militia in any part of the United States were subjected to such an amount of actual service," i. e. five years, and declined to open up and extend his claim beyond the one year service. Interest in high office was enlisted in his behalf, his claims justly presented and their merit established to the satisfaction of the Department. Final disposition of the case fell to James H. Hamilton, Esq., at New York City, and General Stillwell's claim for a two year service was allowed, and the yearly sum of \$100., was granted him Apr. 9, 1834. This controversy has saved for us the most minute and circumstantial details of Jarrat Stillwell's military career during the Revolution, as well as contributing an insight into the activities of the local militia. For these reasons the voluminous correspondence is reproduced in its entirety.

1832, Nov. 10. Affidavit of Jarrat Stillwell, aged seventy-five years. Affidavits of John Quackenbush and Richard Morris, citizens of New York City, and Aaron Ogden.

1833, Mch. 16. First pension issued for \$40 per annum.

1833, May 20. Letter written from 215 Fulton St., New York City, to Mr. Edwards, from Jarrat Stillwell (by his daughter) saying that perhaps Col. Ogden had made a mistake when he copied Father's account which should have been two years and two months, and a statement by Jarrat Stillwell of his services, in his own hand.

Jersey City, N. J., June 5th, 1833.

James L. Edwards, Esquire
Commissioner of Pensions

Dear Sir

You may recollect that when some time since, I had the pleasure to see you at the Pension Office in Washington I requested as a favor your attention to the claim of Mr Jarret Stilwell formerly of New Jersey but now of the city of New York, for whom I had drawn his declaration, which will be found to be in my hand-writing.

This was done out of friendship for him because I had known him in the late war as a General of Militia in this State.

General Stilwell now informs me that a decision was made upon his claim and that an application has since been made by him for all consideration of it, on the ground of a supposed error, as to his time of service, to which he has received an answer that it was for no more than twelve months; and that he has made an amendment to his declaration shewing that his service was for more than two years.

In corroboration of this fact I now enclose the original paper, which he put into my hands for the purpose of drawing up, therefrom, his declaration which I did or intended to do accordingly; and it is probable the error arose from a misapprehension on my part, for this paper speaks for itself and shews the time of service was from May 1777 to June 1779.

General Stilwell, further informs me, that Mr Daniel Morgan who served in the same company and for the same time has a pension warrant for ninety or ninety-six dollars per annum.

Now, my dear Sir, permit me to ask you to have the goodness to examine the first declaration and compare it with the original paper now enclosed, and if anything more be necessary that you will inform him or me how

this mi/take, which I pre/fume has been made by me, may not re/fult in any di/advantage to him, and in doing this, you will, under pre/fent circum/stances, particularly oblige an old friend.

I am very re/pectfully

Your most humble /ervant

AARON OGDEN

Endorsed

JAMES L. EDWARDS Esquire
Commi/fioner of Pen/fions
Pen/fion Office
Wa/hington, D. C.

* * * *

1833, June 6, affidavit of Jarrat Stillwell as to services.

* * * *

War Department

Pension Office

12 June, 1883.

Sir,

Agreeably to your request, the case of Garrat Stillwell has been again examined. His service is deemed a Militia one, and of course, composed of tours under drafts and calls of the competent authority. The Regulations require that each tour should be separately and specifically set forth as to period, term and grade. It cannot be admitted that he rendered a continuous service of two years under General Forman of the Militia; and twelve months—for which his Certificate was Computed—is a very liberal allowance for the period during which, he alleges he was subject to Militia duty. His employment as an Expre/s and Pilot, is not embraced by the provisions of the act. If he claims a pension for more than 12 months, he should make a new declaration in strict compliance with the Regulations, in relation to each item of actual Service which he may have rendered. His Case is suspended to await an answer to this letter; and his paper placed on our files.

I am respectfully

Your ob^t Serv^t

Signed JAMES L. EDWARDS

AARON OGDEN, Esq^r
Jersey City, N. J.

* * * *

1833, July 22, acknowledgement before Horatio G. Prall, Notary.

New York, July 22, 1833.

* * * *

Mr. Edwards:—

Sir Again by My Father's request I write a few lines to you. Father says he thinks you give him a greate deal of unnecessary trouble. the statement of his time in actual service was more than 2 years and Governor Ogden says if it did not amount to more than two years he had made a mistake in copying it off the statement that Father first made he kept and now I copie from that and I know there is no mistake now, and has proved it by Barnes I Smock that my Father was in actual service more than two years from the Spring of 1777 untill June or July 1779. if this does not make more than two years I cannot calculate and Mr Edwards if you will take the trouble to compare this with my Father's former declaration you will find the same amount of time in actual service unless as Gov^r Ogden sais he possibly might have made a mistake in coping it off. You wrote the

express rideing could not be embracd My Father sais he was out dureing the war but the above named time in actual service independent of express riding and other services Father says you will much Oblige him if you will send him a certificate as soon as possible.

With respect

I remain

JARAT STILLWELL

My Father has signed his name to this Letter and encloses Barnes I. Smock's affidavit. Barnes I. Smock that has received his pension.

* * * *

1833, Aug. 21. Pension Office. Letter of J. L. Edwards returning first pension certificate of Jarrat Stillwell to Hon. L. Cass, Secretary of War.

* * * *

War Department

Pension Office

August 31, 1833.

Sir,

In obedience to your order I have the honor to make the following report upon the letter of M^r Prall in relation to the claim of Jarrat Stillwell.

He alleged to have joined a Mounted Volunteer Company of Militia in May 1777 and left it in June '79, a liberal allowance was made in a Certificate which he returned, accompanied by a Supplemental declaration which did not undertake to detail the terms of Service. M^r Prall is entirely mistaken in the a/sertion that the affidavit "distinctly and explicitly set forth the terms of his Service Amounting to more than two Years." The regulations will not warrant the allowance of any term of Service which is not circumstantially recited in relation to e/sential points. M^r Stillwell has not complied with the requisition made on him by the letter of the 12th of June, and to pension him without such compliance would be to place the Dep^t within the power of Claimants and Agents with respect to the computation of Service for which a pro rata pension is provided. I herewith enclose the letter of M^r Prall.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your Ob^t Serv^t

GEO. WM. CRUMP

Acting Com^r of Pensions

Hon. L. Ca/s

Secretary of War

* * * *

1833, Sept. 4, supplemental affidavit of Jarrat Stillwell, sworn to in New York City, says he is seventy-five years and upwards, and that he was on the flank of the British in Monmouth County until they embarked at Sandy Hook; that he piloted once Capt. Wales of the Virginia line and that they took six prisoners and killed three men of the British force; that deponent himself took an Ensign and soldier belonging to the British forces, with their side arms near their picket, and brought them off; that deponent in January, 1782, was taken prisoner with his brother, and came to New York, and there remained a prisoner in close confinement for the space of five weeks, when he was liberated as an exchange prisoner; that deponent during his services aforesaid, was in many skirmishes where there was a number killed on both sides.

* * * *

1833, Sept. 5, declaration of Jarrat Stillwell.

* * * *

War Department
Pension Office
September 7, 1833.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report supplemental to that which was made on 21 ult. on the claim of Jarrat Stillwell. It now appears, by his last declaration, that he does allege that he rendered a *continuous* service of upwards of two years in a "militia" company of "Light Horse." In the possible anticipation that he meant thus to explain the obscurity of his second declaration; after requiring a circumstantial statement of his *tours*, he was informed that it could not be admitted that a militia company was kept two years in continuous service at any period of the war. This did not authorize the inference of Mr. Prall that it was intended to assert that a continuous service of two years was necessary to entitle him to the provisions of the Act of 7 June '32. The objection was to the verity of the fact alleged, not to its relation to the Act. That objection still exists. Capt^a Randolph, (the father of the Hon. I. F. Randolph, of New Brunswick), Remsen, and *Conohoevn*, are understood to have been militia officers, and if the company which they successively commanded, served two years continuously, as an embodied corps, in the field or garrison, it is not only susceptible of proof by Col Ogden, who drew up his original declaration, and who is conversant with the service of that State, but the County of Monmouth, should abound with witnesses of so striking and unusual militia service. If on the other hand, that company was not a component part of the Militia, it is incumbent on him to shew to what description of the public force it belonged.

The claim now assumes a precise shape, founded upon two years service of a Company of Cavalry. The Claimant characterizes it as militia, and the office replies, that there is no information of any such in that description of the public force. If he is mistaken in the character of the corps, he should shew how it occurred, and establish its real character.

I herewith enclose the letter of Mr. Prall and

have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obt. Servt.

J. L. EDWARDS

Hon L. Cals

Secretary of War

* * * *

1833, Sept. 17, affidavit of Barnes Smock "that the time cannot be less than five years that they were in service," and that his, B. Smock's commission as "Lieut. in same company is now at Washington he expects, for which he has received \$320. per year," and that Jarrat Stillwell has claims for similar time.

1833, Sept. 18, affidavit of Thomas Roberts, clergyman, of Middletown, and affidavit of Joseph Taylor, of Middletown, as to the character of Jarrat Stillwell.

* * * *

War Department
Pension Office
Oct. 26, 1833.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 23^d ult. respecting the claim of Jarrat Stillwell, I have to state that the deposition of Lieutenant Smock is unsatisfactory. The allegation that Mr. Stillwell was in a Militia Company during the whole of the War, and that the time cannot be less than 5 years (which you introduce and underscore in your

letter) is not proof that he was in actual service any particular time. If he intended to say that he was 5 years in actual service in the field or garrison, it is discredited by all the information of the Department, which will not authorize the admission that the Militia in any part of the United States, were subjected to such an amount of actual service. To be placed under requisition is not the service contemplated by the act until he shall have furnished a detail of *each* term of service, as required by the regulations and explained by note 'e' on the 3^d page of the accompanying printed sheet, he should not anticipate a favorable action on his claim.

I am Respectfully

H. G. PRALL Esq.
New York

Yr. Obt^t Servt
J. L. EDWARDS

* * * *

1834, Feb. 4, affidavit of John L. Bennet, of Middletown, who was born in 1757, in Middletown, and who served with Jarrat Stillwell in the Revolution.

* * * *

1834, Feb. 4, affidavit of Jarrat Stillwell, of New York City. In 1832, he made application for a pension and was awarded \$40. per annum for one year's service in the Revolution, and now makes a supplemental application having been engaged for over two years in said war. In 1776, he resided at Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J., and joined Capt. Ten Eyck's Company; marched to Newark, N. J., where he was for one half month; Company was then dismissed and this deponent and the rest of the Company returned home. He then removed to Middletown, N. J., and resided there until about the first of April, 1777, when he was called out in "the infantry of the militia, in Captain Walling's Company," under command of General Forman and stationed at Tinton Falls for one month; then Capt. Walling's Company went home, but Jarrat Stillwell immediately enlisted in a Company of Volunteer Light horse, under command of Capt. Randall or Randolph, and later William Remsen was its Captain, and furnished his own horse and accoutrements and continued in constant actual service until June, 1779, and during six to nine months was Orderly Serjeant of the Company and later on the resignation of Capt. Remsen, and of James Green, then Lieut. Jacob Covenhoven of said Company became its Captain until he was taken prisoner, when Lieut. Barnes Smock became its Captain, who continued until June, 1779, when most of the men returned to their homes. During this time, to wit, May, 1777, until June, 1779, the said Company was liable for duty only every other month, but as our homes were exposed to the attacks of refugees, the cow boys and the British, many of the said Company, and this deponent amongst them, did not return to their homes for a single night, but continued in active service all the time. Our duty was to defend the lines from the incursions of the refugees, cowboys and British, who came in frequent parties for the purpose of foraging and plundering. Jarrat Stillwell, in June, 1779, when his Company was relieved joined immediately Capt. Gordon's Company under Major Elisha Walton, as a volunteer, with his horse "to ride express and carry orders," and so remained until December, 1779, and received a light horseman's pay of \$12. per month and rations. The affidavit was signed by Jarrat Stillwell.

* * * *

New York March 27, 1834.

Sir

Your letter of 21inst in relation to the claim of Genl Stillwell for a pension was put into the hands of Col Ogden to whom you refer as capable of supplying me full information rehearsing[?] the extent and character of the service in question and I have now the pleasure to enclose his letter to me on the subject. Genl Stillwell's character is so fair as to forbid the supposition that he could have intentionally made a mistake and Col Ogden's in particular is so conclusive as to the character of the service its continuity & utility in which Genl Stillwell was

engaged as in my opinion to remove all objections. If it is required that Col Ogden shall swear to the truth of the statement he has made do me the favor to return his letter to me & that will be done.

With great respect

Your obt. svt.

JAMES A. HAMILTON

To

I. L. EDWARDS, Esq.

Comm^r of Pensions, Washington.

* * * *

Jersey city N. J. March 27—1834

Dear Sir

The M^{rs} Stilwells of New York yesterday put into my hands a letter to you, from John R. Edwards, Esquire, Commissioner of pensions, in which I am referred to as being able to supply information in respect to the extent and character of the service on which Jarat Stilwell grounds his claim, to the pension of the act of 7th June 1832.

If I remember right the principal claim of Mr Stilwell, is for a *continous* service in a volunteer company of Light horse of the Militia of New Jersey in the County of Monmouth; from some time in May 1777 to some time in June 1779, being more than two years, which claim M^r Edwards seems to think is inadmissible; on the supposition, that no Militia compa - - ever rendered such service.

The British army from the time of its arrival in 1776 to the time of its departure in 1783, occupied the city of New-York—Long Island and Staten Island, all adjacent to the County of Monmouth in the State of New-Jersey; which county is surrounded almost entirely by the Atlantic ocean and Princef Bay, which also was in the possession of the enemy, so that on the sides of the west the Inhabitants were entirely defenceless, and constant incursions were continually making into the county, by plundering parties of the enemy & the Tories from that county, who had joined the enemy; and of whom very many were still in the county who piloted the plundering parties to their objects, who sometimes killed & some time carried away prisoners, the peaceable & well affected inhabitants of the County.

The County of Monmouth is in a great measure separated from the rest of the State, and it was impossible for the Inhabitants to rely for protection on the ordinary drafts of Militia for short periods for, by the time they could have offered any aid, it would have been time for them to return,—besides the movements of Infantry are too slow without great bodies of them, to afford protection to a coast so extensive.

Necessity required a permanent Corps of well affected persons, who would be willing to volunteer their services, and who were able to furnish themselves with horses, and equipments suitable for light horse services—to continue in it until they might choose to leave it; and I conceive that this company of Light horse to which M^r Stilwell belonged was a company of this description; the officers of which, from time to time underwent some changes, while the men remained continuously in the service, until they saw fit to leave the company, so that I have no doubt that the representations of General Stilwell in this respect, are entirely correct.

General David Forman of high revolutionary character, and eminently active and zealous in the defence of the County of Monmouth against the disaffected within it, and the enemy without, was the commanding General of Militia, in that county, who I believe first organized the company, and directed their movements and services as if they had been drafted Militia during the whole (most of the) time [sic].

I have the honor to be

with the highest respect

Your mo- ob^t serv^t

AARON OGDEN

JAMES A. HAMILTON

Esquire

New York

* * * *

"Pension increased April 1834 from \$40. to \$100. and reported to agent. Hon. I. P. Phoenix

Dec. 28th 1844."

For 2 years Service at the rate of \$100. per annum to commence the 4th day of March, 1831.

Arrears to Mch. 4, 1834	\$300.
Semi-annual allowance ending Sept. 4, 1834	50.
	<hr/>
	\$350.

* * * *

1844, Dec. 17, letter of Thomas I. Hall, 201 Fulton St., New York City, to Hon. I. Phillips Phoenix, asking for a favor. "Your aid at this time would perhaps be pleasing to yourself as well as adding to the comfort of the children of a Revolutionary Hero, Jarratt Stillwell deceased it appears that he did not even receive the full amount of *pention* which was actually due him. the children was aware of this but had no person to assist them in obtaining it a person recently called on them wishes to take case in hand by their giving one half the amount, therefore if you could give me any directions in that way it might be obtained, my services to them would gratuitous, would greatly oblige them for they are almost destitute there is three Ladies.

Yours most Respectfully,

THOMAS HALL

* * * *

1844, Dec. 18, letter of inquiry from Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix to J. L. Edwards, asking whether there is money due on the pension of Jarrat Stillwell.

* * * *

Jarrat Stillwell's fine old Dutch hall clock which still chimes as merrily, its several tunes, as it did one hundred years ago, is now owned by the Monmouth Co. Historical Society. I, (John E. Stillwell) bought it from the Walling family who bought it at the vendue of Jarrat Stillwell's effects upon his removal from Monmouth Co., N. J., to New York City.

Will of Jarrat Stillwell, written Sept. 21, 1838; proved Feb. 1845 (1843), mentioned: wife; daughter Elizabeth; daughter Lydia; daughter Nancy, an executrix, and daughter Sally, an executrix.

Issue:

- 243 Elisha Stillwell died young.
- 244 Mary Stillwell married Major Henry Green, nephew of Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame; buried at Long Branch, N. J.
- 245 Ann Stillwell; single.
- 246 Catharine Stillwell; single.
- 247 Elizabeth Stillwell; single.
- 248 Sarah Stillwell; single.
- 249 Lydia Stillwell; single.

124 Catharine Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 46, born May 4, 1765; died Jan. 19, 1821; married Elias, son of Joseph Golden, or Golder Dec. 3, 1797. *Freehold Records.*

Issue:

- 250 John Golden; married Catharine, daughter of Peter and Rhoda (Ogborne) Schenck.
- 251 Ann Golden

125 William Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 46, born Oct. 10, 1767; died Nov. 20, 1844, "up North;" married Elizabeth Bachelor. "William Stillwell, of New York, and Elizabeth Batchelder were married Aug. 29, 1805." *Freehold, N. J., Records.*

Issue:

- 252 William Stillwell
- 253 John Stillwell

126 Caleb Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 46, born, Jan. 27, 1772, at Middletown, N. J.; married, Dec. 10, 1797, at Freehold, N. J., Eleanor, daughter of Cornelius R. and Jane (Denise) Conover. *Reformed Church Record, Freehold, N. J.* She was born in 1775, and died in 1827. He died June 21, 1853.

Some time prior to 1801, Caleb Stillwell moved to Orleans County, N. Y., taking his family with him, then consisting of one or two children. There is a tradition that some of his family, or rather descendants, lived near Niagara.

1801, May 6, Caleb Stillwell and Eleanor his wife, of the State of New York, sold to Jarret Stillwell, land on one of the head branches of Wakakes Creeks, formerly John Stillwell's.

Issue:

- 254 Cornelius Stillwell born Dec. 27, 1798; died, single, in 1866.
- 255 John Stillwell born Jan. 28, 1801; resided in Herkimer, Mohawk Valley, N. Y., in 1871. He had no sons, but a daughter, who married Ralph King, of Tif-fany's, New York.
- 256 Anna Stillwell born Aug. 3, (or 21), 1803; died 1887; married Isaac Burrows, born Feb. 14, 1801. They lived in New York State and had issue: Cornelia Burrows, born Dec. 8, 1825; died Oct. 8, 1853, and Helen Burrows, born Oct. 2, 1830; died Nov. 4, 1859; married J. H. Van Hoesen, of Albany, N. Y.
- 257 Elias Stillwell born Nov. 9, 1805; died 1864.
- 258 Caleb Stillwell born July 7, (or 12), 1808; died 1880.
- 259 Jane Stillwell born Jan. 15, 1811; died 1820.
- 260 Eleanor Stillwel born Jan. 13, 1815; died 1816.

From the Luyster Bible, Middletown, N. J., and H. V. Stillwell, Esq.

SIXTH GENERATION

139 William Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 62, was born about 1765, and died, Feb. 25, 1825, aged 59 years, 11 months and 3 days, as stated on his tombstone in the Baptist Churchyard, Middletown, N. J. He died suddenly according to Eleanor Garret.

He resided during his entire life on Garrat's Hill, property he had heired from his father. He was possessed of wealth and education, and was a plain and unassuming man. It was his custom to drive into town in the ordinary farm bolster wagon, without springs, with a board thrown across the upper edges of the sides, serving for a seat. So invariably was this his habit and in such striking contrast was it to the practice of others, that his name came to be associated, locally, with this sort of "seat board," and if a person wished to improvise a seat, he was like to ask for "a Billy Stillwell."

He married, July 28, 1805, Elizabeth Whitlock, but had no issue. *The Freehold, N. J., Records* call her in her marriage record Catharine Witlock.

His widow, when considerably over sixty, married David Thorp, whose first wife was Miss Maxin.

In 1795, 1797 and 1798, William Stillwell was Constable, of Middletown.

In 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1807, he was Overseer of Highways.

In 1806, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, he was Overseer of the Poor.

In 1818, he was Judge of Elections. *Second Volume, Middletown, N. J., Town Records.*

1819. "William visited at my fathers 12 years ago, the winter I was there" Eleanor Garret's letter, 1831.

140 John Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 62, was born in Middletown, N. J. He married Dec. 12, 1795, Ann Cummings, of New York, (*First Presbyterian Church, New York*); married, second, Mary Burgher, of Staten Island, the widow of John Newberry, a Bostonian.

John Stillwell resided in New York City, where he died in the year 1843.

Will of John Stillwell, written Nov. 23, 1841; proved Mch. 13, 1843, mentioned:

wife Mary, formerly Mary Newberry; daughter Julia, wife of Alfred Reynolds; daughter Emeline, wife of Abraham R. Welsh; daughter Louisa, wife of John L. Garrison; daughter Elizabeth Jones; daughter Mary Ann Etter; grandson Abraham Riker Welsh, son of his daughter Emeline. Executors: Joseph Dean and John Skillman. *New York Wills, Vol. 86, p. 342.*

Will of Mary Stillwell, written Apr. 4, 1854; proved Oct. 4, 1856; mentioned:

late husband John Stillwell; daughter Ruth, wife of Joseph Dean, of Brooklyn, her eldest daughter by her first husband, John Newberry; daughter Catharine, deceased, late wife of John Skillman, of Brooklyn, her second daughter by her first husband, who left issue; daughter Sarah Reynolds, third daughter by her first husband, and to her heirs; daughter Mary Ann, wife of Nelson Reynolds, fourth daughter by her first husband;

daughter Juliette, wife of Alfred Reynolds, of Rochester, and first daughter by her second husband; daughter Emeline, wife of Abraham R. Welsh, of New York, daughter by her second husband; daughter Louisa C., third daughter by her second husband, wife of John Garrison, of Staten Island. Executors: Joseph Dean and Alfred Reynolds.

New York Wills, Vol. 116, p. 456.

She devised a large estate, consisting of property in New York and Brooklyn. She was interred in Greenwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Issue, by first wife:

- 261 Elizabeth Stillwell married Amos Jones
- 262 Mary Ann Stillwell married Samuel Etter

Issue, by second wife:

- 263 Julia Stillwell married Alfred Reynolds
- 264 Emeline Stillwell married Abraham R. Welsh
- 265 Louisa Stillwell married John L. Garrison

142 Mary Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 62, married Richard Applegate.

Issue:

- 266 Joseph Stillwell Applegate
- 267 William Applegate; married Ellen Seabrook; living in 1879.
- 268 John Applegate
- 269 Samuel Applegate
- 270 George Applegate
- 271 Elizabeth Applegate married Mr. Leonard
- 272 Hope Applegate married Mr. Bray
- 273 Ann Applegate married Mr. Schenck, and moved to Illinois.
- 274 Mary Applegate

Their eldest child, Joseph Stillwell Applegate, 266, aged about ninety years in 1879, supplied me with an immense amount of information concerning Joseph Stillwell, Esquire, 24, son of Capt. John Stillwell, 12, the High Sheriff of Staten Island, and his descendants. Joseph Stillwell Applegate was born Dec. 5, 1789; married 1825, Ann Bray, who died, 1884, aged eighty-three. Mr. Applegate owned a farm of two hundred acres, in Nutswamp, where he was likewise engaged in mercantile life, with Mr. Micheau until 1835. In 1856, he removed to Red Bank, N. J., where he resided until his death. He was a man of great industry, a much respected citizen, and one of perfect uprightness in all the relations of life. Joseph Stillwell Applegate left seven children, one of whom was the lawyer John Stillwell Applegate, Esquire, of Red Bank, N. J., a worthy successor of his father, who became eminent in public life. He was State Senator, an Incorporator of the Monmouth County Historical Society, and a great student of family genealogy, and to whom I am indebted for much aid.

143 Samuel Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, Esq., 62, was born in Middletown, N. J.; died of Yellow Fever, contracted in a southern port; married Elizabeth Freeman, May 15, 1809. *First Presbyterian Church, New York.*

He was a captain of a vessel and resided in New York City.

It is likely he who was interred in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York City, and whose tombstone reads: Samuel Stillwell died in the City of Charleston, S. C., the 15th and interred the 27th of March, 1821, aged 38 years, 3 months, 13 days. *New York Historical Society Kelby Manuscript. The Long Island Star* of March 28, 1821, says: Samuel Stillwell, merchant, formerly of New York, died at Charleston, aged 38 years.

Issue:

- 275 Catharine Stillwell married Mr. Taylor, and resided in Newark, N. J.
- 276 Mary Stillwell married Mr. Somers, and lived at Oyster Bay, L. I.
- 277 Elizabeth Stillwell died aged fifteen or sixteen years

159 Daniel Stillwell, son of Abraham Stillwell, 75, was born June 14, 1784. "Mr. Stillwell died, Apr. 8, 1856, aged 74 years," (*Moravian Church Record*). The inscription on his tombstone, in the Moravian Churchyard, Staten Island, reads: died aged 71 years, 7 months and 24 days. He married, Jan. 16, 1806, Hannah Sharratt, (Skerret), born about 1790, and died, June 20, 1870, aged 80 years, 2 months and 17 days, as appears from the inscription on her tombstone in the Moravian Churchyard, Staten Island.

Issue:

- 278 Henry Stillwell died July 1, 1819. *Moravian Church Record.*
 - 279 Sarah Stillwell died, Nov. 2, 1816, aged 6 months.
 - 280 Stillwell; died Sept. 28, 1824.
 - 280a Elizabeth Stillwell married, Aug. 1, 1833, John, son of Matthew and Hannah (Tyson) Burgher.
- Probably other children who reached maturity.

160 Charity Stillwell, daughter of Abraham Stillwell, 75, born on Staten Island; married, Feb. 10, 1807, Abraham Hooper.

Issue:

- 281 Philip Hooper born Oct. 27, 1824; owner of a Bible, from which I obtained some data.
- 282 Elizabeth Hooper born Feb. 27, 1822; married Mr. Hillyard.

161 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Abraham Stillwell, 75, born on Staten Island; married, Apr. 30, 1807, James, son of Ondrice and..... (Van Pelt) Romer.

Issue:

- 283 Eliza Romer born Apr. 2, 1808.

- 284 Catharine Romer died, Jan. 26, 1830, young.
- 285 Margaret Lane Romer born Dec. 16, 1831.
- 286 Mary Louise Romer born Sept. 25, 1826; married, Aug. 24, 1846, Isaac M. Brown.
- 287 Charity Guyon Romer married, Aug. 13, 1834, James, son of Robert and Susan Thompson.
- 288 Joseph Lake Romer born Mch. 13, 1822.
- 289 Isaac Parlee Romer born Apr. 3, 1824.

I am impressed with the belief that there are two sets of children in the above family.

There was a Mary Romer who died, on Staten Island, July 30, 1842. I have not determined her relationship to the others.

162 William Ward Stillwell, son of Abraham Stillwell, 75, was born, at New Dorp, S. I., about 1793; died, May 4, 1880, aged 87 years and 4 months, as appears from the inscription on his tombstone, in the Moravian Churchyard, Staten Island; married, Nov. 22, 1815, Lavinia, daughter of Silas and Ann Simonson,* as per *Moravian Church Record, Staten Island*, who was born Mch. 4, 1797, and died, Sept. 7, 1878, aged 81 years and 6 months, as appears from the inscription on her tombstone in the Moravian Churchyard, Staten Island.

July 1, 1877, I called upon William Ward Stillwell, and his wife, at Gifford's Station, Staten Island, where they had resided for fifty-three years, and found them an interesting and refined aged couple; she possessing much charm of person and manner. He stated that his grandfather came from France, but the reference no doubt, is to the Poillons, from whom he also descended. He had three sons in the Northern Army in the late war.

Clute, in 1877, writing concerning this family, alluded to Henry, Reuben and Hiram, as men of great respectability, and the last two, of some property. Of the three perhaps Hiram was the most prominent, and all were builders. William Ward Stillwell's Bible record, given below, and the tombstone dates in the Moravian Cemetery and the West New Brighton Cemetery clash.

Issue:

- 290 William Stillwell born June 14, 1817; died Oct. 19, 1821.
- 291 Susannah Stillwell born Oct. 5, 1819; married Robert Summers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 292 William Ward Stillwell born Nov. 1, 1821; died in the late Rebellion, from a fever; married Cornelia, daughter of Mathew and Hannah Burger, Jan. 15, 1845.

*John Simonson married Ann Bedle or Bedell. She died, June 19, 1835, aged 77 years, 8 months and 19 days. Silas Simonson, born July 15, 1768; died, Aug. 22, 1850, aged 82 years, 1 month and 27 days; married Ann Decker, born Nov. 13, 1775; died, Sept. 17, 1832, aged 57 years, 10 months and 19 days. Her mother was Lavinia or Wynche Merrill. Issue: Lavinia Simonson, born Meh. 4, 1797; married Mr. Stillwell; Ann Simonson, born Feb. 18, 1799; married Mr. Martineau; Richard Simonson, born June 19, 1801; Abraham Simonson, born Meh. 28, 1804; Stephen B. Simonson, born Dec. 24, 1800; Silas B. Simonson, born Oct. 13, 1811.

- 293 Emeline Stillwell born Oct. 7, 1823.
- 294 Reuben Decker Stillwell born Dec. 24, 1825.
- 295 Margaret Eliza Stillwell born Mch. 23, 1828; married Peter Anderson Wog-
lom.
- 296 Mary Stillwell born Apr. 22, 1830; married Mr. Van Clief.
- 297 Stephen Stillwell born July 30, 1832.
- 298 John Hiram Stillwell born Oct. 2, 1834; married, June 24, 1855, Frances Ann
Johnson.
- 299 Henry B. Stillwell born Jan. 23, 1838.

163 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of Abraham Stillwell, 75, married Dr. John Fitz Randolph.

Issue:

- 300 John Fitz Randolph born Feb. 17, 1818; married and had a son, Guilbert H.
Fitz Randolph, born July 21, 1843.

164 Sarah Stillwell, daughter of Abraham Stillwell, 75, married Henry Perine.

Issue:

- 301 William Henry H. Perine born Feb. 5, 1817; living, in New Jersey, in 1877.
- 302 Mary Matilda Perine born Aug. 12, 1833.
- 302a Emma Elizabeth Cortilyou Perine born Jan. 21, 1831.

166 Samuel Stillwell, son of Dr. Gershom Stillwell, 84, was simple. He died about 1869, or 1872. He lived with his relatives, the Deys. With all his simplicity, he said many smart things. His sisters, when young, received much company. They were exceedingly proud of their social position and were frivolous and light, rather than substantial girls. One day, not far from his father's house, Sammy was accosted by a stranger, who desired information of the whereabouts of Dr. Stillwell's house. Sammy announced himself as a son of the Doctor; whereupon the young gentleman, asked whether his sisters, the young ladies, were at home. Sammy replied in the affirmative, and kept up a rattling conversation with the stranger. Soon he was asked whether his sisters were as smart as he was. "Oh no," he replied, "I am the flower of the flock." The stranger taking him at his word, had no further desire to push his acquaintance.

This story one of his own make, Sammy told to his sisters, greatly to their indignation. They accepted it in truth. It for many years delighted Sammy to rehearse his practical joke to his friends.

When a mere boy, he had a choice colt of which he was exceedingly fond. While riding one day his favorite, they were struck with lightning. The colt was killed and Sammy was from that date injured mentally. When ever a storm would arise, Sammy remembering his



CLEMENT CLARK MOORE

Original portrait in the possession of Wm. S. Moore, Esq



CATHARINE ELIZA TAYLOR,
WIFE OF DR. CLEMENT CLARKE MOORE
Original small portrait in the possession of
Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



DR. CLEMENT CLARK MOORE
Original small portrait in the possession of
Wm. S. Moore, Esq.



CATHARINE OGDEN, WIFE OF
PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT
Copy of an original miniature in the possession of
Wm. S. Moore, Esq.

loss, would go out doors, and doubling up his fists, shake them at the heavens, exclaiming, "Send down \$25. for that colt you killed; if you can't do better than that, I'll send up Tye Roberts," (a local fool).

171 Clement Clarke Moore, son of Rev. Benjamin and Charity (Clarke) Moore, 88, born, July 15, 1779, in New York City; died, at Newport, R. I., July 10, 1863. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1798; was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature, in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary, New York City, December, 1821, and later, Professor of Hebrew and Greek Literature.

In 1860, after a service of a quarter of a century and more, and when well advanced in years, he received the title of Emeritus Professor.

To Dr. Moore belonged the high merit of having been the pioneer in this country, of Hebrew lexicography; his *Hebrew and Greek Lexicon* having been published in 1809. He published a *Collection of Poems*, 12mo., New York, 1844, and "*George Castriot*," 12mo., 1850. He likewise edited a collection of his father, *Bishop Moore's Sermons*, in two volumes, 8 vo., and wrote the well known and charming child's poem, '*Twas the Night before Christmas*, and made other contributions to literature.

Clement C. Moore married, Nov. 20, 1813, Catharine Eliza, daughter of William and Eliza (Van Cortlandt) Taylor, who died Apr. 4, 1830. She was an extremely beautiful woman, and was descended from Edward Taylor, an early settler of Middletown, Monmouth County, N. J.

See *Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Prospective, Vol. V.*

CHELSEA OF HIS YOUTH

The Neighborhood Where "*The Night Before Christmas*" Was Written

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I was born in old Chelsea village and resided there nearly fifty years. In my youth Moore's Hill occupied the entire block from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, Ninth to Tenth avenue. The residence of Bishop Moore was on the Twenty-third street side of the hill, at an elevation of about fifteen feet, and was reached by a stone stairway. The carriage entrance was at Twenty-second street and Tenth avenue. Clement C. Moore, author of "*The Night Before Christmas*," lived in the house for many years. The hill was demolished about 1852.

London Terrace, on the north side of Twenty-third street from Ninth to Tenth avenue, was built about 1846 and was considered one of the show places of the village, famous for the beautiful gardens in front of the terrace, which were in charge of a Spanish gardener. The Chelsea cottages, built about the same time, were on Twenty-fourth street running from Tenth avenue half way to Ninth avenue. Opposite the cottages on the north side of the street I remember a hill with cherry trees growing on it.

THE SUN and THE NEW YORK HERALD were delivered to patrons by Steve and Billy Mitchell. My parents subscribed for THE SUN, which I have been reading for seventy-one years. The volunteer fire companies were Jackson Engine No. 24, Nazeppa Engine No. 48 and Chelsea Hook and Ladder No. 1. When a fire occurred at night an alarm was rung from the tower in Thirty-third street, and the policemen would rap on the sidewalk with their clubs and cry "Fire in the second district! Turn out, turn out!"

At Twenty-fifth street and the Hudson River was a sandy beach, where I have seen many a person baptized. The Chelsea Manor rooms were at Twenty-fifth street and Ninth avenue, and were used for walking

matches, dog fights, boxing matches and other entertainments. The Croton water and sewer mains had not yet been laid, and people had to get drinking water from pumps. Pigs ran at large and helped to clean the streets. Drivers of milk wagons rang a bell and housewives had to go out to the curb to have their pitehers filled.

Oyster and clam peddlers had a peculiar cry, "Oysters and clams, fine Roekaway clams. They are good to stew, they are good to fry, they are good to make a clam pot pie."

A famous character on Eighth avenue was Billy Jones, who went about without coat, vest or hat. He had said that unless Henry Clay was elected President he would never wear these garments again, and he never did.

The Sixth and Eighth avenue cars began to run about 1851. On the top of about every fifth car on the Sixth avenue line a large sign ran the entire length of the car reading "Negroes allowed in this car."

Among the most prominent residents I recall the names of Don Alonzo Cushman, John De Lamater, Robert A. Adams, Judge Bosworth, Edwin Forrest, Isaac Dayton, Charles Speneer, Judge Wandell, Thomas Christie, James and Benjamin Edgar.

N. Y. Herald, New York, April 18, 1921.

EDWIN H. VAN DOORN.

Issue :

- 303 William Taylor Moore born 1823; married Lucretia Post.
- 304 Benjamin Moore born 1818; married Mary Elizabeth Sing.
- 305 Mary Clarke Moore born 1819; married Dr. John Doughty Ogden, of New York, a cousin of Miss Ogden, who became the grandmother of Ogden Codman, Esq.
- 306 Maria Theresa Barrington Moore born 1826; of London, England, in 1897.
- 307 Margaret Elliott Moore born 1815; married Dr. John D. Ogden.
- 307a Charity Elizabeth Moore born 1816; died young.
- 307b Clement Moore born 1821; died, 1889, unmarried.
- 307c Emily Moore born 1822; died young.
- 307d Katharine Van Cortlandt Moore born 1826; died, 1890, unmarried.

Of these children, Benjamin Moore was born Aug. 24, 1818, and died Sept. 6, 1886. He married, Nov. 29, 1842, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Brewster) Sing, who died in 1895, leaving among other issue: Miss Katharine Theresa Moore, of Sing Sing, N. Y., Casimir de Rham Moore, Esq., and Mr. Clement Clarke Moore, whose son William S. Moore, is the present representative of this branch of the Moore family.

Nov. 5, 1889, I visited the Moore homestead, at Sing Sing, N. Y., and saw a remarkable display of interesting family portraits.

In the Main Hall were:

- Small profile portrait of Bishop Moore, in pastel.
- Small profile portrait of Clement Clarke Moore, when young, in pastel.
- Oil portrait of Major Thomas Clarke.
- Oil portrait of Mary, wife of Major Thomas Clarke.



CLEMENT CLARKE MOORE

Original portrait in the possession of Wm. S. Moore, Esq.

In the Dining Room:

Portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Moore, neé Charity Clarke, copied from the one in Holland House, and presented to the family, by the late Lady Holland. It is of small size.

Portrait of C. C. Moore, aged about ten years. It is of large size.

Portrait of Catharine Eliza Taylor, wife of C. C. Moore, copied by Henry Inman, from a miniature by Elliott.

Portrait of the late Benjamin Moore, owner of the property.

Portrait of Miss Post, wife of William Taylor Moore. Circular in shape.

Copy of a miniature of Mrs. Van Cortlandt.

Portrait of Captain Peter Wraxall.

Miniature of Elizabeth Stillwell, wife of Peter Wraxall.

Portrait of General Maunsell, like the Maunsell Van Rensselaer miniature.

Portrait of Charity Clarke, wife of Bishop Moore, when aged, by Huntington.

In the Parlor:

Miniature of Charity Clarke, wife of Bishop Moore, when very old.

Miniature of Bishop Moore, when young.

Portrait of Mrs. Wraxall; enlargement of a miniature. Eugene Schieffelin, Esq., of New York City, has a similar copy.

Miniature of General Maunsell.

Miniature of Cortlandt Taylor, the brother-in-law of C. C. Moore; a huge man.

By a happy observance of the law of primogeniture, this interesting collection of family portraits was passed, intact, from Benjamin Moore to his eldest son, the late Clement Clarke Moore, from whom they passed to his eldest son Mr. William Scoville Moore, of 7 East 96th Street, New York City and Bar Harbor, Me., who will transmit them to Clement C. Moore, the eldest of his five sons, who, in default of issue, will pass the collection, intact, to the next eldest son with issue.

The Moore family also own five or six old trunks filled with letters, documents, etc., of great value. The contents, of three of these, was examined by the late Benjamin Moore, and it consumed several years to peruse them. Among them were letters of Washington, Burr and other celebrities; some gossipy and decidedly Smollet-like; some reflecting against the reputations of old New York families, secure from the exhumation of family skeletons, except through just such hidden material.

The Mrs. Van Cortlandt alluded to above, is written of as follows: "I knew the old lady at once having seen her, [i. e. the miniature], at the Moores as long as I can remember anything. Mrs. Van Cortlandt, neé Catharine Ogden, was the wife of Philip Van Cortlandt, a Tory. We never felt proud of him, although he had twenty-three children. Queen Charlotte sent for Mrs. Van Cortlandt, that she might see the mother of twenty-three children. There were several sets of twins among them, and they, (the children), married in the nobility; the

present Lord Elphinstone is their great-grandson." *Letter to Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather from one of the Van Cortlandt family.*

MR. CLEMENT CLARKE MOORE DIES SUDDENLY OF PNEUMONIA

Descendant of Writer of Christmas Poem Expires After a Brief Illness in Hotel Belmont

Mr. Clement Clarke Moore, of No. 57 East Fifty-fourth street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of pneumonia at the Hotel Belmont, where he was to have spent the winter with his family. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning in Saint Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and Forty-third street.

Mr. Moore had been ill but a couple of days, and as late as Wednesday was seen about the corridor of the hotel. Mrs. Moore and one of her sons are at the hotel convalescing from protracted illness. The engagement of another son, Mr. Barrington Moore, to Miss Muriel Morris was announced early this month. The marriage was arranged for December 20, at the home of Miss Morris' mother, Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, No. 27 East Seventy-second street. Besides the widow and three sons, Messrs. Barrington, Benjamin and *William S. Moore*, a brother, Mr. Casimir de Rham Moore, of No. 109 East Thirty-eighth street, and a sister, Miss Katherine T. Moore, survive.

Mr. Moore was born at Sing Sing, now Ossining, N. Y., in 1843, and had lived in New York and the vicinity all of his life. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Moore and Mary Elizabeth Sing. His grandfather, Clement C. Moore, inherited from his father, Benjamin Moore, who was the second Episcopal Bishop of this diocese, the greater part of the old village of Chelsea, on the west side.

The "Chelsea Farm" extended from Nineteenth to Twenty-fourth street and from what is now Eighth avenue to the North River. Out of this tract Clement C. Moore gave to the General Theological Seminary the ground which it still occupies. Most of the remainder of the property is still in possession of the family.

In 1833, Clement C. Moore came near to parting with his heritage. He was offered, and seriously considered the offer, \$40,000., for the Chelsea farm. On the advice of a friend he decided to keep the property.

This Clement C. Moore was born in New York, July 15, 1779, and died at Newport, July 10, 1863. He is best remembered as the author of the Christmas poem beginning:—

'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse.

This poem, one of a collection published in 1822, was written in a house in West Twenty-third street, just west of Ninth avenue, which was sold in December, 1909, as part of the estate of Miss Josephine L. Wells.

N. Y. Herald, Dec. 16, 1910.

CASIMIR DE RHAM MOORE DIES AT 38TH ST. HOME

Member of Old Family, 73, Practiced Law Many Years

Casimir de Rham Moore, member of an old New York family, died yesterday at his home, 109 East Thirty-eighth Street. The funeral service will be held at the home to-morrow.

Mr. Moore was born in Ossining June 28, 1851, the son of Benjamin Moore and Elizabeth S. Moore. He was a grandson of Clement Clarke Moore, author of "*The Night Before Christmas*," and a great grandson of Bishop Benjamin Moore.

After graduating from the Ossining Military School he entered Columbia College with the class of 1873. In his senior year he was captain of the varsity crew which won an intercollegiate race at Saratoga. He practiced law here for many years, at one time being partner of the late Everett P. Wheeler and later of Charles Stewart Davison.

His elubs were the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Southside Sportsmen's, Sleepy Hollow Country and Columbia University. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Delta Psi fraternity.

Mr. Moore is survived by his wife, Harriet F. Moore, and two children, Benjamin Burgess Moore and Mrs. Robert Le Roy.
May 11, 1925.

172 Elizabeth Vassall, daughter of Mary Clarke, 89, and Richard Vassall, was born, in Jamaica, West Indies, Mch. 25, 1771; died Nov. 17, 1845; married, first, in 1786, Sir Godfrey Webster, Fourth Baronet of Battle Abbey. By this marriage she had

Issue:

- 308 Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart.; died 1836.
- 309 Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Webster, of the British Army; died, in 1847, aged fifty-four.
- 310 Harriet Webster married Admiral, Sir Fleetwood B. Reynolds. She died, in Florence, in 1849, leaving an only child, the wife of the son and heir of the Earl of Orford.

Elizabeth Vassall lived unhappily with her husband, Sir Godfrey Webster. While traveling in Italy, she met Henry Richard Fox, Third Lord Holland, with whom she eloped. Her husband forthwith brought an action for damages and recovered £6,000, and had his marriage dissolved by Act of Parliament, June, 1797.

1797, July 9, she became the wife of Lord Holland, (born Nov. 21, 1773; died Oct. 23, 1840), who took the surname Vassall, in accordance with the terms of her grandfather Florentius Vassall's will. While still Lady Webster, she bore Lord Holland a son:

- 311 Col. Charles Richard Fox married Mary Fitz Clarence, second daughter of King William IV, of England.

By her marriage with Lord Holland she had

Issue:

- 312 Stephen Fox born Jan. 18, 1799; died 1800.
- 313 Henry Edward Fox, Fourth and last Lord Holland, born Mch. 7, 1802; died, 1859, leaving no issue, when the title became extinct, and upon the death of whose widow, Lady Augusta Coventry, the celebrated Holland House passed to his kinsman, the Earl of Ilchester, whose ancestor, the First Earl of Ilchester, was a brother of the First Lord Holland. The Fourth Lord Holland was British Minister, at Florence, and died at Naples, where his tomb now stands, in a chapel raised by the reverential care of his widow.
- 314 Mary Elizabeth Fox born Feb. 19, 1806; married Thomas Powys, Third Lord Lilford, who left issue.
- 315 Georgiana Anne Fox born Nov. 7, 1809; died 1819.

Sabine, in his *Loyalists of the American Revolution*, adds to the interesting history of this great-granddaughter of Richard Stillwell and Mercy Sands:

The estate in Maine could have been sold, but after the divorce, Lady Holland's son Henry, who, (after the death of his elder brother), was the sole male heir, ceased all intercourse with her, and preferred sacrificing his property to joining her in a conveyance. After the lapse of years, the rights of herself and this son were purchased, separately, by parties in Boston, who sued three of the settlers, or "squatters," in the name of Henry, the son. The cases were carried to the Supreme Court, at Washington, where it was decided, that, during his mother's life, he could not maintain an action. After her decease, suit against one settler was renewed; but on intimation of the Court, that fifty years' possession was sufficient to presume a grant, or title, without considering another point, namely, whether the right of the plaintiff to recover was barred by the statute of limitations, the defendant paid a small sum for the land he occupied, and each party his own costs. Thus, in 1851, terminated litigation which, for a long time, was the subject of much interest on the Kennebec and elsewhere in Maine.

Lady Holland was a very remarkable woman. Those who knew her speak of her as brilliant and witty, as possessed of queenly grace of manners, as well informed, of wonderful tact, and of excellent sense. The friendly feeling of Bonaparte to the Fox family, especially after the peace of Amiens, is well known; and Mr. Harris relates that, in return "for the many acts of kindness which she had bestowed upon him," he "left her a gold snuff box, which had been presented to him by Pope Pius VI," containing a card with these words: "L'Empereur to Lady Holland, temoigne de satisfaction et d'estime." She died, at London, in 1845, aged seventy-five. Among her bequests was the income of an estate, about £1500 per annum, to Lord John Russell, for his life; and a legacy, of £100 to Macaulay, the historian.

Princess Marie Liechtenstein, in her work on *Holland House*, adds:

"Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, was affable, genial and gentle. In a very different manner did Elizabeth, Lady Holland, wield her sceptre. Beautiful, clever and well informed, she exercised a natural authority over those around her . . . It is easy for some natures to say a disagreeable thing, but it is not always easy to carry a disagreeable thing off cleverly. This Lady Holland could do . . . Her husband, Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, also called Lord Vassall Holland, from the name of his wife, was succeeded by his son . . . The third Lady Holland brought the seeds of the dahlia* from Spain and had them sown in her garden, at Holland House, Kensington. The fact is commemorated in the following lines by her husband, the third Lord Holland.

'The Dahlia you brought to our Isle
Your praises forever shall speak
'Mid gardens as sweet as your smile,
And in colours as bright as your cheek.' "

*Dahlias were first mentioned, under their Aztec name, *acocolli*, by Hernandez, a Spanish naturalist in Mexico, in his "*Nova Plantarum, Animalium et Mineralium Mexicanorum*," published in Spain in 1652. He included a sketch of the plant, which resembled the present-day single-flowered forms, for the plant was originally of that character.

The plant next appears in botanical literature in 1789, when the Abbé Cavanilles, director of the Royal Gardens in Madrid, received roots from Mexico. He raised plants from the tubers, and, considering the plant new to science, named it Dahlia, in honor of Andreas Dahl, a Swedish botanist.

Spanish, Dutch, and English plant-growers took up development of the plant and brought it, in the fifty or sixty years following, from its first single form, into semi-double and fully double flower-heads.

Dr. Marshall A. Howe, of the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, who is in charge of the exhibit there, estimates the number of fixed and named varieties of dahlias at 6,500, and new ones are being produced all the time. Yet all of them came from two plants imported into Europe from Mexico, home of the plant. Cross-breeding, selection and encouragement of variant types by commercial and amateur growers and by directors of botanical institutions, have produced this wonderful variety.

This development has been particularly marked in the last few decades, which have produced flowers of much greater size, brilliancy of color, and variety of contour, than the stiff, ball-shaped forms of thirty years ago. Even the slightly unpleasant odor which made the plant objectionable to many, is being bred out and fragrant forms are appearing. Raymond H. Terry in *New York Evening Post*.

In the *Journal Room*, Holland House, is a picture of Elizabeth, Lady Holland, by Gauffier, painted, at Florence, 1795.

In Faulker's *Kensington* under the history of Holland House it is stated that in this mansion there are portraits of Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Moore, Lady Holland and the Vassal family.

The two following book reviews (*New York Herald*) yield entertaining and illuminating history of Lady Holland and her times.

"THE HOLLAND HOUSE CIRCLE"

Mr. Lloyd Sanders Describes the Brilliant Coterie That Gathered Around the Third Lord Holland.

One of the most famous of London mansions is Holland House. How it came to be famous all readers of Macaulay know. A successful political adventurer named Stephen Fox rose into royal favor after the Restoration, thriftily husbanded the emoluments from various lucrative appointments, and, dying, left most of his property to his eldest son. A younger son, Henry Fox, who began life both needy and unscrupulous, had inherited so much of the financial cunning of Stephen that he retired in 1767 with a large fortune and the title of Baron Holland. He then purchased the manor of Kensington, an ancient estate of eighty acres belonging to the barony, on which stood Holland House.

The first Lord Holland left four sons. The most famous of these was Charles James Fox. The eldest died young, and bequeathed Holland House to his son, who gave it its celebrity. Born in 1773 and dying in 1840, the manhood of the third Lord Holland covered one of the most interesting periods of English history, signally fertile in great men and crowded with great social, political and literary movements. At no time had London society included so many famous or remarkable men, yet it was still small enough for individuals to preserve their weight in it. The third Lord Holland threw wide open the doors of his mansion. During the first forty years of the nineteenth century it was the resort of *littérateurs* and artists, of statesmen and diners out. To have done anything clever or to have the reputation of being able to do anything clever was sufficient to insure a welcome to its good company and its good cheer. Here Mackintosh and Macaulay talked their wisest, Sydney Smith and George Selwyn their wittiest, Talleyrand his bitterest, and here Tom Moore piped his sweetest.

To the family of Fox there thus belongs the distinction that during the course of an entire century there had been always a member of it in some conspicuous station before the country. Scarcely had the first Lord Holland closed his career than his son, Charles James Fox, became the leader of the Opposition. Before the death of the latter his nephew, grandson of the first Lord Holland and inheritor of the title, had gained a high place among the politicians of the day.

Certain hereditary qualities of mind and body characterized these three generations. In shrewdness and cleverness they resembled one another. In the absence of all personal elegance, in those physical defects which impeded their oratorical powers, they were also all alike. In person they bore a still closer resemblance. The heavy eyebrow, the broad, thoughtful, majestic forehead, the full cheek were transmitted from the founder of the family, old Sir Stephen, to the last noble owner of Holland House.

"In his descendants," says Lord Macaulay, "the aspect was preserved; but it was softened till it became in the late lord the most gracious and interesting countenance that ever was lighted up by the mingled lustre of intelligence and benevolence."

The early life of the third Lord Holland had been stormy and romantic enough. Before he came of age he had made the Continental tour customary with young men of his station in life.

In 1795, while in Italy, he entered into a liaison with the wife of one Sir Godfrey Webster and the daughter and heiress of a wealthy Jamaica planter. She had been born in Jamaica, and from her portrait in Holland House

one might suspect a trace of African blood in her veins. She was several years older than Lord Holland, had been a wife ten years, and was the mother of three children, all living. Yet she abandoned her family ties to return to England with her boy lover in 1796. Sir Godfrey brought suit against the pair and won without a contest. He proved that the guilty intimacy had begun while he was absent in England on a visit to his wife's father, then lying on his death-bed. Lady Webster had been unable to accompany him because she was soon to become a mother for the fourth time.

Sir Godfrey recovered six thousand pounds damages from Lord Holland, and obtained a divorce from his wife by special act of Parliament. Thereupon Lord Holland straightway married the woman. She in the meanwhile had given birth to a fifth child, whom Lord Holland acknowledged to be his own.

The same year, 1796, he took possession of Holland House. Doubtless it had suffered somewhat during the long years of his minority. He at once began to restore it and refit it. His own ample fortune, largely augmented by that brought to him by the divorced daughter of the West India planter, was abundantly sufficient to enable him to gratify his luxurious tastes. And his personal prestige was sufficient to attract around him a large circle of friends and admirers.

Yet, in a certain sense, Holland House was under a social cloud. The unfaithful wife of Sir Godfrey Webster could not, even as Lady Holland, be received into English society. Men might frequent her salon, but they never took their wives or sisters or daughters there. Macaulay, indeed, says that it was also the resort of "all that was loveliest and gayest in the society of the most splendid of capitals." Macaulay is talking of the later days of Holland House. In its earlier days we find in the long list of its visitors the name of only one English woman and that was the Countess of Devonshire, who was fashionable enough, handsome enough, daring enough and virtuous enough to be able to do as she saw fit.

She could without scandal kiss a butcher at the hustings in order to secure a doubtful vote for her friend Charles James Fox. Of course, she could and did visit the home of his nephew. Though Lady Holland braved it out as well as she could, this taboo had been a torture to her. Byron in his suppressed memoirs had said some harsh things of her. Moore gave the manuscript to Lady Holland to read, telling her he believed she was somewhat unfairly mentioned in them. She replied:—

"I know perfectly well my position in the world. I know all that can be said of me. So long as the few friends that I am really sure of speak kindly of me, what matter what the rest of the world may say."

Mr. Sanders, author of the present work (G. P. Putnam's Sons), opines that Lord Holland, though a more consistent politician than his uncle, regarded public life as a secondary pursuit. Long years spent in opposition blunted in the end an ambition which was less innate than inspired by those about him—by Charles J. Fox and by his own wife. His real interests lay elsewhere, in travel, in reading, and, above all, in entertainment and the pleasures that entertainment supplies. Totally devoid of affectation he fulfilled the ideal of a perfect host.

"It was among the least of his virtues that he kept an excellent table. Lord Holland possessed the far more essential qualities of a frank politeness and winning kindness which immediately set even the most timid of guests at their ease."

In addition to a perfect temper, often sorely tried by his wife's tantrums and his own bodily sickness—when in his best health he could only limp a hundred yards in a day—he possessed fine conversational qualities. Moore considered him equal to any talker of his time. He welcomed debate. He was, Macaulay tells us, most courteously and pleasantly disputatious, always beginning an argument by drawing down his shaggy eyebrows, making a face extremely like his uncle and wagging his head.

"In other words," explains Mr. Sanders, "Lord Holland was well qualified to start a subject and to keep it up so long as it served its turn, with a constant supply of apt observation and anecdote. Lady Holland was less perfect. Her imperiousness, not to say rudeness, supplied contemporary diarists with many an anecdote. Even

if some of them have been improved in the telling, they convey the impression of a formidable character. She tyrannized over all who came in contact with her, including her husband. Lord Holland, on one occasion, was not permitted to dine in a white waistcoat which loomed large upon his bulky person, suggesting, as Luttrell whispered in an aside, the image of a turbot standing on its tail. His wife declared that she would not sit down until he had changed it, and he was forced to comply.

Again, he was only relieved of his crutches when they had ceased to be a necessity and had become a habit.

"Put away your nasty crutches, Lord Holland, you look as if you were in prison."

"Oh, dear woman, pray let me have them. I like to have them near me."

"Impossible. Mary, take away your papa's crutches."

Lady Granville witnessed the scene, which was acted for the benefit of an audience of eight, including the Dutch Ambassador and the Prince de Chimay. As extreme measures Lady Holland would order the servants to take away her husband's plate, and even to wheel him off to bed when he was in the middle of a story, acts of autoeracy which he bore with good humored philosophy.

She was almost as brusque with her guests. Sydney Smith she ordered around with small consideration for his feelings. Sternly directing him to ring the bell one day, he complied with mock humility and then asked whether he should scrub the floor. Some of her retorts are historical. For instance, speaking of "*Rejected Addresses*"—a book of parodies on contemporary authors, by Horace and James Smith—Monk Lewis remarked to her:—

"Many of them are very fair, but mine is not at all like me. They have made me write burlesque, which I never do."

"You don't know your own talent," was the suave reply.

Then there was the descent on Rogers—"Your poetry is bad enough, so pray be sparing of your prose." Even more characteristic was the assurance to Moore, "This will be a dull book of yours—this Sheridan, I fear."

And the bitterest part of it was that her fears were justified.

She had even been known to stop Macaulay when he was fully launched upon one of those long and brilliant monologues that astounded strangers and too often exasperated his intimates.

"Now, Macaulay," she would say, tapping her fan on the table, "enough of this; give us something else."

The dinner hour was the rallying point of the Holland House circle. It was fixed in later years at five o'clock—"in order to inconvenience everybody," was Talleyrand's biting comment. Greville also strongly objected to it. "Lady Holland," he wrote in his journal, "fancies she must dine at five o'clock, and exerts all her power over society by making everybody go there at that hour, though nothing can be more inconvenient than this shortening of the day and nothing more tiresome than thus lengthening the evening."

Nobody could come to dinner without a formal invitation from the hostess. Rogers used to tell how, as he was coming away one day from a call at Holland House, Lord Holland met him and asked, "Well, do you return to dinner?"

The answer was, "No, I have not been invited," and the question was settled. Rogers handsomely added that he thought Lady Holland was right in keeping the composition of her dinner parties in her own hands, because Lord Holland was so good natured that he would ask any one whom he happened to meet in the course of the day.

Despite this regulation, her table was frequently overcrowded. Her proceedings at such crises were apt to be summary.

"Luttrell," she cried one day, "make room!"

"It will have to be made," was the retort, "for it doesn't exist."

Moore records how an unfortunate Mr. Gore was abruptly ordered to vacate his chair for some more favored guest. Lord Melbourne once rose in his wrath after she had worried him by making him change when he was seated to his liking and stalked out of the house with "I'll be damned if I dine with you at all."

A TORSO IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Earl of Ilchester Edits "*The Journal of Elizabeth Lady Holland*," Left a Fragment.

Lady Holland, of Holland House, is well known to all readers interested in the literary and political England of the early nineteenth century. Not so Lady Webster, whose divorcee enabled her to marry Lord Holland. The girl and the young matron, in short, have been swallowed up in the autoerotic mistress of one of the most famous of London salons. Recently Mr. Lloyd Sanders recalled the hostess to contemporary notice by an excellent monograph on "*Holland House and Its Circle*," reviewed a few weeks ago in the *HERALD*. Lord Ilchester, in behalf of the family, protested against Mr. Sanders' book on the ground that it was unauthorized. Mr. Sanders smartly and truthfully enough retorted that, as Lady Holland was a public character, he had a right to the historian's privilege of treating her and her environment from the published material at his disposal.

Though Lord Ilchester's attack on the lady's latest biographer was thus successfully rebutted, he awakened curiosity by the further statement that he had ready for publication a "*Journal of Lady Holland*," which had been preserved in manuscript nearly a century in the archives of the family. He predicted that it would throw new light upon an extraordinary character and reverse some of the harsh judgments that had been passed upon her. The book is now out in two large volumes. The publishers are Longmans Green & Co. Lord Ilchester's prediction has been verified. This new light enables us to understand the steps in the evolution of the wilful girl to the domineering woman. By making her more intelligible Lord Ilchester has made her more human.

In a short introduction the editor rapidly sums up the main events in the career of girl and woman. Elizabeth Vassall was born March 25, 1771, the daughter of a wealthy West Indian planter, resident in England. At the age of fifteen a marriage was "arranged" for her with a Sussex baronet, Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey. The bridegroom was twenty-three years her senior. He was commonplace, unimaginative, morose. He took her to live in a small house on his estate, while his aged aunt occupied the Abbey itself. War sprang up at once between the aunt and her new niece. The young woman would frequently send across to the Abbey in the morning to inquire if "the old hag" were dead yet. She exhausted her ingenuity in devising ghostly apparitions in rattling chains and creating other aural and optical disturbances calculated to frighten the old lady out of her wits and into fits. Strange to say, the latter seemed to thrive on these petty annoyances. More than once she turned the tables on her persecutor.

On one occasion, for example, a dozen or more people had been introduced into the Abbey after dark and distributed about the chambers. At appointed times each in turn began a drumming noise that increased and decreased by starts. There was no answering alarm, however; the din passed apparently unheeded. At last the jokers emerged from their hiding places to find that old Lady Webster had decamped with the keys and all the servants. The jokers remained in duration until next day.

Finding life at Battle Abbey intolerable, young Lady Webster at last succeeded in dragging her reluctant husband with her on a tour through Europe. The journal opens with her departure, in June, 1791. Though she evidently regarded herself as a persecuted heroine, she still more evidently enjoyed the trip, especially when her husband left her temporarily to her own devices. Continual bickerings, in fact, frequently drove the ill assorted couple apart. Many entries in the diary show that she laid all the blame on her husband. It is Sir Godfrey "who invariably checks all I wish to do;" "my companion, in a paroxysm, threw the book I was reading at my head;" "this fatal day seven years gave me to the power of a being who has made me execrate my life since it has belonged to him," and so forth, and so on.

Not unnaturally we find her longing for "some one to be dependent upon for happiness." She permitted herself various flirtations, harmless enough apparently, until in 1794 she found her fate in Lord Charles Holland,

a youth of twenty-one, then in the middle of the Grand Tour. Her first impression was not altogether flattering. "Lord Holland," she notes, "is not in the least handsome; he has, on the contrary, many personal defects, but his pleasingness of manner and liveliness of conversation get over them speedily."

Manner and conversation conquered over physical defects. She was divorced in 1796 and straightway married her lover. Here is how she sums up the affair after marriage:—

"At fifteen, through caprice and folly, I was thrown into the power of one who was a pompous coxcomb, with youth, beauty and a good disposition, all to be so squandered. The connection was perdition to me in every way; my heart was good, but accustomed to hear and see everything that was mean and selfish, I tried to shut it to the calls of humanity and used my reason to teach me to hate mankind. Fortune smiled and made me ample amends for seven or eight years of suffering by making me know the most favored of her sons."

The Journal had been dropped during the too strenuous years of the divorce proceedings. Lord Ilchester, however, supplies the intercalary facts. Lady Webster had been compelled to give up all her fortune save £800 a year (it amounted to about £7,000 a year), and Lord Holland had paid the aggrieved husband damages to the extent of £6,000. The judge himself denounced the settlement as iniquitous, but these were the only terms on which the husband would consent to institute proceedings for a divorce more eagerly desired by the aggressors than by the aggrieved. There were other ugly complications. In order to keep one of her children out of her husband's hands the lady had announced its death, and even held a mock funeral. Afterward she had confessed to Sir Godfrey and restored the child. Still more difficult for Grundy condonation was the fact that the first of her children by Lord Holland was born before the divorce.

Of course, Mrs. Grundy never condoned these offenses. The new mistress of Holland House found the doors of society slammed in her face. Queen Charlotte refused to receive her. So did most of the great ladies of the day. Not so with the great gentlemen. They eagerly flocked to a salon where they could leave behind them their burdens of femininity. A "past," indeed, has always proved an advantage, if not a requisite, for the successful ruler of a salon. Lady Blessington, who was Lady Holland's nearest rival in the rôle, was blessed not only with a past, but with a present. Lady Holland herself, however, had aimed at something higher.

No doubt much of her bitterness of spirit was due to the social consequences from her change of husbands. Yet she faced the situation with a bold front. When Charles Ellis, afterward Lord Seaford, paid a belated call upon her after his marriage, and left behind him his recalcitrant bride Lady Holland makes this note in her journal:—

"I suppose C. felt an awkward shyness at coming without naming her; but he need not have been under any alarm on my account. It is difficult to affront or mortify me. The first I hope my sense and temper will always avert, and the second I am insensible to, as I know the singularity of my position too well not to be blunted to all occurrences that otherwise might humiliate."

Yet one cannot help smiling at the merciless severity of her strictures on the wife of Charles Fox—the severity of a woman with only one "past" on a woman with several.

Lady Holland possessed the gift of drawing out what was intellectually best in a man. Conversation never flagged at her table, unless it were interrupted by the self-obtrusion of the hostess. "She is all assertion," complained Talleyrand, "but when you demand proof, why that's her own secret (*"c'est la son secret"*). She ruled the roost with a rod of iron. "The centurion did not keep his soldiers in better order," notes Macaulay, "than she kept her guests. It is to one, 'Go,' and he goeth; and to another, 'Do this,' and it is done." Numerous are the contemporary records of the insults and abuse from which the habitués were never immune. Is it any wonder that she raised up bitter enemies?

"I would be willing to go to hell with Lord Holland," said Ugo Foseolo, "but I would not go to heaven with her ladyship."

The sentiment was echoed in the hearts of many others, who had not the strength of character to tear themselves from their accustomed haunts.

As one runs through these pages one finds many amusing anecdotes about men and women of distinction.

In Naples our diarist met Lady Hamilton, and was at first captivated by the Circe who had ensnared Nelson. Later "her vulgarity destroyed the illusion." This was on a certain evening when she took part in some tableaux vivants. "She had worked one's imagination up to a pitch of enthusiasm in her successive imitations of Niobe, Magdalen and Cleopatra. Just as she was lying down, with her head reclined upon an Etruscan vase, to represent a water nymph, she exclaimed in her provincial dialect, 'Doun't be afraed, Sr. Willum, I'll not erack your joug.' I turned away disgusted, and I believe all present showed the sentiment."

Her sense of the ludicrous is well brought out in this story about "Monk" Lewis and the Duke of Somerset, the first a mass of cheap vanity, the other a mild and studious gentleman who never presumed upon his rank:—

"The little 'Monk' Lewis has behaved like a great fool and made himself highly ridiculous. He sent to the Duke of Somerset and desired he would wait upon him the next day at one o'clock. The Duke obeyed the summons, and did wait upon him. 'I understand, D. of Somerset, that you have exposed me to the contempt of being again blackballed by the New Club. I think the part you have acted by so doing unbecoming the character of a friend; thus I desire our acquaintance may drop here.' He rang the bell and bade the servant open the door for the D. and thus dismissed him."

Here is a good story which Lady Holland got at second hand from the hero of the occasion. This was Lord Moiva. To illustrate the excess of French politeness his Lordship told how once he dined the Duke of Luxembourg at his own home, and after dinner proposed that his guest should taste some excellent maraschino that had been sent him from Martinique.

"The Duke said, 'Volontiers.' The bottle was brought and a glass swallowed by ye D., upon whose countenance, however, there appeared strong marks of disgust, tho' he bowed assent to all that was said in praise of the liquor. His silent praise made Lord M. taste it, and to his astonishment he found it was castor oil; the butler had mixed the bottles. Thus his good breeding saved his vomiting."

TALES OF THE OLD WORLD

Lord Ilchester, Who Has Just Arrived From England, Protests Novelists' Use of Historic Holland House as Theme for Their Books

By LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lord Ilchester, sixth Earl of his line, who arrived on Saturday from England on board the *Aquitania*, is head of the historic house of Fox, which has played so important a role in English history during the last three centuries, and is owner of Holland House, so celebrated as the center of political, literary and artistic life in London and of all that has been most brilliant in English and foreign society during the last two centuries.

Holland House has been portrayed in many memoirs and novels. History, foreign as well as English, has been made there, and Mrs. Humphry Ward's romance, entitled, "*Eltham House*," has been built around it.

This led to a spirited public protest on the part of Lord Ilchester in the pages of the *London Saturday Review*. He took exception not so much to the fact that Mrs. Humphry Ward should have taken Holland House and its owners, Lord and Lady Holland, for her theme, but rather to the manner in which she portrayed his kinsfolk, under the names of "Lord and Lady Wing," giving them a twentieth century setting. He intimated

that the portrayal was in the nature of a "travesty of questionable taste." Lord Ilchester contrasted "the lofty sense of honor, the chivalry, the breeding, the infinite tact and patience" of the third Lord Holland, his relative and one of his immediate predecessors in the ownership of Holland House, with the vulgarity, the egotism, the impatience, the disregard of every one of the canons of good taste and even the malignity of the nature of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lord Wing." Moreover, he showed that the salons of the famous Lady Holland at Holland House and their international fame were not like those of "Lady Wing's" at "*Eltham House*," the product of a few weeks, but of a rather gradual development.

Lord Ilchester manifestly entertains a higher regard for Lord Holland than for Lady Holland. For he insists in this letter to the *Saturday Review* that the real attraction that drew men of distinction in every walk of life, and from all over the world, to the salons of Holland House was not Lady Holland, who, especially in her later years, "ruled through the tyranny of fear," but, "the incomparable personality of Lord Holland, with his welcoming smile and his witty, animated and brilliant conversation." Lord Ilchester wound up his letter with an expression of the opinion that possibly under the altered conditions of the twentieth century the lot of Lord and Lady Holland might have been different, but that "Lord Wing" was foredoomed to failure in whatever generation Mrs. Humphry Ward had chosen to place him.

LADY HOLLAND BORN IN JAMAICA OF NEW YORK MOTHER.

The famous Elizabeth, Lady Holland, referred to above, hailed from Jamaica, had been a Miss Vassal, born of a New York mother, and after marrying Sir Godfrey Webster, owner of Battle Abbey, eloped with the third Lord Holland, whom she married, after being divorced from Sir Godfrey, under the most sensational circumstances. Despite this, and the fact that she was barred from the Court of St. James's, statesmen and celebrities from all over Europe, including royalty, English as well as foreign, were wont to gather at Holland House under her reign, among its habitués being the great Talleyrand, Mme. de Stael, Princess Lieven, the poets Lord Byron and Tom Moore, Baron Humboldt, Lord Macaulay, the historian; Sydney Smith, Sir Walter Scott and, in fact, all the personages of note of the age. By her marriage to the third Lord Holland, in 1797, she had two children—a daughter, who married the third Lord Lilford, and a son, who succeeded his father in 1840, as fourth and last Lord Holland.

The fourth Lord Holland spent several years in the diplomatic service and married Lady Mary Coventry, daughter of the eighth Earl of Coventry, but had no children by the union. True, this fourth Lord Holland and his wife had an adopted daughter, concerning whose birth much mystery always prevailed. She was known as Mary Fox, was brought up, not in their faith, but as a Roman Catholic, and was married in London with much pomp and ceremony to Prince Aloys Liechtenstein, after the head of the house had been satisfied, under the seal of secrecy, by Lord Holland, that this adopted daughter was fully qualified by birth to wed Prince Aloys on a footing of equality and to take her place at the Court of Vienna. This means that she was in reality of royal or mediatized parentage.

Holland House and all Lord Holland's property, the estates comprising some 50,000 acres, reverted at his wife's death in 1889, to the head of his family, that is, the head of the senior branch of the house of Fox, namely, the late and fifth Lord Ilchester.

Wonderfully picturesque is this old Elizabethan edifice out in the Kensington suburb of London, nestling in a beautiful and large private park, shaded by century old trees, beneath the shade of which Cromwell discussed with Ireton the impeachment of Charles I. In its big ballroom a celebrated ball was given in honor of that ill-fated monarch's marriage, while still Prince of Wales, to Princess Henrietta Maria of France, at which both bride and bridegroom were present. Gen. Fairfax made it his headquarters and it was occupied for some years by William Penn.

FAMILY FOUNDER HELPED CHARLES II. TO ESCAPE

The founder of Lord Ilchester's family, Sir Stephen Fox, who helped in the escape of Charles II., after the disastrous battle of Worcester, was the first to announce the death of Cromwell to the then exiled King in Holland, refused a peerage offered to him by James II. on condition that he would become a Roman Catholic, played an important part, along with Nell Gwyn, in the foundation and endowment of Chelsea Hospital for aged and crippled soldiers—the counterpart of the Paris Palace of the Invalides—headed the Commons on the coronation procession of Queen Anne, and lived to sit for Salisbury in the first Parliament of George I. He married for the second time at the age of 76, and had four children, two of them sons, each of whom became the originator of a distinguished line.

The younger, Henry, was first Lord Holland, and father of Charles James Fox, the celebrated statesman of the reign of George III., and an eloquent champion of the rights of the revolted American colonies. The elder, Stephen, was raised to the peerage in 1741 as Lord Stavordale, and was subsequently advanced to the Earldom of Ilchester in 1756. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Horner he inherited the immense wealth which had been accumulated by her mother, formerly a Miss Strangways, whose patronymic, in accordance with the terms of her will, was thereupon added to his own. The patronymic therefore of the Earls of Ilchester, instead of being merely Fox, like that of the late Lord Holland, is Fox-Strangways.

Lord Ilchester is married to the sister of the present Marquis of Londonderry, and she was for many years one of the ladies in waiting of Queen Mary, besides being one of her girlhood friends. She is one of the most charming and hospitable hostesses in London, and has two boys and two girls, the youngest of the latter being but 5 years old, while her eldest son, Lord Stavordale, is 16, and at Eton. *New York Sun*, March 14, 1922.

178 Augustin James Frederick Prevost, the eldest son of Colonel James Marcus Prevost, by his wife Theodosia Bartow, 93, was born, at Paramus, N. J., in 1766. He purchased a fine estate at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., where he resided for a long time, but finally sold it to Major-General William Prevost.

By his first wife, Miss Hunt, he had Frances, Anna and other daughters; by his second wife he also had several daughters. His family is supposed to be extinct. *Bartow Genealogy*. Mrs. S. K. Frost writes that he had a daughter Elizabeth in whose history she had become interested.

Letter of Theodosia Burr to her brother Frederick Prevost written at Chevalos, a District of South Carolina, northeast of Waccamaw, September 12, 1809.

Your letter enclosing that from Washington reached me just before I left Springville. The long expected answer from Mrs. Madison was such as reason and experience unmixed with hope might have led us to suppose it. She expresses great affection for me, calling me her "precious friend," pays me compliments badly turned, and regrets that Mr. M. finds it impossible to gratify my wishes, &c. You will be more pleased to hear that I have received a letter from A. B., dated Gottenburg, where he arrived safely but with the loss of all his luggage, an accident he laughs at, although he is destitute of the means of procuring another supply. To my inexpressible relief he says that he has in view some means of support which will rescue him at present from this state of dependence. Yet I fear that he may say so merely to alleviate my anxiety, for what can he do at Stockholm?

Your few lines afflicted me. Could you for one instant imagine that I neglected you? You who are so near my heart, whom nature has made my friend by congeniality of character and feeling, by a thousand kind offices and the nearest ties of blood. Oh, Frederic, you do not yet know me. My silence was occasioned by severe illness which violent cold, and not the climate, had brought on me. But I am now quite well and in a few days we shall

set off for Greenville. Our plans relative to the mountain establishment have not altered in the least. We have already secured a house for the next year, and have paid a part of the rent for the purpose of repairs, and intend remaining in it till we can build one of our own. We propose leaving this part of the country in a few days on a tour which Mr. A's business renders necessary and which we shall terminate by a visit to Greenville. When there I shall inform you circumstantially of everything which can interest you, for I continue to think that you will no where else find a residence uniting so many advantages. From your letter you still appear to be in doubt about your removal, and Bartow's determination to settle in New York will, I suppose, render you still more averse to leaving it. But you should recollect that your individual gratification is not alone to be considered, however happy you may be in the society of a brother we both love, yet the advancement of your children is a more pressing and imperious consideration. The more I reflect on it, the more sensible I become to all the unceasing cares and mortifications which await you. Should your daughters grow up where they now are, with a small fortune, by hard labor, which as you grow older will be more and more oppressive, you will either have to maintain six unmarried daughters, or what is more probably, after suffering incessant anxiety, you will be doomed to see them marrying in a way which will humble you and place them in a state of poverty and struggle. At Greenwich and in the country around it, there are many men who from the smallest beginning, indeed from nothing, have by hard labor and economy and good luck, accumulated comfortable fortunes. These men educate their sons very respectably, and your situation, the standing you will take, must give your daughters the chance of settling comfortably on growing estates, in a country where everything is improving. This consideration alone should determine you. The pleasure which you, and the advantages which your children will derive from my presence and my care you can best determine the value of—and that the country is as healthful as Montpellier I can really assure you. Pray let me hear what you did with my letter to Clarke.

Burr continues well and improves daily. He and I both kiss your dear little family with all our hearts. Adieu. You shall hear from me immediately on my arrival at Greenville which will not take place very shortly, however; in the meantime, do not attribute my silence to neglect. Adieu again. Direct to Oaks near Georgetown, S. C.

Pidgin's Theodosia, pp. 291-293.

Letter of Theodosia Burr to her husband, August 6, 1805, anticipating her death:

“ I wish your sisters (one of them, it is immaterial which), would select from my clothes certain things which, they will easily perceive, belonged to my mother. These, with whatever lace they find in a large trunk in a garret-room of the Oaks house, added to a little satinwood box (the largest, and having a lock and key), and a black satin embroidered box, with a pin-cushin; all these things I wish they would put together in one trunk, and send them to Frederick with the enclosed letter. I prefer him, for Bartow's wife would have little respect for what, however trifling it may appear, I nevertheless deem sacred.

. Should an opportunity to Catharine Brown ever occur, send her a pearl necklace, a small diamond ring, a little pair of coral tablets, which are among my trinkets at the Oaks. I pray you, my dear husband, send Bartow's daughter some present for me, and to himself and Frederick a lock of my hair. Return Nathalie the little desk she gave me, accompanied by assurances of my affectionate recollection, and a ring of my hair. Remember me to Sally, who is truly amiable, and whom I sincerely esteem. ”

179 John Bartow Prevost, son of Col. James Marcus Prevost, and his wife Theodosia Bartow, 93, was born, at Paramus, N. J., Mch. 9, 1768; died, in Upper Peru, South America, Mch. 5, 1855; married, February, 1799, Frances Ann, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, N. J.; born, at Princeton, N. J., Apr. 3, 1769; died, in New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1807.

Col. John Bartow Prevost was a prominent man, and was a Member of Congress, Recorder of the City of New York, and a United States Judge, for Louisiana, etc.

Issue:

- 316 Theodosia Ann Maria Prevost born, June 10, 1801, in New York City; died, single, at Englewood, N. J., Dec. 13, 1864.
- 317 James Marcus Prevost born, Feb. 4, 1803, in New York; died, at Callao, S. A., June 10, 1879; unmarried.
- 318 Samuel Stanhope Prevost born, July 30, 1804, in New York; died, at Lima, Peru, Sept. 15, 1868; married, in Lima, Maria Marera. From him descend some of the prominent Breckenridges, of Kentucky.
- 319 Frances Prevost

183 Theodosia Burr, the only child who grew to maturity of Theodosia Bartow, by her second husband Col. Aaron Burr, was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1783, and baptised July 27, 1787. Her birth date has been given as June 20 and June 23, 1783. The former date is supported by the following statement: "You must be home for my birthday (the 20th inst.) or I'll never forgive you." *Davis' Memoirs of Burr, Vol. 1, p. 233*. The latter date is sustained by the following entry: June 23, 1804. Theodosia's birthday was celebrated at Richmond Hill, though she was in South Carolina, when Colonel Burr had her portrait brought into the dining room and placed at the table where she was accustomed to sit. "But," he added, "as it is a profile and would not look at us, we hung it up and placed Nathalie's at table which laughs and talks with us." *Idem*. No doubt the correct date will be established later.

In 1801, Theodosia Burr married Joseph Alston, who became Governor of South Carolina, and thereafter resided in the south though her visits north were long and not infrequent. Her only child, Aaron Burr Alston, was born Jan. 12, 1812. He died in his youth blighting the hope of any resuscitation of Burr's good name through his progeny. It was a blow which bowed the resilient Burr and crushed the mother. The half of Burr's life was extinguished.

Theodosia Burr Alston was a woman of remarkable aptitude and the ambition of her father's life was to make her a prodigy of learning and the embodiment of all female graces. From Albany he wrote her, in 1799: "The happiness of my life depends upon your exertions; for what else and for whom else do I live?" She developed in a manner which thoroughly met his wishes, and became a woman of the most superior moral beauty and intellectual strength. Upon the return of her father from Europe, in 1813, whither he had gone after his duel with Hamilton, sick, friendless and destitute, she sailed north to cheer and comfort him, as well as to be comforted. The vessel cleared from Charleston but was never heard from, and there is no doubt that it foundered in a storm off Cape Hatteras and that all on board perished. Groundless rumors for years prevailed that it was attacked by pirates and that Theodosia was forced to walk the plank. The agony endured by both father and husband was immeasurable. Governor Alston survived her but three years; her father many. No sadder chapter in concrete misery can be found than the separation of these two by an awesome death and the lonesome



THEODOSIA BURR, WIFE OF GOV. JOSEPH ALSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA
Painted by John Vanderlyn. Original portrait in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

journey of Col. Aaron Burr to his end. The tragic life and death of Theodosia Burr Alston has been an inexhaustible theme for writers and it would be a matter of supercrogation for me to repeat it here, especially when it has been so capably done by others.

186 Dr. John Clark, son of John and Catharine (Smith) Clark, 99, was born Feb. 5, 1773; died June 20, 1836; married, first, Oct. 19, 1793, Mary Lawrence, born Sept. 25, 1773; died July 27, 1825; married, second, Eliza Wolfe; married third, Mrs. George Gillespie.

Issue:

- 320 Catharine Ann Clark married Christopher Wolfe
- 321 William Newton Clark born Mch. 30, 1796; died Sept. 17, 1867; married, first, Sophia Roorback; no issue surviving; married, second, Sept. 25, 1827, Mary Theresa Schieffelin born Jan. 14, 1807; died Aug. 13, 1886.
- 322 Edwin Clark married, first, Sarah Irving; married, second, Harriet Boardman.
- 323 D. Lawrence Clark married Euphemia Campbell
- 324 Richard Smith Clark married Mary C. Reynolds; resided at 480 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- 325 Jeremiah Stillwell Clark died 1832, in the Island of Madeira.

187 John Maunsell Bradhurst, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Smith) Bradhurst, 100, was born, at Paramus, N. J., Aug. 14, 1782, and died Sept. 28, 1855; married, Apr. 26, 1806, Eliza, daughter of Christian Wilhelm Wilmerding, from Brunswick, Germany, by Catharine Falkenhahn, his wife, who died, Jan. 11, 1858, aged seventy-one years.

April 26, 1806, Bishop Moore officiated at the wedding of John Maunsell Bradhurst to Elizabeth Wilmerding, the eldest of the five clever and accomplished daughters of Mr. Christian William Wilmerding, who had come to America some years previously from Brunswick, where his ancestors had ranked, for several generations, among the most influential families in that Grand-Duchy. His wife was of the noble House von Falkenhahn; and his mother Christine Toder Horst.

The marriage of the young heir to the estate was celebrated at Pinehurst (or Maunsell Place) amid great rejoicings. Mrs. Maunsell was still living, and helped her niece and Samuel Bradhurst to receive with old-time hospitality, the various relations who came from all sides—the Wilmerdings, the Schieffelins, the Stillwells, the Smiths, the *Clarkes* and the *Clarks*, the Moores, the Watkinses, the Beekmans and the Dunkins—who all came rumbling along the country roads in their old-fashioned coaches from the country round about, and from the city itself, to make merry in the old colonial house, whither streets and avenues had not yet penetrated. There the portrait of General John Maunsell still hung, looking down on many a face, once familiar to him, who, with others—were all assembled to do honor to the marriage festivities of his namesake.

My Forefathers.

John Maunsell Bradhurst was Captain of Bradhurst's Regulars during the War of 1812.

Issue:

- 326 Samuel Stillwell Bradhurst born Sept. 19, 1810; died Feb. 2, 1860; married Mary Pearsall, daughter of Thomas Cornell Pearsall, by his wife Frances,

daughter of Thomas Buchanan. She died Dec. 11, 1885. He was an Ensign in the 82nd Regiment, New York, Infantry, and an Alderman of New York City.

- 327 William Wilmerding Bradhurst born 1814; died, 1855, unmarried.
- 328 Henry Maunsell Bradhurst born May 13, 1822; died Oct. 26, 1894; married Elizabeth, widow of Russell George Noyes, and daughter of Felix Tracy, by his wife Henrietta, daughter of Christian Wilhelm Wilmerding. She died Aug. 18, 1879. Their son, Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst, of Colne Priory, Earls Colne, Essex, England, born Sept. 17, 1865; married, June 24, 1893, Minna Evangeline, daughter of Charles Page Wood, of Wakes Colne Hall, Essex, by Minna, daughter of T. G. White, of Wethersfield Manor, by Charlotte Sophia, daughter and heiress of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., of Berechurch Hall, Essex. They have an only child, Christine Evangeline Minna Elizabeth Bradhurst. Mr. Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst received from his father an oil portrait, and the sword of General John Maunsell, who received it from his father, John Maunsell Bradhurst, who received it from his cousin Dr. Watkins. Mr. Bradhurst was the author of *My Forefathers*, a most entertaining history of his progenitors, from which I have drawn. See Appendix for his Obituary.
- 329 Mary Elizabeth Bradhurst born July 19, 1824; died Feb. 18, 1897; married, July 17, 1845, Hickson W. Field, the Second, of Palazzo delle Sette Salle. He died Apr. 17, 1888. He was the son of Hickson W. Field and his wife was his step-mother's niece. They had: Elizabeth Bradhurst Field, who married Prince di Triggiano Brancaccio, of Rome, Italy.

189 Catharine Ann Bradhurst, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Smith) Bradhurst, 100, was born, in New York City, Dec. 12, 1787, and died, Mch. 17, 1868, at Nice, France. She married, first, John McKesson, Sr., a lawyer, and widower with three children; she married, second, Hickson W. Field, the First. Mr. Field had had a previous wife by whom he had a son, Hickson W. Field, the Second, and a daughter Eleanor Field, who married the United States Minister John Jay, and Mary Jay, their daughter, married William Henry Schieffelin, grandson of H. H. Schieffelin by his wife Maria Theresa Bradhurst. Catharine Ann Bradhurst had no issue by either of her husbands.

190 Maria Theresa Bradhurst, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Smith) Bradhurst, 100, was born, in New York City, Jan. 24, 1786; died Mch. 22, 1872; married, Apr. 19, 1806, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, born June 20, 1783; died Oct. 14, 1865, son of Jacob and Hannah (Lawrence) Schieffelin. He was a graduate of Columbia College in 1801, admitted to the Bar, but abandoned it for a commercial life with his father. The Schieffelins were of Swiss extraction, originally spelled their name *Scheuffelin* and emigrated early in the eighteenth century to this country.

Issue:

- 330 Maria Theresa Schieffelin born Jan. 14, 1807; died Aug. 13, 1886; married, Sept. 25, 1827, William N. Clark born Mch. 30, 1796; died Sept. 17, 1867. They had issue: William Newton Clark who married Matilda Anderson; Henry Clark who died, unmarried, in 1850; John Stillwell Clark who died June 4, 1866, who married Elizabeth Bagaley; Samuel Bradhurst Clark who died 1882, and who married Elizabeth R. Tracy; Thomas Lawrence Clark who died 1844; Lawrence Clark; Mary Lawrence Clark; Maria Theresa Clark, and Euphemia Clark who married James Stebbins.
- 331 Henry Maunsell Schieffelin born Aug. 7, 1808; died at Alexandria, Egypt, July 23, 1890; married, first, in 1835, Sarah Louise, daughter of David Wagstaff; second, June 14, 1859, Sarah M. Kendall, of Maine. He was a merchant and philanthropist. Issue, all by second wife: Fanny Kendall Schieffelin born Sept. 16, 1860; married, Oct. 12, 1881, Ernest Howard Crosby, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Mary Bradhurst Schieffelin born July 18, 1862, and Maunsell and Sarah Schieffelin, twins, who died young.
- 332 Samuel Bradhurst Schieffelin born Feb. 18, 1811; married Lucretia Hazard. He was an author and died Sept. 13, 1900. Issue: *William Henry Schieffelin who married, in 1863, Mary Jay. Alice Holmes Schieffelin who married Russell Stebbins, Jr.; Mary Theresa Bradhurst Schieffelin born 1840, who married, in 1863, General Charles Cleveland Dodge.
- 333 James Lawrence Schieffelin born Mch. 10, 1813; died Sept. 11, 1880.
- 334 Philip Schieffelin born 1815; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Townley Haines; second, Mrs. Barlow. Issue: Maria Theresa Schieffelin who married Rev. William T. Sabine, and Ella Schieffelin who died, unmarried, 187-.
- 335 Sidney Augustus Schieffelin born Nov. 30, 1818; died Jan. 20, 1894; of Geneva, N. Y.; married Harriet Schuyler. Issue: Caroline Schuyler Schieffelin who married Loftus John de Winton Nunn; Alice Van Rensselaer Schieffelin who married Theodore J. Smith; Hamilton Schieffelin who married Susan

*William Henry Schieffelin, the son of Samuel B. Schieffelin, 332, was the founder of the drug house of Schieffelin & Co., and a Major in the Civil War. He died June 21, 1895. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Jay and Eleanor Field. She died, at 242 East 15th Street, New York City (Stuyvesant Square) Jan. 13, 1916, aged about seventy years. "Mrs. Schieffelin was an active worker for woman suffrage. Her life was busy with church philanthropies and civic work. She was president of the woman's auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and an officer of the Woman's Municipal League. She fought to have the museums open on Sunday and was an ardent worker against slavery, providing a flag for the first negro regiment.

"When a little girl, in the company of her father, John Jay, who was Minister to Austria in the early '70s and a grandson of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, she witnessed the naval battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* from Fortress Monroe, where her uncle Col. William Jay was stationed." They had issue: Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, William Jay Schieffelin, the present head of Schieffelin & Co., Samuel Bradhurst Schieffelin, who died young, John Jay Schieffelin and Geoffrey Schieffelin. The daughter, Eleanor Jay, wife of Theodore N. Taft, and the son William Jay Schieffelin survived their mother.

William Jay Schieffelin married, Feb. 5, 1891, Marie Louise, daughter of Col. Elliot F. and Margaret (Vanderbilt) Shepherd.

Smith; Harriet Augusta Schieffelin who married Frederick R. Howes and Mr. Coleman, an Englishman; Schuyler Schieffelin who married Julia Cooper.

- 336 Julia Schieffelin born 1821; died Sept. 15, 1871; married Clement Remington, in 1840. Issue: Mary B. Remington who married, first, William Chamberlain, and second, O. E. Winslow; Julia Remington who married, first, Charles Morgan, and second, Christopher Robert.
- 337 Bradhurst Schieffelin born Sept. 21, 1824; married, first, Eleanor McGinn; second, Frances Melburne. Issue: Laura G. Schieffelin who married David B. Cushing; Emily F. Schieffelin who married Charles A. Gries.
- 338 Eugene Schieffelin born 1827; married Catharine, daughter of Valentine G. Hall. He was an artist.

194 Susannah Brockholst Watkins, daughter of John Watkyn and Judith (Livingston) Watkins, 107, was born Oct. 18, at Paramus, N. J., and baptised, by the Rev. Benjamin Moore, Dec. 1, 1784. Her father and her aunts, Elizabeth and Lydia, were sponsors. She married, Nov. 4, 1811, at the seat of Governor Jay, in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., Thomas Hammersley, Esq., of New York City. Their daughter, Lucretia E. Hammersley married, first, Mr. Morgan, by whom she had the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, an Episcopal minister, residing in New York City. She married, second, the Rev. Mark Rylance, Rector of St. Mark's Church, New York City. Mrs. Rylance owned a scrapbook containing many old family letters, from members of her immediate line, in which frequent detailed allusions were made to the Stillwell and its allied families. Many were written by John W. Watkins, the First, to his son John, dating from July, 1773, and sent from Dominica, England and Wales. From this book I culled many interesting notes over twenty-five years ago, when Mrs. Rylance, a lady of great charm and culture, was well advanced in years.

201 John Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 111, was a minor, as set forth in his father's will, in 1787. He resided upon Sandy Hook, N. J. He married Penelope, whose name was contracted to "Nippy," as a nickname of Penelope, rather than from the sharpness of her tongue, as has been suggested. He was not uncommonly designated as, Nippy John, or John Nippy Stillwell. He was a high liver and wasted his substance. He had no children, and later in life, his wife separated from him, and there is a vague tradition that he became a fisherman and was probably drowned.

John Stillwell and Penelope his wife, in 1790, by deed, sold to John, the son of Joseph Stillwell, two tracts of land conveyed to his father, John Stillwell, deceased, by deeds of sale, in the year 1767; one from Thomas Stillwell, deceased, and one from Elnathan Field, and which his deceased father, John Stillwell, gave him by his will.

He probably had no issue.

202 Ann Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 111, married Joseph Shepherd.

Issue:

339 William Shepherd who died prior to 1876

203 Martha Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 111, was born about 1777, and died, unmarried, Mch. 7, 1853, aged 74 years, 5 months and 3 days, as appears from the epitaph upon her tombstone, in the Middletown Baptist Churchyard. She lived with the Mannings, of Perth Amboy, for many years.

In 1875, when I first started to collect genealogical data, I called upon the Mannings, who told me that this Martha Stillwell, and her sisters, were wards of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., who was a first or second cousin to their father. Miss Henrietta L. Manning, subsequently wrote me the following letter, giving more detailed information concerning this family:

Perth Amboy, N. J.

Dec. 26, 1876.

Dr. J. E. Stillwell,

Dear Cousin,

I received your letter some time since, but deferred answering, hoping I should gain some additional information in regard to Miss Stillwell's parentage. But I have failed and can't give you more than you already know. One error I see in your statement. Her father, a very worthy farmer, died when she was very young, leaving three daughters. Their mother married very soon after, a low, dissolute man, who squandered nearly all their property before steps were taken to appoint them guardians. Nancy, the eldest, married a man by the name of Shepherd and died leaving one son who has since died.

Sally, the second daughter, died young, I believe. Their native place was Middletown, N. J. Their parent's name I do not know. Cousin Martha, I think, was born in 1777, and died in 1852. The spoon, [Tho^s Stillwell and Alice Throckmorton's], was given to my elder sister with its history. The narrative has so passed from my mind that I cannot recall it.

Regarding the very beautiful obituary of Aunt Mary, (wife of Amos Reeder), I am sorry to say a mouse found its way into the bureau drawer, where I kept my papers, and so destroyed it that it cannot be copied. [This was a printed newspaper obituary]. Dr. Schenck of Princeton, I believe, knows more respecting the Stillwell family than any others of our relatives.

Hoping you will gain satisfactory information respecting your ancestors,

I remain yours truly,

H. L. MANNING.

Martha Stillwell left a will, recorded in New York City, written 1846, and proved May 17, 1853, in which she mentioned:

herself as single woman, of Perth Amboy, but formerly of New York. She bequeathed her property mostly to her nieces and nephew, Rebecca Cooper; Martha, wife of Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, who had an eldest daughter Elizabeth; Mary, widow, of Middletown, who had a daughter Sarah A. Conover; Alice Amanda, wife of Jacob Swan, of Middletown, N. J.; Ezekiel Cooper, of Middletown, N. J., and bequests to Charlotte, wife of George Heiser, of New York, and Eleanor, daughter of Charles and Ann Conover. Executor: Richard Montgomery Nichols.

She made codicils to her will, in Amboy, N. J., May 31, 1848, and in August, 1848, but they did not materially affect the distribution made in her original will.

204 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 111, married Samuel, son of Ezekiel and Sarah Cooper, Aug. 18, 1801. *Freehold N. J. Records.*

Issue:

- 340 Ezekiel Cooper
 - 341 Rebecca Cooper
 - 342 Martha Cooper married Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York City, and had an eldest daughter, Elizabeth Vanderbilt.
 - 343 Mary Cooper married Charles Conover, and had a daughter Mary Ann.
 - 344 Alice Cooper married Jacob Swan
 - 345 Charlotte Cooper
 - 346 Elizabeth Cooper
 - 347 Hannah Cooper died young
 - 348 Samuel Cooper died young
- } twins; died young.

205 William Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 112, called "Lame Billy Stillwell," from an accident to his knee, which gave him a limp, was born Dec. 21, 1772. His son, Asher Stillwell, it is stated, was lamed by falling into a marl pit, but as the coincidence is rather remarkable that father and son should be both lamed, it rather suggests that the reference is to the father, "Lame Billy," rather than to his son Asher. William Stillwell died Dec. 23, 1835. He had a wife, Rebecca Schenck, to whom he was married December, 1794. She died Apr. 7, 1839. He is also said to have had a wife Rebecca Patterson, born May 13, 1772.

1809, Feb. 25, William Stillwell bought of Thomas Hoffmire, for \$175., six and three-quarters acres of land, bounded northerly by David Taylor, and westerly by Major John Stillwell.

1809. William W. Stillwell and wife Rebecca, of Middletown, sold to Major John Stillwell, six acres of land, lying in Nutswamp, which had been conveyed by John Lyal to Thomas Hoffmire, who sold it to William Stillwell, and which doubtless was the tract alluded to in the preceding reference.

1813, Sept. 24, William Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, deceased, and Rebecca his wife, sold to (Major) John Stillwell, for \$1,750., twenty-seven acres of land, bounded easterly by said John Stillwell, northerly by Moses McClean, westerly by John Stillwell, and southerly by land of William Stillwell, deceased, lying in Nutswamp, Middletown, N. J. This transfer probably corresponds to the half of his Nutswamp property, (now the farm of Mr. Henry C. McLean), and was made when William Stillwell was about to remove to [Wayne County] the Lake Country, in New York State.

He is reputed to have lived, for a time at Sandy Hook, fishing, etc. It is likewise said he had a brother Thomas, and a cousin John Stillwell, who was "Nippy John" Stillwell.

I possess a memorandum that Billy Stillwell had two wives, by both of whom he had issue; two children by the first wife, and triplets by the second wife, but I am not able to vouch for its accuracy.

Issue:

- 349 Asher Stillwell born Apr. 21, 1797.
- 350 Joseph M. Stillwell born Dec. 12, 1814.
- 351 Obadiah Stillwell* born Apr. 30, 1795.
- 352 Elias Stillwell* born Mch. 17, 1799.
- 353 Cortenus Stillwell born July 10, 1803.
- 354 James B. Stillwell born Dec. 19, 1816; had no issue.
- 355 William Stillwell born Oct. 20, 1801.
- 356 Sarah Stillwell born Aug. 12, 1805; died quite young.
- 357 Rachel Stillwell born July 6, 1807; married Mr. Wheeler; had one or more children.
- 358 Ann Maria Stillwell born Apr. 7, 1810; married Kendall King, and lived at Phelps, N. Y., or perhaps at Clifton Springs. He was a widower with two or three sons. She had Lucy, Harriet and William Murray King, who lived in Washington, D. C. Lucy married Mr. Seymour, owner of a plaster mill. Harriet also married. They all resided in Orleans.
- 359 Rhoda Stillwell born Apr. 6, 1812.

206 Martha Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 112, was born Aug. 7, 1782, and married, Feb. 5, 1814, Joseph Cooper. *Freehold Records*. By his first wife, Euphemia, daughter of Job Layton, Joseph Cooper had: Eliza Cooper, Margaret Cooper, John Cooper and Lydia Cooper.

Issue, by his second wife Martha Stillwell:

- 360 Joseph Cooper
- 361 Rachel Cooper
- 362 Maria Cooper
- 363 James Cooper
- 364 William Cooper

207 Sarah Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 112, was born Aug. 7, 1782; died May 22, 1843; married, June 17 (18 says *Freehold Records*), 1817, as *his* second wife, Elias Stillwell born June 25, 1776; died June 13, 1847. Elias Stillwell was the son of William Stillwell (probably of the line of William Stillwell, 101,) who descended from Capt. Nicholas Stillwell, son of Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, the First (see *Line of Capt. Nicholas Stillwell*, 3), who served on the American side during the Revolution, and Elias Stillwell, himself, was a soldier of the War of 1812, taken prisoner by the British, carried to Canada, released at the end of the war and moved to Covert, N. Y., where he died. *Elmer C. Stillwell.*

*Tradition says: one was killed in the War of 1812; the other was a Judge, in Ohio, or Illinois, but it seems the allusion must be to an earlier generation.

Issue:

- 364a Rebecca M. Stillwell born July 15, 1818; married, May 9, 1839, Isaac Bayley, born July 23, 1815. Issue: Idelia Bayley born Mch. 17, 1840.
- 364b Elias James Stillwell born Dec. 23, 1825; died Feb. 22, 1881; has issue followed under 101, and his descendants, *Line of Nicholas Stillwell*
- 364c Triplets, died in infancy

208 Mary Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 112, was born Oct. 3, 1771; died, Jan. 30, 1851, aged 80 years, 3 months and 27 days, as stated upon her tombstone. She married, Oct. 3rd, 1794, Capt. John Patterson, born about 1770, who died, Mch. 3, 1852, aged 82 years, 1 month and 7 days, as stated upon his tombstone. Both he and his wife are buried in a cemetery adjacent to the public schoolhouse, on Chapel Hill, in Middletown, N. J.

Issue:

- 365 Phebe Patterson, single
- 366 Maria Patterson married Robert Allen
- 367 Catharine Patterson married the late Henry Johnson
- 368 William Patterson married Catharine Walling
- 369 Robert Patterson married Catharine Gordon
- 370 John Patterson married Abbie
- 371 Joseph Patteron married Eliza Smith
- 372 Stillwell Patterson married Jeanette Van Schoick

211 Major John Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, 114, born Sept. 19, 1762; died, Aug. 16, 1828, aged 65 years, 10 months and 28 days, as stated upon his tombstone, in the Stillwell burial-ground, formerly on the Joseph Field farm, but now in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J.; married Rachel Burrows, who died, Mch. 2, 1825, aged 62 years, 11 months and 29 days, as stated upon her tombstone.

John Stillwell was a resident of Middletown throughout his life, and resided in Nutswamp, on the family estate.

Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton College, N. J., his grandson, wrote: "he was a much respected business man. I remember him well and have his cane."

He was popular among his townsmen and received many appointments to local offices.

He was Commissioner of Appeals and Freeholder, from 1800 to 1812, without interruption.

In 1815, he was Overseer of the Highways. *Second Volume, Town Book, Middletown, N. J.*

He is always spoken of as Major John Stillwell. He received this title from his service, in this capacity, in the First Regiment, New Jersey Brigade, in 1798, of which his brother, William Stillwell, was the Surgeon.

The house that he occupied still stands in the center of the Nutswamp district, and was bought by him from one of the Nutswamp Stillwells. It was then enlarged to suit his fancy and comfort, into a very commodious structure. Upon his death, it passed to his son Joseph, who



THE REMAINS OF THE
GERSHOM STILLWELL HOUSE

See page 27



THE ABANDONED MAJ. JOHN STILLWELL HOUSE

See page 170



THE OLD STILLWELL GRAVEYARD

See page 128

left it, upon his demise, to his nieces. Today it is used by the farmer of Henry C. McLean, his parents having erected for themselves, a house, conforming to modern requirements, adjacent thereto.

1786, May 8, John Stillwell, for £242, bought of Thomas Willett, a tract of land, in Middletown, bounded westerly by Capt. *Ellay* Field; northerly by John Stillwell; southerly by Thomas Willett. Witnesses: Joseph Stillwell and John Willett.

1813, Sept. 24, John Stillwell bought, for \$1,750., twenty-seven acres of land, in Middletown, from William Stillwell.

1788, Apr. 1, John Stillwell and Samuel Carman, sold to Thomas Burrows, a small piece of land, on Compton's Creek. Witnesses: Joseph Stillwell and Joseph Stillwell, Jr.

In the possession of the family of the late Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton, N. J., are some of the silver spoons that belonged to Major John Stillwell, as well as his Bible.

The latter is inscribed on the fly leaf: "John Stillwell's Book February 12, 1796." It was printed in Trenton, N. J., 1793, and contains the following record:

Deborah Stillwell daughter of John and Rachel was born January 13th 1788.

Joseph son of John & Rachel Stillwell, was born July 2 1789.

Mary daughter of John & Rachel Stillwell, was born November 2^d 1790.

Rachel wife of John Stillwell departed this life March 2^d 1825 aged Sixty two years Eleven Months and twenty-nine days.

John Stilwill Departed this Life August 16th 1828 Aged Sixty five years 10 months and twenty eight days.

Dr. John Stillwell Schenck wrote, Nov. 29, 1875: "I have nothing older than my grandfather's, (Major John Stillwell), cane which he carried, always, when in my childhood I followed him about the fields of his farm." In alluding to his grandmother, Rachel (Burrows) Stillwell, he stated: "she was a woman of considerable personal attractions."

Will of John Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., written Oct. 25, 1818; proved Sept. 18, 1828, mentioned:

wife Rachel; son Joseph Stillwel; daughter Deborah, and grandson John Stillwell Schenck, who received \$1,500., for his name, upon arriving at age, and was appointed executor. His wife received a life interest in the farm and maintainace, or contingently her thirds. His daughter received his personal effects, \$3,000. cash, silver, and a room in the homestead so long as she remains single; and his son Joseph received the farm, outlands, negroes, etc.

Issue:

373 Deborah Stillwell born Jan. 13, 1788.

374 Joseph Stillwell born July 2, 1789.

375 Mary Stillwell born Nov. 2, 1790.

No allusion has thus far been made to a second marriage contracted by Major John Stillwell. In his old age he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Ogborne, born Oct. 3, 1766; died Sept. 21, 1831, and who had been successively, the wife of Samuel Bray and Stout

Holmes. This alliance was short lived, as Rachel (Burrows) Stillwell, the Major's first wife, died in 1825, and he himself in 1828; so that his widowerhood, courtship, marriage and demise were all crowded into the three years.

The Major and his wife were more than thrifty, for each agreed to support himself or herself from their individual purses, and even defrayed the cost of the wedding trip to Poughkeepsie, share and share alike. After the Major's death, his widow withdrew to Freehold, her former home, and when she died three years later, was interred next her second husband, Stout Holmes, (with his name and not Stillwell's, on the tombstone), in the old graveyard, at Holmdel, by her Holmes children, a resting place much nearer, and just as fitting, perhaps even more so, than the Stillwell plot, many miles further on. By this marriage there was, of course, no issue. Her Freehold house was situated on the east side of the street leading from the main street to the Pennsylvania R.R. depot, a little north of the Episcopal Church lot. She was a fine looking woman, with black eyes, of medium height and rather stout. She had a strong, intelligent face and was jolly and entertaining in conversation.

212 Joseph Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 114, born, Sept. 17, 1765, in Middletown, N. J., married Hannah Bennet.

1785, Feb. 3, Joseph Stillwell, Jr., for making a coffin for one of the Poor, £0.18.00.

Middletown Town Book.

1788, Apr. 1, he witnessed a deed, with his father, of lands purchased by his brother, Major John Stillwell, in Middletown, N. J.

He moved to "Caintuckee," on the 27th of April, 1789, accompanied by his wife and son, and settled in Mason County, but, about 1805, he removed to Campbell County, Ky., near Newport, where he died Mch. 6, 1846, and his wife Hannah, in the year 1843.

Mrs. Delia Ann Hill said: "my uncle Joseph Stillwell settled near Covington, Kentucky, and had seven sons and five daughters, who occasionally visited New York."

I obtained the address of a Mrs. Ten Anderson, Lafayette, Ind., and at a venture wrote to her. In her first letter, Jan. 6, 1877, she stated that her great-grandfather was Joseph Stillwell, who came from New Jersey and settled in Mason County, Kentucky, about 1790. He left four sons, William, John, Joseph and Amos; all lived and died in Kentucky. William was her grandfather and had been dead about twenty years [hence died 1857]. Her father left Kentucky, in 1852, and went to Cincinnati, and, in 1870, to Lafayette, Ind. He was sixty-three years old, [born about 1814], and had, at that date, only one brother living. A. J. Stillwell, of Hannibal, Missouri, President of the First National Bank of that place. John E., a brother of the writer, was in the pork-packing business, at that place, with his uncle, A. J. Stillwell.

"La Fayette, Ind., March 14, 1877.

Dr. J. E. Stillwell,

Dear Sir,

The Joseph and William you name in your last letter are no doubt my grand and great-grand fathers. My father's Bible shows the birth of his father William to be the same that you name with a trifling difference—

June 30, 1788, while you give it June 30, 1787. The mistake lies between us. My great-grandfather Stillwell first settled in Mason Co., Ky.; in 1805, he removed to Campbell Co., near Newport, where he lived till his death, about 1842. His wife's maiden name I think was Bennett. My grandfather William was his eldest child and was born in New Jersey. The others, Joseph, Moses, John and Amos were born in Kentucky, as also Elizabeth, Anne and Catharine. The men are all dead. Joseph, Amos and Ann left children. John never married. Elizabeth and Catharine never had any children. My father now recollects that Princeton was the town of his ancestors in New Jersey, [this is wrong], and to have heard that they came from the name of Cooke, in England, and fled to this country on account of some trouble; personally or politically he does not remember.

The children of those who have died are now grown and doing for themselves and settled in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and in whose history you have little interest in I suppose. We feel very much obliged to you for the information you give us of the chronology of the family . . . My knowledge of the family is so limited I fear I have not been of much service . . .

Yours respectfully,

MRS. TEN ANDERSON."

"Joseph Stillwell settled in Mason Co., Ky., near Washington, the county seat." *Letter of John D. Stillwell.*

Issue:

376 William Stillwell born June 30, 1787, in Middletown, N. J.

377 John Stillwell died single

378 Joseph Stillwell	}	Both settled in Campbell County, Ky., near Newport, where both died at ripe ages. "They had quite large families who, as I now understand, are very generally scattered throughout the West." <i>Letter of J. E. Stillwell, Joplin, Mo.</i>
379 Amos Stillwell		

380 Moses Stillwell

381 Elizabeth Stillwell; aged ninety-six or seven, in 1894, was living in New Richmond, Ohio; no issue.

382 Ann Stillwell married, and left no issue.

383 Catharine Stillwell married, and left no issue.

213 Dr. William Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 114, born about the middle of the night, between Tuesday & Wednesday, the 5th & 6th days of Jan^y, 1768; died Friday morning, July 13, 1832, at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock, aged 64 years 6 months 7 days; married, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1793, by the Rev. Benjamin Bennett, Hannah, daughter of Col. Thomas and Martha (Tallman) Seabrook, born Friday, July 25, 1772; died Sunday, April 18, 1847, at 5 o'clock A.M., aged 74 years 8 months 23 days.

Dr. Stillwell received his early education from the village clergyman, at Middletown, N. J. In the fall of 1783, at the age of fifteen, he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Barber, with whom he commenced the study of medicine. Here he remained as a student, and as an assistant to that gentleman, until Nov. 16, 1787, when he left, carrying with him the doctor's endorsement of his integrity, ability and undoubted future usefulness. According to the legisla-

tive enactments of 1783 and 1786, he was examined on the 6th day of May, 1788, by a medical board consisting of Drs. Moses Scott, Moses Bloomfield and John Beatty, and upon their recommendation, was licensed, two weeks later, by David Brearly and Isaac Smith, Esqrs., Justices of the Supreme Court, of New Jersey. Upon the same day, he applied and was admitted, with ten others, to the New Jersey State Medical Society. Desirous of prosecuting his studies further, he went to New York, and studied two years under the eminent physician and surgeon, John Bard, and likewise became the pupil of Charles McKnight.

To all whom this shall be presented.

This will certify that Mr. William Stillwell hath lived with me a regular course of years in the study and practice of Surgery and Physick in which time he was studious, attentive and applied himself steady both in reading and in the Practice; in which branches I can recommend him to any Set of People he may be called to settle among. He is a Young Gentleman of a good moral character and will make a useful member of Society, and I have no doubt but he will do justice to his profession.

Monmouth County

New Jersey

November 16th 1787.

THOMAS BARBER (L.S.)

* * * *

This will certify that we Doctors Moses Scott, Moses Bloomfield and John Beatty appointed by the Honble David Brearly and Isaac Smith, Esquires, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature passed at Trenton on the 26th day of November 1783 and a supplement thereto passed on the 2nd day of Novem^r 1786, have this day examined Mr. William Stillwell, and he having given us satisfactory Proofs of his Skill as a Physician and Surgeon; we do hereby recommend him as a proper Person to receive a License to practice in the said Faculties throughout the State of New Jersey.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals at the City of New Brunswick the sixth day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

MOSES SCOTT (L.S.)

MOSES BLOOMFIELD (L.S.)

JOHN BEATTY (L.S.)

In May, 1807, he was located at 11 Oliver St. In 1811, he built probably the first brick house in Roosevelt St., New York City, subsequently known as No. 16, and where he continued to reside until his death in 1832.

Rentals, in 1807, were between \$250. to \$300. per year. His subscription to the *Evening Post* was \$10. per year. His pew (No. 110) rent in the North Aisle, Mulberry St. Church, from May 6, 1818, to Nov. 1, 1818, was \$10.

Dr. Stillwell arrived in New York City while it was still markedly provincial. Society was grouped into three well-defined classes—the first, government officials, members of the clerical, legal and medical professions and opulent merchants; the second was composed of smaller merchants and dealers, clerks and subordinate officials; and the third of “the inferior orders of the people.” They could all be distinguished by their dress. The clergy wore black coats and abundant white neck kerchiefs; the doctors dressed in black and carried a gold headed cane;



DR. WILLIAM STILLWELL, AGED 42 YEARS
Original miniature owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell



HANNAH SEABROOK, WIFE OF
DR. WILLIAM STILLWELL
Original miniature owned by
Dr. John E. Stillwell

the lawyers dressed, commonly, in a blue coat with brass buttons, Nankeen waist coat and trousers and a frilled shirt, while the merchants and bankers wore a full skirted coat of brown, blue or black. Nearly all used high silk hats of voluminous size, and every gentleman was shaven. Life moved leisurely. Business began between nine and ten and was ended daily at six p.m. Business men walked to and from business and dined at two or three o'clock, while the ultra fashionables ate at four. While there was general prosperity and no poverty there was seldom large individual wealth—ten names only were assessed as late as 1820, at \$100,000., or a trifle over.

State of New Jersey ss:

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern

Know ye that in pursuance of an Act of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, passed the twenty sixth day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty three intituled "An Act to regulate the practice of Physick and Surgery within the State of New Jersey and of the supplement thereto passed the second day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty six William Stillwell, haveing been duly examined in Physick and Surgery by Doct^{rs} Moses Scott Moses Bloomfield and John Beatty as appears by their Certificate annexed, they haveing approved of his skill, We the Honorable David Brearley and Isaac Smith Esquires, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, do therefore hereby admit him as a Physician and Surgeon to practice in the said Faculties throughout the State of New Jersey.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our Seals to this Instrument at Trenton this Twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty eight.

DAVID BREARLEY.

ISAAC SMITH.

City and County of New York, ss.

I, John Woodward Clerk of the City and County of New York, Do hereby certify that a copy of the License and also of the annexed Certificates of Examination signed by Moses Scott, Moses Bloomfield and John Beatty was deposited in this office on the 15th day of May in the year 1806 and that the same now remains on file therein. In testimony thereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office this 19th day of November in the year 1823.

(L.S.)

JNO. WOODWARD

I hereby certify that the Bearer Doctor William Stillwell attended a course of anatomical Lectures under me in the Winter of 1788. That he was assiduous in his application and attendance thereon, and I have reason to believe he will be qualified as a more reputable Practitioner thereby.

CHAS. M: KNIGHT

Prof. of A. & Surg^y.

of y^e University of

N. York.

N. York June 22^d 1789.

Original papers owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell.

His house in Middletown was one and one-half or two stories high, and stood on a line behind, and about a quarter of a mile distant, from the residence of old Dr. Edward Taylor, on the Main Street of the village. The hill upon which it stood was long called "Doctor's Hill," and was marked by a large group of Lombardy poplars. The house has long since been de-

stroyed, and a second, if not a third one, has been erected upon its site. Dr. Stillwell sold his property to an Appleby, who in turn sold it to Dr. Taylor, Senior, and today it is owned and built upon by a Mr. Thompson; whose wife is Emma Lufburrow.

Thus equipped, he commenced the practice of medicine in his native village, and met with prompt success, but the field was too restricted for his ambition, and the strain upon a frame none too robust, of a country practice, decided him to remove to New York City, whither he went.

In New York City he was soon established as a very successful and popular physician, and though a man of considerable activity, the demand for his services far exceeded his ability to meet them.

While he was in New Jersey, he was Surgeon to the First Regiment, New Jersey Brigade; a Member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and in New York, a Member of the County Medical Society, Sept. 29, 1831.

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

To William Stillwell, Gent: Greeting. Whereas Barns Smock Lt Col. of the First Regiment of the Monmouth Militia and John Stillwell & Jarret Stillwell two of the Majors thereof have certified to the Commander in Chief of this State the appointment of WILLIAM STILLWELL to be Surgeon to the said first Regiment of the Militia in the said County: You are therefore to take the said Regiment into your charge and care as SURGEON thereof; and as they are to obey you as their Surgeon you are likewise to obey and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from your superior Officer or Officers; and for your so doing this shall be your Commission.

In testimony whereof the great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed. Witne/s Richard Howell Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same, at Trenton the Twenty fifth Day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Eight.

R^d HOWELL

By the Governor

JOHN BEATTY, Sec^y.

[Endorsed]

Monmouth

To WILLIAM STILLWELL

* * * *

These are to Certify that Doctor William Stillwell is a member of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York, incorporated in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our hands and the Seal of the Society this twenty ninth day of September 1831.

(L.S.)

DANIEL L. M. PEIXOTTO, M.D.

President

FRANCIS W. WALSH, M.D., Secretary.

Originals in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

Before his withdrawal to New York, he and his confrere, Dr. Hubbard, of Middletown, were wont to inoculate their patients with Small Pox, and follow up the treatment, by the

sweating process, in good old fashioned manner, and though boasting that he never lost a patient, Dr. Stillwell promptly adopted the Jennerian doctrine of vaccination with kine pox, and set an example in its use, as did many other physicians, by innoculating his own daughter, Julia, as proof of his faith.

Dr. Stillwell was an original thinker, and contributed to the medical literature of his day. He was the author of monographs on *The Treatment of Tetanus*; *The Antidotal Properties of Scutellaria Laterifolia in Rabies*, and a work on *Midwifery*. He was a finished, classical scholar; an elegant and chaste speaker, gifted with keenness of analysis and power of illustration. As a writer he was also facile and graceful, and left evidences of his ability in several manuscripts. He is credited with being the author of the well-known Latin couplet, with an English translation, as applicable today to a doctor's experience, as when he wrote:

Just at the verge of danger, not before
God the Almighty Doctor we adore.
When the danger's o'er and all things righted
God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted.

Dr. Stillwell was twice offered a chair in one of the New York medical schools, but in both instances he declined. In person, he was of pleasing appearance; of medium height, somewhat slender in youth, but corpulent and florid from middle-age onward. Like many old-school gentlemen, his manners were elegant, but studied; he was formal, yet nevertheless carried with him at all times, a cheerful presence and a kind word, and none ever saw his countenance clouded, except in sympathy. He was a man of mild disposition and great integrity. In his dress he was somewhat dainty, especially in his youth. An amusing tale is told of a disaster to his sleeve buttons, which cost many lives in a large hennery. He had just returned from a professional call, and riding his horse to the trough to water, he dismounted, turned up his lace sleeve ruffles, removed the gold buttons therefrom, and laid them upon the ground adjacent. They were small and not unlike kernels of corn in size and appearance. His horse watered, he turned to pick up his buttons, and caught a hen in the act of making a meal of them. He gave chase to the hen, joined by the negroes, farm hands and family, which in the excitement and commotion that followed was soon lost among the other fowls, whereupon, for the recovery of the buttons, a slaughter of hen after hen took place, until they were recovered.

For many years he was the subject of heart affection, which finally kept him a sufferer to his room, and to which, on July 13th, 1832, he succumbed.

His funeral services were conducted by a Baptist clergyman, by the name of Parkerson, of which denomination he had been for many years a member, and his remains were interred in a burying-ground on Broadway, near Broome or Spring Streets, near the vicinity of Niblo's Garden. For some reason, they were promptly removed and buried in a vault in a cemetery in Houston Street, east of Broadway.

1832, Oct. 9. Received from the estate of W^m Stillwell for the burying of him in the first Baptist church yard the sum of twelve dollars, \$12.

PETER THOMPSON.

Dr. Stillwell left an estate of \$45,000., considered fairly large in his day, but it is doubtful if such was realized from it, as an interest he had in a drug store, with one Thorn, jeopardized, if it did not cost him a large portion of it.

His children were educated most liberally. First in private schools, then by private tutors, and later his two sons became graduates of Columbia College, New York.

Dr. Stillwell, as stated before, married Hannah Seabrook. There was a bit of dash in his courtship and he proved an ardent wooer, if we may judge by the following youthful effusion:

ACROSTIC

H.er air genteel, her carriage neat,
A.nd every action is compleat;
N.ot forward in the wanton dress,
N.or awkward like the country mi/s.
A.ssist me poets with your lays
H.elp me, ye gods, to sound her praise.
S.ecure from all but Love's alarms,
E.ver happy make her in my arms;
A.nd then I, like her, will happy be
B.le/s'd through all eternity.
R.emember; "Two kindest souls must meet"
O.nly "Friendship makes the bondage sweet."
O.nly love and friendship you will find
K.ept by the constant and the kind.

Sum Dominella chara
Mirator Tuus &c. &c.

August 16th, 1790.

Beneath this is a sketch endorsed, "*Altar of Love*," and upon it, on either side are two hearts chained together. A fire blazes upon the altar, and the suggestion is that the two hearts are being consumed by the flames of love.

On the opposite side of the page is the following:

ACROSTIC

Miss

H-ave patience with a wounded lover,
A-nd he to you will truth discover:
N-ot hear his case with high disdain—
N-or send your Captive back again.
A-las my dear there's Love for you.
H-ave pitty then and love him too;

Secure him now while in your power
 Ever happy make him in an hour
 And take him from the rambling host,
 Before his prime and youth are lost;
 Remember O my blooming maid,
 Oft times do pretty faces fade;
 O take him then, and you shall see,
 Kindness, true-love and constancy.

August 16th, 1790.

Ab Amotore Tuo &c. &c.

Below, as indicative of his condition of mind and body, there is a heart pierced with an arrow.

The heart of Hannah Seabrook could not withstand such assaults, and yielding to her impetuous suitor, they were married, Oct. 20, 1793, in Middletown, N. J., at the parsonage of the Baptist Church, as was then the custom, with Rebecca Layton, (born 1776), standing with her as bride's maid.

Of far different temperament, from her husband, was Hannah (Seabrook) Stillwell. She was of the haughty, overbearing kind, and was dubbed by her youthful friends, "Captain Hannah." Neither did these peculiarities forsake her in after life, for I have it in a letter from Asher Taylor, Esq., that she ever remained the same, and was "a proud old lady." Further he wrote: "I well recollect Hannah, wife of Dr. W^m Stillwell. The townsfolk of Middletown when she visited her relatives, used to gape at her elegant and rich attire, and her haughty manners. She wore long trains, carried by a darkey."

William Edgar Stillwell, the elder son, went to a famous school conducted by a Mr. Bragg, who had among his tutors, A. T. Stewart, who subsequently became the great merchant prince of New York.

"Look my hair is all coming out," he said one day to his mother, on his return from school, and in response to the natural "why?", rejoined that "Pat Stewart jerked me off the seat by the hair for not knowing my lesson and he scared it out of me." Madam sent word to Bragg to forward Mr. Stewart, whom she sharply reprimanded and informed "no understrapper of Bragg's shall touch my son." Stewart must have been shortly forgiven, for he became the private tutor of the doctor's children. He admired the eldest daughter, Julia Stillwell, and in accordance with prevailing custom, sought the approval of her parents, before paying court to the lady. For his presumption, then so called, he was ordered by the irate old dame, who could scarcely control her tongue, to be shown the door by the negro, who responded to her violent summons at the bell cord, and from that day his services were discontinued.

Hannah (Seabrook) Stillwell outlived her husband fifteen years, and, dying at an advanced age, was buried in the plot of her son, Dr. John E. Stillwell, in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Later, her remains were removed to Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J.

See Joseph Stillwell, 114.

Will of William Stillwell, of the City of New York, Physician, written May 11, 1832; proved Nov. 28, 1832, mentioned:

wife Hannah Stillwell; all her wearing apparel, her bodily ornaments, the following articles to wit: Silver teapot, sugar cup and cream cup, six table spoons, sugar tongs, one dozen tea Spoons, (the newest ones), the purple and gilt China Tea set, and household effects given in detail, and \$500., and an annuity of \$200., and more if necessary, for her comfortable maintenance; son John E. Stillwell, (youngest), to be supported until the completion of his education, classical and professional, and at their finish, \$1,200., "to aid him whilst commencing busine/s;" daughter Julia Bowne; daughter Delia Ann Hill, and son William E. Stillwell.

After the deccase of his widow, and education of his youngest son, the estate to be divided equally between his four children, above mentioned; the portion to Delia Ann Hill to be applied solely to her use, and the support of her children. Executors: Hannah Stillwell, (wife), John Leveridge, Esq., and Dr. John S. Conger.

Signed W^m STILLWELL (L.S.)

Feb. 21, 1833. Received from Mrs. Hannah Stillwell \$23.75 for proving and recording the will of W^m Stillwell, dec^d.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Surrogate.

The family silver of Dr. William Stillwell, his gold watch of enormous size, his miniature, taken at the age of forty-two, and his family Bible, are in my possession, while his wife's laces, are in the possession of the family of Dr. William E. Stillwell.

Issue:

- 384 Julia Stillwell born Friday, July 11, 1794, about 4 o'clock in the morning.
- 385 Delia Ann Stillwell born Thursday, Aug. 20, 1801, about 15 minutes before one in the morning.
- 386 William Edgar [Mandelburt Seabrook] Stillwell born Saturday, Mch. 14, 1807, at 11 o'clock A.M.
- 387 John Edwin [Mortimore] Stillwell born Sunday, July 25, 1813, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. William Stillwell's Bible, in the possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

214 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 114, born, at Middletown, N. J., Feb. 12, 1776; married, Apr. 30, 1795, Amos Reeder, Esq., of Trenton, N. J. The death of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder occurred Jan. 9, 1806, shortly following the demise of her father Joseph Stillwell, Esq.

"Died on Thursday last, in this township, Mrs. Mary Reeder, wife of Mr. Amos Reeder and daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., late of Monmouth, deceased."

Trenton Federalist, Jan. 13, 1806.

"Died near this place, on Thursday last, Mrs. Mary Reeder, wife of Mr. Amos Reeder and daughter of the late Joseph Stillwell, Esq., of Monmouth Co.,—a woman very highly and generally esteemed."

True American, Trenton, Jan. 13, 1806.

A very lengthy and beautiful obituary of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder, appeared in a contemporary paper, of which I have never been able to secure a copy. The clipping that I saw



MARY STILLWELL, WIFE OF AMOS REEDER, ESQ.

was, unfortunately, somewhat later, destroyed, but it depicted her character very fully. Her early death occurred following a short attack of Pleurisy. "In those days prayer meetings were held in the various houses, and were often conducted by her husband, Amos Reeder. Some few household duties detained her one evening, and her husband preceded her to a neighbor's home where one was about to be held. She arrived overheated, and in preference to disturbing him, sat in an exposed position, and contracted the cold which terminated her life. She is described as remarkably beautiful, and as good as beautiful.

A very poor picture of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder is in existence, painted by a local school teacher and minister by the name of Cole. He so admired her character that he lamented no portrait of her was in existence, and said her features were so stamped upon his mind that he could paint one from memory. This he did with the aid of her daughter, sitting a few times, who resembled her mother. The painting at the time was judged to be a fair resemblance of Mrs. Reeder, but in no way did her justice."

Amos Reeder was a very large, dark complexioned man, quite foppish in his dress in his youth, but in later years a dignified old gentleman. He inherited a fortune, and was never known to do a day's work. At his death, he left about \$40,000., a considerable amount, considering the inroads in bringing up a large and expensive family. He lived about six miles out of Trenton, and at his house Squire Stillwell, when attending the Legislature, as a Member from Monmouth, was wont to spend his Sundays. Amos Reeder died 1855, aged 85. He was a son of John Reeder.

It was at Rose farm, a spot not far distant from Trenton, where a branch of the Burrows family, of kin to her grandmother, was seated, that Mary Stillwell first met Amos Reeder. It was apparently a case of love at first sight, for they were promptly engaged, and shortly married. Stephen Burrows Smith, a descendant of this Burrows family, now lives at Pennington, N. J.

Some time after the death of his wife Mary Stillwell, Amos Reeder married, second, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Folwell, widow of Alexander Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, who had one daughter, Miss Hemphill, who married and went West.

Issue by first wife:

- 388 Mary Reeder died young
- 389 Christiana Stillwell Reeder died, 1816, aged twenty years.
- 390 Joseph Stillwell Reeder died, unmarried, aged twenty-six years.
- 391 Mary Stillwell Reeder (second) married Jasper Smith Scudder
- 392 Andrew Stillwell Reeder married Sallie Ann, daughter of Isaac Krewson.
- 393 Hannah Stillwell Reeder married Abner Scudder

Amos Reeder had issue, by second wife: Caroline Reeder who married Nathan Folwell; Matilda Reeder who married Henry Lefferts; William Reeder; Sarah Reeder who married George Dean; Virginia Reeder who married Henry P. Green; Amanda Reeder who married Oliver Bond and had a son, Richard Bond, of St. Louis, Mo., and Amos Reeder who married,

first, Catharine Anderson, and second, Mary Large, who occupied the Reeder Homestead, in Ewing Township, and died leaving Alfred Reeder by first wife, and Stillwell Reeder, and Hannah Reeder wife of John Howell, both by second wife. At this house, the detachment of the Continental Army, which crossed the Delaware with Washington, was fed the night before the Battle of Trenton. Washington himself was with this detachment.

AUNT ABBY TELLS A CHRISTMAS STORY

MEAL SERVED TO HUNGRY COLONIAL TROOPS AT REEDER JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE;

SCOTCH ROAD USED IN ADVANCE UPON TRENTON

“Aunt Abby’s Christmas Story” is an account of historical facts, written by Mrs. A. F. Jamieson, whose husband is secretary of the Lawrenceville School Alumni Association. Aunt Abby was a real personage, who told the tale to Mrs. Jamieson’s grandmother, Mrs. Jasper Smith Scudder. It was set down on paper for the Jamieson children and incidentally proves beyond question the sometimes disputed fact that Washington advanced on Trenton over the Scotch and not the River Road.

Here’s how Aunt Abby told her story:

The old Reeder homestead stood, as the early English settlers, in memory of their homes across the sea, loved to build, not upon the highway, nor facing it, but some distance back, a lane lined on either side with fruit trees leading from the road to the dooryard, fences and tree trunks brilliant with fresh whitewash. In the yard grew the huge pines, indigenous to the soil, which surrounded old mid-Jersey houses, breaking the force of the Winter winds, and changing them into sighing songs, as the passing seasons attuned their green lyres.

At a convenient distance from the door stood a well, and nearby from an old apple tree hung a swing, made of two saplings, with a wooden seat between, which were riveted to the limb of the tree above—a primitive piece of carpenter work, fashioned by the Negro slaves for the entertainment of their young masters and mistresses. The creaking of the iron rings made a ghastly, gallows-like accompaniment to the elegies of the pines.

Huge stones, imbedded in the ground, formed paths from the gate to the house door, from the well to the kitchen, and from the kitchen to the smoke-house, from there graduating into easy steps when nearing the brook which ran by the house side, and afterwards passed through the level paddock which lay in front of the dwelling. This brook in Springtime was bordered by forget-me-nots, whose delicate and lovely hue formed a pretty scene in combination with the clumps of yellow daffodils (the “butter-and-eggs” of the country-side) and white narcissus, sturdily raising their unbending heads around the edges of the yard.

The house itself presented a low, rambling front; for it had been added to from time to time since the first Reeders came from Long Island in one of those oft-recurring migrations from that older settlement. At the end of the building, and almost overhanging the brook, was an old smoke-house, large and roomy, as was necessary in the days when the Winter’s supply of food depended upon the thrifty house-wife’s store of smoked meats, and dried vegetables and fruits.

So had it stood in storm and sunshine for over one hundred years, visited in turn by the friendly Indians, the marauding Hessians, and the Continental troops, and now, early in the nineteenth century, was the home of the family of Amos Reeder, a well-to-do young farmer, descendant of its original builders.

TALE FIRST TOLD UNDER TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES

It was Christmas Eve, and the moonlight brought out in sharp relief the outline of the house on its foundations of glistening white. All was dark, save in the part of the building nearest the smoke-house. This was the old-fashioned kitchen and living room, some half a dozen steps lower than the hall and the parlor. In the kitchen

the huge fireplace was filled with burning logs whose cheerful light fell upon the oaken beams and well-seoured sanded floor in a gay dance, little in keeping with the expression upon the sad faces surrounding it.

Near the fire was a sweet-faced woman of middle age, dressed in the simple gown and neekerechief of the time. Around her, leaning on her knees and upon the back of her chair were gathered four rosy-cheeked, handsome children. Opposite them sat an old colored woman, rocking to and fro, and crooning in an undertone to a few weeks' old infant in her arms. Across the hall, by a mahogany table, sat a man with arms outspread in the abandonment of despair. His head was bowed, and the only sign of life he evinced was an occasional deep-drawn breath which seemed to shake his entire frame with agony. In that room, but a few hours ago, he had looked for the last time on the face of his wife, the tender mother of his little ones, the beloved of his soul—taken from all she loved while the vigor of life was still strong within her.

In the kitchen the little ones, becoming restless, begged for a story—"A Christmas story, Aunt Abby," and finally, repressing for their sake her own grief, she told them this story of a Christmas of her girlhood.

SEVERE WEATHER INVADED DELAWARE VALLEY EARLY

When General Washington and his army were across the river, the British and Hessians in Trenton had pillaged and burned the countryside for miles around. The Reeder's, hoping to be unmolested, feigned to be ignorant country people with no possessions. The silver ware, the silk gowns and velvet cloaks imported from London, were packed in large chests and buried in the orchard, and so were saved. But the cattle, sheep, and horses, except such as were too old to be of service, were all seized and carried off. John Reeder, old and rheumatic, his wife, Hannah, and Abby herself and the little Amos were the only ones at home, the older sons being with the army, and on that Christmas night of 1776, with others of the neighborhood, were guiding the American army across Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, and down to McKonkey's Ferry; for the undaunted General had determined to leave his Winter quarters and strike a decisive blow for the liberty of his country.

In the valley of the Delaware Winter is seldom severe until after the New Year, but when its age-old custom is broken it seems to compensate itself for lost opportunities by extreme violence, and buries deeply with its blanket of down the fertile fields, and fills the river with mountains of ice. In mid-channel the current is very swift, and the bridge at Yardley often dams the floating ice until it is piled quite to the top of the eaves of the old wood structure. On this momentous night, the weak and weary men, amid the piercing cold, with the sleet driving into their faces and benumbing their already almost useless hands and feet, experienced the greatest difficulty in pushing the heavy boats through and over the ice, but, finally, by terrific exertion all were landed on the Jersey side.

As Washington looked upon the ragged, almost fainting men, their faces wan, their bodies thinly covered, their feet bruised and bleeding, he shivered with sympathy and pity, and said to the little band of officers about him: "Does any one of you come from this neighborhood?" Young Captain Marehand, stepping forward, replied: "I do, General." "Do you know of any loyal family that would feed and clothe these men? They are absolutely unfit to go into battle." "I will answer with my life for the loyalty of my brother-in-law," asserted the officer. "Then ride ahead quickly, and make preparations, and I will direct guides to bring the soldiers after you; the rest of the army will follow the river road more slowly," said the Commander.

MEAL HASTILY PREPARED FOR HUNGERING TROOPS

Shortly after, John Reeder was awakened by pebbles thrown against his bed-room window. It behooved every one in those days to act cautiously; he therefore lifted the sash as quietly as possible and whispered, "Who is there?" "William," was the reply. Reeder's exclamations were hushed, and he was asked to come down. After greetings were exchanged, the young Captain told of the crossing of the river by the Americans, in the hope that

they might take the British by surprise in their Winter quarters, and then informed the farmer of Washington's request. The old man, after locking the slave quarters, lest some one slip away and alarm the town, called his wife and daughters, and old Granny Dinah, the family nurse. A roaring fire was built in the old smoke-house, and into some of the huge kettles used in hog-killing time were thrown dried meats and beans, while in others corn meal mush was hastily stirred.

Before the preparations were completed the tramp of the feet of the soldiers was heard on the frozen ground, and without orders from their officers, the starved and wretched men stacked their muskets in the doorway, threw themselves upon the ground, and slumbered. Ere the meal was ready the men, ravenous from hunger, dipped up in their tin cups the still boiling stew, and devoured it while still half cooked. Again they threw themselves for another short sleep upon the bosom of that mother earth in whose embrace some of them were to rest forever before morning, exhaustion and fatigue rendering them utterly indifferent to any such possibility. Too quickly, alas! to their tired ears came the order: "Fall in!" Weak and weary as they were, they sprang up with some show of alertness, for well they knew the importance of their mission, and that the crucial moment had arrived.

WRAPPED GUN WHEELS IN HAY TO DEADEN RUMBLE

As the last man trailed down the lane, the members of the family, hastily wrapping themselves in warm clothing, followed to the gate to see the army pass. Silently, spectre-like, file after file slipped down the road. When the artillery reached the farm, the officers asked for hay and straw to lay upon the hard road, and to wrap about the wheels of the gun-carriages, thus lessening the rattling sounds which might otherwise attract the attention of some stray scout.

After these had passed, the watchers at the gate saw a body of horsemen approach, wrapped to their eyes in cloaks, riding in a weary and dejected manner. On reaching the little family group, the foremost officer, a tall man of imposing appearance, suddenly pointing to them, exclaimed: "Marchand, arrest those people!" The Captain hastened to explain that nothing was to be feared from them, as they were the members of the loyal family who had been feeding the troops, and that they were beyond suspicion.

WASHINGTON BOWED LOW TO LOYAL REEDER GROUP

Aunt Abby's eyes filled with tears, and her face flushed with pride as she finished her story by telling how the officer then threw back his cloak, thus displaying his face, and, removing his hat, bowed until his hair touched his horse's mane, and rode on. "And that was General Washington, my dears!"

"Tell us more, tell us more!" clamored the children, and their Aunt continued thus:

John Reeder and his son could not remain at home, but took the two old horses that were left, and followed the army into the town. About noon they returned, and told the women that the American scouts, on coming to the borders of Trenton, suddenly saw through the fog the Hessian picket. "Who goes there?" he called. As the young Americans were some distance ahead of the first detachment, in order to gain time, they cried: "Friends!" "Whose friends?" said the picket. Though facing the possibility of instant death, yet hearing the rapid footfalls of the approaching troops, the boys replied in exultant shout: "To George Washington and the Continental army!" and received the contents of the British gun directly in their bodies, but, happily, were not mortally wounded.

By that time the American troops were running into the town, and the battle of Trenton was begun—that first decisive blow to British tyranny. When Amos and his father reached home the child was so exhausted by excitement and fatigue that he had to be carried into the house, to the great alarm of his anxious mother, whose relief was unutterable when she found that her son was not a victim of the battle, as she had feared.

"And that was father," said little Mary, as the story closed. The grief-stricken man on the other side of the hall heard the voice of his oldest daughter, and aroused himself sufficiently to realize that new duties and responsibilities had fallen upon him. Walking wearily to the door of the living room, he reminded his little flock that the time for bed had come. In the beautiful, old-time way, each child came to its father for the evening blessing and kiss, and under Aunt Abby's kind charge they trooped up the stairs, yet missing in their childish way that other kiss and blessing that had heretofore been theirs.

* * *

Amos Reeder sat by the dying fire, listening to the voices of his children, as the lively good-night chatter changed into the murmur of their prayers, ceasing when Abby passed into her own room and closed the door. The thoughts of the lonely, stricken man found a short respite from despair as he recalled the bright Spring day when he had ridden through the blooming, blossoming ways of fair Monmouth County to Middletown, on the Shrewsbury, where it was his intention to oblige old friends by singing in the choir of the Presbyterian Church on the approaching Sunday. His tenor voice of rare beauty and his handsome, graceful person were much in demand at all gatherings, secular and religious. As he neared the village of Middletown, he rode with hat off, and coat thrown open, to enjoy to the full the cooler evening air, and he sang old songs to beguile the weary way. His tanned face, aquiline features, blue eyes, and long light hair, touched with a tinge of gold, made an unusual sight, as the strains of "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," rose from his lips.

LITERALLY TOSSED AT THE FEET OF HIS SWEETHEART

He had not noticed that he was nearing a large gateway, opening into a long lane, bordered with huge cedars and oaks. The gate suddenly swung open, his horse swerved, and, so absorbed had Amos been in his contemplative song, that ordinary precautions were forgotten, he was unable to recover himself, and was literally tossed at the feet of a girl who had unwittingly been the cause of his accident. He ruefully rose from the dust, painfully aware of his vanished hat, unbuttoned collar, and dishevelled condition; but his self-consciousness vanished after one glance into the compassionate gray eyes of Mary, daughter of Captain Joseph Stillwell, who during the war for Independence had spent many days and nights at the Reeder homestead, and at whose invitation Amos was making his visit to Middletown. "I have always been at your feet, my darling," Amos used to say.

During the Summer days that followed his horse frequently traversed the Ewing and Monmouth roads, as they wound over brooks and up and down the dells, following the old Indian trails—and in the Autumn the journey was made by two!

So the married life of the young couple began in the old home by the inland river. In much comfort, with abundance of all that relieves from grinding care, with great mutual love in their hearts, their happiness increased by the companionship of the sweet elder sister, Abby.

Gradually these recollections became more and more dim in the mind of the exhausted man, and his head finally sank upon his breast in sleep.

"In dreams she grows not older
The land of dreams among,
Though all the world wax colder,
Though all the songs be sung,
In dreams shall he behold her,
Still fair, and kind, and young."

Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser, Dec. 25, 1927.

215 Ann Stillwell, daughter of Joseph Stillwell, Esq., 114, born, at Middletown, N. J., Sept. 13, 1778; married, Nov. 18, 1802, Daniel Manning, of Perth Amboy, a brother of Dr. Stephen Manning. Both she and her husband died in this place at advanced ages. I have not secured much information concerning Mrs. Manning, but have always heard that she was a very dear sister of my grandfather, Dr. William Stillwell, and possessed a sweet, equable disposition, and was much endeared to all her family. She was a store house of family traditions, and it was from her that Dr. John Stillwell Schanck secured much information concerning his ancestry. It is my everlasting regret that it was not my privilege to have met her.

"I had a pleasant interview not long since with Judge Manning, of Montgomery, Alabama. He is one of the prominent men in the state and a member of the Manning family of Perth Amboy. His sister, at the homestead, has a vast fund of knowledge from her mother's conversation, who lived to a very old age."

Letter of John Stillwell Schanck, Esq., July 30, 1877, to Dr. John E. Stillwell.

Issue:

- 394 Henrietta Manning whom I met at the homestead, in 1876, and who died in November, 1897.
- 395 Daughter Manning
- 396 Daughter Manning
- 397 Harriet Manning living at Perth Amboy, N. J., 1905, aged nearly eighty-six years.
- 398 Son Manning residing in Philadelphia, Pa.
- 399 Son Manning residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 400 Youngest son Manning residing in the South, having a youngest daughter in New Orleans, by the name of Alice Manning.
- 401 Colonel Amos R. Manning born, in Perth Amboy, N. J., 1810; removed to Huntsville, Ala., when a boy; became Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama; Vice-President of the Mobile Board of Trade, in 1872; resided in Mobile, Ala.; died, in his 71st. year, in New York City; buried at Perth Amboy, N. J. Obituaries were printed in many newspapers at the date of his decease. Issue: Stillwell Manning, Grace Manning, living, in Perth Amboy, N. J., at the old homestead, 1927, and Bessie Manning, (who has old Stillwell china and silver), and who married David Hunt, of Cataraugus, Pa., deceased, in 1905, with four children dead and four living, a grown son and daughters and two little girls. Mrs. Hunt died about 1921. One of her sons and one of her daughters reside at Phoenix, Arizona. Another daughter, Mrs. James Isaacs, resides at Bowers Lane, Caldwell, N. J.

Judge and Mrs. Amos Manning lived on the South East corner of St. Joseph and St. Louis Streets, opposite the Heustis house, in Mobile, Ala.

229 Samuel Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 118, born May 26, 1776; married, Jan. 19, 1808, Ann Conover, born Feb. 11, 1780, "cousin to my grandmother," said Mrs. Johnson, of Middletown, who was born a Luyster. He resided in Matawan, N. J., and was quite a character. He was a well-read man, and was throughout his life the oracle of the town, its Mayor, Common Council and Executive. He had many warm friends and his name and doings are still the subjects of much praise. After him, Stillwell Street, in Matawan, is named.

Samuel Stillwell had a brother John, who was a creative genius. It was claimed for him that he was the inventor of the center-board for sailing craft. He desired to patent it, but was refused, as he took action long after it had come into general use. He and his friends, among whom was Capt. Joe Hoff, of Keyport, N. J., memorialized Congress on the subject, but with no success.

Samuel Stillwell, in 1816, was Overseer of Highways; and 1824, and 1826 to 1831, inclusive, Commissioner of Appeals, unless this reference should be to Samuel Stillwell, son of John, of Garrat's Hill, which I most decidedly think not.

Second Volume, Town Records, Middletown, N. J.

Will of Samuel Stillwell, of Middletown, N. J., written Apr. 29, 1850; proved May 6, 1861, mentioned:

daughter Mary, to whom he gave \$500., for her kindness to her aged parents; daughter Matilda, wife of Alexander Harris*; Matilda, wife of his son Elisha Stillwell, a bequest.

When the will was offered for probate, Elisha, son of the testator, filed a caveat, desiring the will should be examined, etc., with evidence against it, before the Orphans' Court. The will was sustained.

Issue:

- 402 Parmela Stillwell born July 4, 1806; died Nov. 3, 1821.
- 403 Mary Stillwell born Jan. 2, 1811; died, in the Spring of 1896, at Matawan, N. J., unmarried.
- 404 Sarah Stillwell born Aug. 11, 1812; died Apr. 30, 1813.
- 405 Conover Stillwell born Dec. 18, 1813; died Feb. 15, 1838.
- 406 Holmes Stillwell born May 13, 1815; died Oct. 18, 1815.
- 407 Elisha Stillwell born Sept. 8, 1816
- 408 Samuel Stillwell born Sept. 18, 1818; died Sept. 13, 1819.

Bible in the possession of the Luysters, Middletown, N. J.

231 Sarah Stillwell, daughter of John Stillwell, 118, resided, unmarried, in Middletown, N. J.

Her will, dated Aug. 18, 1827; proved Oct. 8, 1827, mentioned:

sister Catharine Stillwell, and brother Samuel Stillwell, who were both her executors and her legatees.

Signed her name: "SALLY STILLWELL."

*The portraits of Gen. Jarrat Stillwell and his wife were owned by the Harris family, of Matawan, N. J., when I had them photographed. Dec. 3, 1913, I received a letter from Conover Stillwell Harris, of 531 Cherry St., Elizabeth, N. J., asking for information concerning his two great grandfathers, John Stillwell born June 4, 1752, died Sept. 12, 1823, and Capt. W^m Conover born 1753, died 1829; both Revolutionary soldiers.

233 Enoch Stillwell, son of John Stillwell, 118, born May 16, 1781; died, at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., in 1841; married, Feb. 2, 1812, Susannah, daughter of Isaac Peterson, of Saratoga, N. Y.

Issue:

409 Samuel Stillwell born Aug. 18, 1818; living, in 1871, at 13 N. Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

410 John Stillwell	} Twins; born Apr. 16, 1821. In 1871, Elizabeth Stillwell was married, and lived in Jackson, Mich., and had two sons.
411 Elizabeth Stillwell	

412 Parmela Stillwell born Aug. 8, 1824; was Mrs. Bowman, of Johnstown, N. Y., in 1871.

413 Enoch Stillwell born Oct. 2, 1826

There were seven children in all. The five above mentioned were living in 1871. Two of the sons were married prior to 1871, and living in St. Louis, Mo., and one had a daughter; the other had no children. The unmarried son was a whaler.

245 Ann Stillwell, daughter of General Jarrat Stillwell, 120.

In the plaster, on the cellar walls of the old Gershom Stillwell house, evidently cut when fresh, are the initials, "N.S. Nancy Stillwell her hand 1806."

Joe Stillwell, son of Major John Stillwell, was so deeply enamored of this young lady that the town gossips had a marriage arranged between them and its failure set all their tongues wagging, each with a version to suit her fancy. Joseph Stillwell and Ann Stillwell, however, lived until a good old age; both unmarried. She was evidently a woman of character and spirit, and possessed of a kindly heart, as appears from the annexed letter:

New York February 23rd 1830.

Cap^t H. Hendrickson

Sir. We hear that it is said by your family that Jeff is not out of his time in March next; that he has a year to stay from next March, but Cap^t *you* cannot think he has, you must recollect that Father said the Law free'd him when he was 25 years old, and then he would have 12 years to serve you and you agree'd to give Father 300 Dollars for his time, and you must recollect that you and your son William came Over to Father and said why Gen^l Jeff has one year *lefs* to serve, the Law free's him one year younger than you said, and he will only have to serve 11 years instead of 12, and you must make a Deduction, and you very well know that Father took 20 Dollars off; *that we well remember*, and Cap^t you will recollect that Father told you if the Law was alterd he did not know it but he would trust to your word if you said it was, and you said it was, for that he took off the 20 Dollars and Jeff *must be free*. Cap^t we cannot think that *you*, ever would pretend to keep the poor boy longer than what you bought him for; perhaps he is better off under your protection than he will be when for himself. Now he has no care for a living, only to do what is appointed by you to be done, but that is not the thing; we all love Freedom, our Fathers fought for freedom and we enjoy it, the Law of his Country frees him—Captain we want you to write and let us know what you intend about it—we wish to be remember'd to M^{rs} Hendrickson and all the family.

With respect

NANCY STILLWELL.

Fulton Street

N° 215

Mr^s Hendrickson I Direct this Letter to you Cap^t Hendrickson perhaps does not feel well and it may irretate his mind I Should be very sorry to do.

Original in possession of Dr. John E. Stillwell.

249 Lydia Stillwell, daughter of General Jarrat Stillwell, 120, was an exceptionally agile, bright and chatty old lady, when I first met her at the age of eighty-three. She was still fond of society and society was fond of her. She lived till nigh the century mark, and died, in New York City, a few years ago.

She showed me a miniature of her cousin, who moved to the Mohawk Valley, painted in early manhood, and told me of family papers she owned in the hands of Stacy Conover, of Matawan, N. J., and Mrs. Buckalew, of Jamesboro, N. J., none of which can I now trace. She left, with Mrs. Henry Seabrook, an old chest, with the history that it did service in holding valuables during the Revolutionary War. Its upper corner was missing, broken by the spade of the British, who dug it from its hiding place on Garrat's Hill, when betrayed by a slave. Mrs. Seabrook gave this relic, during her life time, to Mr. James Peters, of Red Bank, since deceased.

To me Miss Lydia Stillwell gave the original record leaf, of births and deaths, commencing in 1683, removed from Gershom Stillwell's Bible. The Bible itself I now hear (from Miss Harriet W. Bray, of Matawan, N. J.), is owned by the Jarrat Stillwell Harris family, of Matawan, N. J. As stated previously, obituaries of her appeared in contemporary newspapers—New York papers I think.

255 John Stillwell, son of Caleb Stillwell, 126, born Jan. 28, 1801; married Almira Marshall. For further reference to him, see under his father Caleb Stillwell.

Issue:

414 Florence Stillwell

415 Ida Stillwell

257 Elias Stillwell, son of Caleb Stillwell, 126, born Nov. 9, 1805; died May 1, 1868; married, June 15, 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Lesley, of Philadelphia, Pa. She had brothers Joseph and Robert Lesley.

Will of Elias Stillwell, written Aug. 3, 1860; proved, at Philadelphia, May 15, 1868, and in New York, Mch. 21, 1869, mentioned: wife Elizabeth; son Henry Voorhees Stillwell and daughter Ellen Lesley Stillwell.

Issue:

416 Henry Voorhees Stillwell, of Philadelphia, Pa.; born 1844.

417 Elizabeth A. Stillwell died 1862

418 Ellen L. Stillwell

419 Harriet H. Stillwell died 1856

Henry V. Stillwell, Esq., was living, in October, 1896, at 4103 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

258 Caleb Stillwell, son of Caleb Stillwell, 126, born July 7, 1808; married Susan Smith.

Issue:

420 Anna Stillwell born Aug. 5, 1857.

421 Helen Stillwell born May 7, 1860.

422 Mary Stillwell born July 12, 1862.

423 John Stillwell born May 15, 1855.

These dates are according to a memorandum supplied by William H. Stillwell, Esq. Whence he obtained them I do not know. Note that Caleb Stillwell, 258, must have been forty-seven years of age when his eldest child, John, was born.

SEVENTH GENERATION

291 Susannah Stillwell, daughter of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1819; married Robert G. Summers, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Issue:

- 424 Elizabeth A. Summers born July 25, 1839.
- 425 John W. Summers born June 14, 1841.
- 426 Robert G. Summers born Nov. 17, 1842.
- 427 Albert Summers born May 27, 1844; elsewhere Jan. 6, 1844.
- 428 George J. Summers born Jan. 18, 1846.
- 429 Franklin Summers born Aug. 21, 1849.
- 430 Sylvester Summers born Sept. 29, 1852.
- 431 Lavinia Summers born July 17, 1854.

294 Reuben Decker Stillwell, son of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born Dec. 25, 1826; died June 21, 1893; married Mary Johnson, of Staten Island, N. Y., born Oct. 1, 1832; died Dec. 13, 1905. His funeral took place in the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, and was attended by the members of Richmond Camp, Sons of Veterans, and numerous others. *New York World*, Feb. 13, 1896. Interred in the West New Brighton Cemetery.

Issue:

- 432 Amelia Stillwell born Sept. 23, 1871.
- 432a Anna Stillwell born March 1, 1854; died Sept. 11, 1854.
- 432b Edith Stillwell died Dec. 26, 1864, aged 6.8.16.
- 432c William Ward Stillwell born May 1, 1867; died Nov. 19, 1869.
- 432d Daughter, wife of Arthur S. Hillyer, of West New Brighton, S. I., living in 1905.

295 Margaret E. Stillwell, daughter of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1828; married Peter Anderson Woglom, of Staten Island, N. Y.

Issue:

- 433 Harriet L. Woglom born July 23, 1853.
- 434 Margaret Anna Woglom born May 25, 1855.
- 435 Caroline Woglom born July 22, 1859.

296 Mary Stillwell, daughter of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1830; married John H. Van Clief.

Issue:

436 John H. Van Clief born about 1850

297 Stephen S. Stillwell, son of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1832; married Josephine Morrell, of Staten Island, N. Y. He served with credit during the Civil War, and one of his letters, written during that trying period, recently given to me, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, makes interesting reading at this late day:

Head Quarters of the 145th Reg^t, New York Volunteers.

Camp near Stafford Court House, Va.

June 8, 1863, [or 1864].

Friend Billy,

I take this opportunity to let you know that the rebs have not got me yet, though they have been pretty close to it several times . . . We have seen some hard times since we reached here. Our regiment of four hundred men was all through the fight of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. In the battle of Chancellorsville we lost over a hundred men, and in the fight on Sunday our Colonel was wounded, as well as our General, and we had none left to command us, except our Major. We charged and fought them, but they were too strong for us. They surrounded the right flank of our regiment, and took about thirty of our men prisoners. We then fell back to the support of a battery, and then the rebs caught it. They were not three hundred feet from our battery and they thought they had it, but they were mistaken, for it opened with grape and canister shot and you could see whole companies of them fall, and they had to fall back, but they left hundreds of poor fellows behind them. The ground was covered with their dead and wounded, and it was impossible for us to march through them. It was a horrible sight and I hope I may never look upon the like of it again. You could see the rebs and our boys lying together, some with legs off, some with arms off and the groans of the dying so terrible that it would sicken a savage. And after all Billy I believe we were whipped, but we did not know it at the time. We surely ought to whip them. Old Joe Hooker did not have half of his command fighting. The 12th, 2nd and 6th Corps were all that were engaged, after the 11th Corps ran away, and there were three or four other corps which never fired a shot. We were supporting the 11th Corps when it broke and ran, and then we had all of old Stonewall Jackson's Army against us. That is why the 12th Corps suffered so severely. We took some prisoners and they admit it was our Division that killed old Stonewall. We ought to have done it before, for we have been after him all Fall and Winter. We chased him up the Shenandoah Valley, to Winchester, to Leesburgh, to Charlestown, Bunker Hill and Bulls Run, and when we thought we had him he was gone, but we have caught him at last. We are now under marching orders and I expect we will take another shake out of the rebs soon, but I dont want them to take one out of me, for they dont use us well. There have been some of the Staten Island boys killed, but thank God I have come out safely, except a few holes in my clothes. My brother Hen is well and is Lieutenant of our company. Now Billy I wish this nigger war was over. I want to get home to see my family, for my wife has been sick ever since last December, and that troubles me more than the war does. Give my love to your brothers and all inquiring friends, and write to me soon, directing your letter to Sargeant Stephen Stilwell, Company G., 145 Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Washington, D. C.

Your sincere friend

Addressed to Mr. W^m Poillon

224 South St., New York City.

STEPHEN STILWELL.

Issue:

437 William W. Stillwell born Sept. 28, 1854.

- 438 Louis B. Stillwell born June 4, 1859.
- 439 Stephen E. Stillwell born Dec. 3, 1862; died Aug. 5, 1863.
- 440 Winslow R. Stillwell born Jan. 14, 1865.
- 441 Roscoe C. Stillwell born July 27, 1877.

298 John Hiram Stillwell, son of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1834; married Frances Johnson; now of Staten Island.

Issue:

- 442 Carrie M. Stillwell born July 3, 1863; married, March, 1886, De Witt Crocheron.

299 Henry B. Stillwell, son of William Ward Stillwell, 162, born 1838; married Emma Hamilton, of Staten Island. He was an officer and served with distinction during the Civil War, and has taken a somewhat prominent part in Richmond County politics in recent years.

“Henry Stillwell, Republican war-horse, is likely to receive the nomination for Justice of the Peace in Castleton.” *Newspaper clipping.*

Issue:

- 443 Henry H. Stillwell born Feb. 25, 1867.
- 444 Walter S. Stillwell born July 27, 1868.
- 445 Alonzo B. Stillwell born Apr. 16, 1870.
- 446 Reuben D. Stillwell born Oct. 28, 1871.
- 447 Anna M. Stillwell born May 4, 1872.
- 448 John W. Stillwell born May 30, 1874.
- 449 Sadie J. Stillwell born Apr. 14, 1885.

320 Catharine Ann Clark, daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Lawrence) Clark, 186, married Christopher Wolfe.

Issue:

- 450 Mary Ann Wolfe died Sept. 2, 1894; married George De Hart Gillespie.
- 451 John Wolfe died Feb. 1894; married Antoinette B. Dash.
- 452 Jane Wolfe died unmarried
- 453 Charles Wolfe died unmarried

321 William Newton Clark, son of Dr. John and Mary (Lawrence) Clark, 186, married Mary Theresa Schieffelin.

Issue:

- 454 Mary Lawrence Clark born July 28, 1828; died, unmarried, Mch. 23, 1849.
- 455 William Newton Clark born Aug. 14, 1832; married, May 20, 1858, H. Matilda Anderson, born 1832.

- 456 Henry Schieffelin Clark born Apr. 8, 1834; died Oct. 6, 1850.
- 457 John Stillwell Clark born Apr. 21, 1836; died June 4, 1866; married Elizabeth Bagsley.
- 458 Samuel B. Clark married Eliza R. Tracy
- 459 Maria Theresa Clark
- 460 Catharine Ann Clark born Apr. 14, 1841; died Jan. 16, 1845.
- 461 Thomas L. Clark
- 462 Lawrence Clark born July 28, 1845.
- 463 Euphemia Clark born May 26, 1847.

322 Edwin Clark, son of Dr. John and Mary (Lawrence) Clark, 186; married, first, Sarah Irving; second, Harriet Boardman.

Issue:

- 464 Sarah I. Clark married James Kent
- 465 W. Irving Clark married Mrs. Isabel Campbell
- 466 Edwin Boardman Clark

324 Richard Smith Clark, son of Dr. John and Mary (Lawrence) Clark, 186, married Mary C. Reynolds.

Issue:

- 467 Eleanor Clark married Edward Aymar
- 468 Caroline Clark married T. Otis Leroy; died Sept. 26, 1894.
- 469 Catharine Clark married Edward Bulkley

349 Asher Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, was born in Middletown, N. J., and moved to the "Lake Country," in New York State, with his family. He finally settled in Wisconsin, where he died, and was buried in a family plot at Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis. He married Jane Thorp,* of Middletown, N. J., who died, at Kilbourn City, Wis., Jan. 8, 1888, aged 96 years, 11 months and 6 days. Her remains lie adjacent to her husband's. After his demise she resided, until her death, with her son David, and his children.

Asher Stillwell was apparently the last of the descendants of William and Sarah (Ogborne) Stillwell, who dwelt in Middletown, N. J., some of whom were exceedingly worthy men.

Issue:

- 470 Minor Stillwell died several years ago, (now 1902), in Missouri. He married Josephine Marlett and had issue: Marilla Loyd and Orville Stillwell.
- 471 David Stillwell born in Middletown, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825.

*David Thorp married Hannah Ogborne, the widow of Joseph Maxin. By her first marriage she had: Becky Maxin; married Mr. Daily; Ann Maxin married Daniel Smith. By her second marriage she had: Jane Thorp married Asher Stillwell; Mary Thorp married Mr. Taylor, supposed to have been David Taylor, a rich merchant, of New York City, who had one daughter; Euphemia Thorp married Mr. Hart. Upon the demise of his wife Hannah, David Thorpe married, second, Elizabeth Whitlock, widow of William Stillwell, of Garrat's Hill, Middletown, N. J.

The Long Island Star (N. Y.), of Dec. 19, 1822, announced the marriage, in New York, of A. Stillwell to Jane Tharp.

472 William Stillwell was living, in 1901, in Ohio.

473 Hannah Stillwell married Sydney Shepherd. She died, several years ago, in Waukesha, Wis., leaving children, among them: Theron D. Shepherd, of Oconomowac, Wis., Mrs. Dora J. Baundy, Elmore, Florence and Sydney Shepherd.

350 Joseph Murray Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, was born, in Covert, Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1814, and died in 1890. He married, at Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., May 31, 1836, Sarah Ann Dillino [Delano], who died in 1900. Both are buried at Elkhorn, Wis. They moved to Vernon, Wis., in 1839.

Issue:

474 Jane Stillwell born Feb. 11, 1838, at Manchester, Ontario County, N. Y.; married D. P. Webster, Mch. 6, 1861, at East Troy, Walworth County, Wis. Mrs. Webster, in 1905, was living at Whitewater, Wis.

Issue:

Lillian B. Webster born Feb. 8, 1862; married C. P. Green, Sept. 12, 1898, a banker, living in Elkhorn, Wis. They have George W. Green, aged six years, and Charles Porter Green, aged three years, in 1905. Lillian B. Webster was County Superintendent of Schools.

Rose Adelle Webster born Sept. 29, 1864; married, Mch. 13, 1889, Walter C. Parmley, a civil engineer. They reside at Upper Montclair, N. J. They have Marjorie Parmley, aged thirteen years, and Florence, aged ten years, in 1905.

Gertrude Webster born Mch. 28, 1873; married, Sept. 5, 1902, at Spokane, Washington, O. E. Worthington, D.D.S.

351 Obadiah Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, moved to Vernon, Wis. He married Mary Dunn, and had seven children, all deceased in 1905, except perhaps one son. Obadiah Stillwell and his wife are buried in Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis. His granddaughter, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, of New Richmond, R.F.D., No. 2, resided with her father, who was past eighty-seven years of age in 1905, and supplied me with much information concerning her branch of the family.

Issue:

475 Oliver Stillwell went to Missouri; married Rebecca Stuart, and had Harry, Charley, George, John, Everet, Mary and Sylvia, who is living with her mother near Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1905.

476 Harrison Stillwell married, first, Elizabeth Brice; second, Minerva Hayden, a widow. By his first wife he had: Mary, who married Hezekiah Brough-

ton, of St. Croix County, Wis. By second wife, he had twins, Charles, of Oklahoma, and Clara Briggs, of Oregon.

477 William D. Stillwell married Catharine Downie.

Issue:

Hattie Umberger

Maggie Pulves

Mary Pulves

Bertha Robinson

Jessie Robinson

Printha

Ira, of Stoddard, Vernon County, Wis.

John, of Stanley, Wis.

Rachel C., who married, first, Mr. Smith, and, second, Mr. Churchill.

Issue:

Joseph C. Smith, of Wonewoc, Juneau County, Wis.

Martha J., who married, first, Mr. McComber, and, second, Mr.
....., and left issue.

478 John B. Stillwell lived near Lincoln, Neb.; married Ann Voss, and had daughter Carrie.

479 Rebecca M. Stillwell married Aaron B. Clifton, and had

Issue:

Mary B. Loomis

Harriet Webster, of Richmond, St. Croix County, Wis.

Lucy A. Philips, of Lucca, Barnes County, N. D.

Sarah Pollock, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

Jerome, of Lewiston, Idaho.

Ira B.

Emory B., of Withee, Clark County, Wis.

480 Rachel C. Stillwell

481 Martha Jane Stillwell

352 Elias Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, lived at Huntsburg, Ohio; he married twice; first, Miss Delano, a sister of Aunt Sally Ann Stillwell; second, Catharine

Issue by first wife:

482 Ann Eliza Stillwell single, in 1900, aged about sixty-five; deceased prior to 1905.

483 John Stillwell living, in 1900, aged seventy-five, with wife aged sixty-eight,

and son nearly twenty-one. Residence East Claridon, Geauga County, Ohio; deceased prior to 1905.

Issue by second wife:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------|
| 484 | Mary Ann Stillwell | } twins |
| 485 | Mary Jane Stillwell | |

353 Corteneus Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, lived in Auburn, Ohio, in 1859. He married Wait Stoddard.

Issue:

- 486 George Stillwell married Eliza He was deceased prior to 1905, leaving a widow, Eliza, living at Burton, Ohio.
- 487 J. Orville Stillwell
- 488 William Stillwell
- 489 Elizabeth Stillwell married Ezra Fawcett; lived at Shagrin Falls.

354 James B. Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, moved to Vernon, Wis. He married twice; first, Emily Balcom; second, Miss He and his second wife are buried at New Richmond.

Issue by first wife:

- 490 Marcelia Stillwell died young

355 William Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 205, moved to Vernon, Wis. He married twice. By his first wife he had one daughter; by his second wife, Catharine Curtis, he had three sons and two daughters.

Issue by first wife:

- 491 Almira Stillwell married James Delany, of N. Y.

Issue:

Murray J. Delany, of North Manlius, N. Y.

Issue by second wife:

- 492 Mortimer Stillwell died prior to 1905
- 493 Chloe Stillwell married Mr. Older; lives at Carthage, S. D.; has two children living.
- 494 Aramantha Stillwell, of Creston Springs, or Troer, Iowa; married Sydney Shepherd, and had two children living, in 1905.
- 495 Hiram Stillwell, of Pockwaukee, Wis.; unmarried.
- 496 Marvin Stillwell died prior to 1905

356 Sarah Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 205, married Mr. Claus, or Close.

Issue:

Jerome Claus

359 Rhoda Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 205, moved to Geneva, Wis. She married John Balcom, May 31, 1836. Both are buried at Lake Geneva, N. Y.[?]

Issue:

Daughter Balcom died young

Sarah Balcom married Mr. Wallace (?), and lives in Illinois. Another report is that one of the daughters married, it is thought, Mr. Morgan.

373 Deborah Stillwell, daughter of Major John Stillwell, 211, was born Jan. 13, 1788; died, May 4, 1840, aged 52 years, 3 months and 21 days; buried in Baptist Churchyard, Middletown, N. J.; married, by license, (at Freehold), Nov. 25, 1822, Joseph M. Smith. She was the first wife of Mr. Smith. (Married Nov. 26, 1822. *Freehold Records*.)

Issue by first wife:

Ann Smith married Sidney McClean, and had among other children, Mr. Henry C. McClean, of Red Bank, N. J., 1916.

Rachel Smith married James Clark Grover

374 Joseph Stillwell, son of Major John Stillwell, 211, born July 2, 1789; died, unmarried, at the homestead, Nov. 27, 1861, aged 72 years, 4 months and 25 days; buried in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J. He was reputed the most successful farmer of his time in his vicinity. He devised his estate to his two nieces and nephew, children of his sisters, and created his nephew, Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, executor. To his two nieces, Rachel and Ann, he gave his farm in Nutswamp in even shares, while the residue of his property he gave to Professor John Stillwell Schenck, of Princeton, New Jersey. Will dated Apr. 9, 1858. *Freehold Records*.

375 Mary Stillwell, daughter of Major John Stillwell, 211, born Nov. 2, 1790; died, Apr. 12, 1817, aged 26 years, 5 months and 10 days; buried in Old Tennent Churchyard; married, Sept. 15, 1814, Rulef R. Schanck, of Freehold, N. J., known among his intimate friends as "Long Rulef."

Issue:

Delia Schanck died an infant

497 Prof. John Stillwell Schanck born Feb. 24, 1817.

376 William Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, 212, was born, in Middletown, N. J., June 30, 1787, and was taken by his father to Mason County, Kentucky, in April, 1789, where

they settled, and where William died Sept. 14, 1857. He married, Feb. 1, 1810, Phebe Dye, born May 24, 1792; died Apr. 1, 1865.

“John Dye, (as these people spell it), born 1754, son of William Dye, of 1718, and Margaret [Salter ?], married Miss Ely. They had, with other children, Phoebe E. Dye, who was married, in Mason County, Kentucky, by Rev. Robert Wilson, Feb. 1, 1810, to William Stillwell . . . William Stillwell was a miller, and was well to do in worldly goods. I am told he was killed by falling from an upper window of his mill. I understand William Stillwell and Phoebe E. Dye had a son-in-law, Perry Dunham, living in New Richmond, Ohio. I am also informed that Mrs. Stillwell died at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Dudley, in Louisville. I have tried to find the Dudleys, but thus far have failed. There are four of the family buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, which I suspect are mother, father and two children of the Dudleys. I believe, however, that Mrs. Melissa Stillwell Dudley married a second time, and that it is her second husband, above referred to as Perry Dunham, as her tombstone names her: Melissa Stillwell Dudley Dunham. There are four graves in the lot, viz.: B. J. Dudley, J. B. Dudley and William Stillwell Dudley; the latter was buried June 25, 1897, his remains being brought from New Orleans. He was forty-five years old, unmarried, and a cotton broker.”

Letter of J. Warren Scott Dey, Spring Station, Ky., Mch. 10, 1899.

William Stillwell was a large slave holder, but a good master.

STILLWELL FAMILY—RECORD OF SLAVES:

Jerry born March 20, 1821.	Jaik born Nov. 22, 1832.	Edwin born June, 1834.
Jess born, July 1, 1822.	Alfred born April 1, 1835.	Thomas born Oct. 15, 1839.
Scealy born April 1, 1806.	Milly born May 29, 183-.	Robert born March 17, 1842.
Mary born Sept. 15, 1826.	Pheby born Jan. 6, 1826.	Oliver born April 11, 1844.
James born Oct. 20, 1827.	Charles born June, 1830.	Ann born March 27, 1846.
Nat born Oct. 15, 1830.	Sopha born June, 1832.	Elizabeth born July 12, 1848.

“I was a boy, nearly grown, before grandfather, William Stillwell, died and remember him with pride and pleasure, because he died having the universal love and esteem of all.”

Letter of John E. Stillwell, Esq., Joplin, Mo.

Issue:

- 498 Elvira Stillwell born Mch. 4, 1811; married, first, Lewis Hord, July 12, 1830, who died January, 1837; married, second, Zachariah Hernden, Oct. 31, 1843.
- 499 Everett Stillwell born Aug. 15, 1812; died Oct. 19, 1856.
- 500 John D. Stillwell born Sept. 29, 1814.
- 501 Brison Stillwell born May 10, 1816.
- 502 Eliza Ann Stillwell born July 19, 1822.
- 503 William Stillwell born May 12, 1826; died Aug. 5, 1827.
- 504 Amos J. Stillwell born Apr. 20, 1828.
- 505 Melissa Stillwell born Apr. 19, 1830; married, Jan. 16, 1850, B. J. Dudley.

378 Joseph Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, 212, married and had

Issue:

- 506 Mary Ann Stillwell
- 507 William Stillwell
- 508 Jane Stillwell
- 509 Eliza Stillwell
- 510 Martha Stillwell
- 511 Catharine Stillwell
- 512 Nancy Stillwell
- 513 Robert L. Stillwell
- 514 James B. Stillwell
- 515 John Stillwell

379 Amos Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, 212, married and had

Issue:

- 516 Richard Stillwell
- 517 Theodore Stillwell
- 518 Amos Stillwell
- 519 Joseph Stillwell
- 520 Charles Stillwell
- 521 William Stillwell

384 Julia Stillwell, daughter of Dr. William Stillwell, 213, was born July 11, 1794; died in New Egypt, Monmouth County, N. J., following her first accouchment, leaving no issue. She married Willett Bowne, a member of the New Jersey or Long Island family of that name, some time between 1828, when she signed a receipt, as Julia Stillwell, for a legacy from the estate of her grandmother, Martha (Tallman) Seabrook, and 1832, when she is spoken of in the will of her father Dr. William Stillwell, as Julia Bowne. She was a woman of accomplishments, a good painter and an exquisite needle woman, of which there still remain many evidences. Within a few years her engagement ring, made of a row of precious stones, the initials of which spell the word "*Regard*," has come into my possession.

There was a Willet Bowne, of Flushing, L. I., in 1781, during the Revolutionary War, who suffered, as a non-combatant Quaker. The similarity of name suggests a close kinship between him and the afore-mentioned Willett Bowne.

385 Delia Ann Stillwell, daughter of Dr. William Stillwell, 213, born Aug. 20, 1801; died Jan. 2, 1886; married, in New York City, Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, 1827, by the Rev. Archibald Maclay, Enoch Smith Hill, born in Trenton, N. J., Apr. 8, 1802; died, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 12, 1880.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Hill was a merchant in New York City, but there coming a period of financial depression, he failed. Stung by his misfortune, and the comments they provoked, he indignantly left New York, saying he would only return when he could buy out his kindred twice over, and he kept his word.

In 1836, he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he resided two years, and in 1838, when the first sale of lands, in Iowa Territory, occurred in Burlington, he entered three hundred and twenty acres, located on Big Creek, in Jackson Township. Here, the same year, he built a saw mill, a grist mill, a country store, a school house and employed the teacher himself, for the benefit of his own and his neighbors' children.

In 1843, he removed to Mt. Pleasant, where he did an extensive business until 1860. He built here a large store, and had branches at Salem, Brighton and Burlington. He was speculatively inclined, and his sales of hogs, alone, amounted in one year to over \$200,000. He had an extensive business acquaintance, both in the great eastern and the smaller western centers, and was a much respected business man.

Jan. 30, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Hill celebrated their golden wedding, of which extensive and pleasant notice was taken by the press of Burlington and Mt. Pleasant, and they were the recipients of congratulations from many and varied sources.

It is from this most estimable lady that I received my induction into family history, and it was her delightful reminiscences that aroused my curiosity, and prompted me to family researches. When I visited her, as a boy, shortly after my father's death, she was a sprightly old lady, accomplished, gentle and affectionate. She maintained her interest in passing events, still used her paint brush, and had not forgotten her early music, though the experience in the wilderness, into which advertisity had brought her, were such as to crush the elegance of her eastern education. When she first went out from Burlington, and her husband erected a pioneer's cabin, her "tears," as she put it, "diluted the suds;" there were none to accede to her urgent demand for household help, and she was bluntly told: one pair of hands was as good as another. The constant intrusion of Indians, was, to her, another source of apprehension. To her generosity I owe a number of my family heirlooms.

Issue:

- 522 William Richard Hill born May 9, 1828; died Nov. 28, 1896; married, at Jerseyville, Ill., May 17, 1870, Catharine Elizabeth, only child of Samuel Snedeker, Esq., born Mch. 28, 1844, at Trenton, N. J.; died Feb. 24, 1890, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa: Issue: John and Irma Hill and Harriet (Hill) Ott.
- 523 Jasper Smith Hill born Aug. 10, 1831; died, Sept. 19, 1858, unmarried.
- 524 Cordelia Hill born June 6, 1834; married, Nov. 24, 1853, Erastus Chamberlin, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, born Nov. 16, 1828, at White River Village, Vermont; a man of much enterprise and signal success; Alderman, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the Des Moines Agricul-

tural Society, Chairman of the Democratic County General Committee, Bank Director, President of various business organizations, etc., etc. Mr. Chamberlin died December, 1882; his wife died Feb. 7, 1891.

Issue:

William Chamberlin deceased; unmarried.

Horace Chamberlin born July 9, 1860; died, May, 1883, unmarried.

Frank Chamberlin married Willie, daughter of William Barton Mallory, of Memphis, Tenn. Upon his decease, his widow married, Apr. 19, 1913, Dr. Hart, of Hartford, Conn.

Issue:

Mallory Chamberlin

Francis Stillwell Chamberlin

Delia Chamberlin died, Aug. 30, 1919; unmarried.

286 Dr. William E. Stillwell, son of Dr. William Stillwell, 213, known also as, William Edgar Mandelburt Seabrook Stillwell, born, Mch. 14, 1807, in New York City; died, Feb. 6, 1867, aged fifty-nine years, eleven months and twenty-three days; buried in Greenwood Cemetery; married, Oct. 22, 1843, Lydia Amanda, daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Lockwood) Ostrander, and widow of Lyman B. Sackett. She died Oct. 13, 1909, at 60 W. 92nd St., N. Y. City. The Lockwoods came from Greenwich, Ct.; the Ostranders from Platskill, N. Y. Lydia Amanda (Ostrander) Stillwell was born in 1823, corner of Suffolk and Stanton Streets, New York City.

William E. Stillwell commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph M. Smith, an eminent physician in New York City, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1830. He resided, in 1832, at 13 Roosevelt Street; later at 31 Oliver Street, where he built up a large practice, and thence removed, about 1860, to 10th Street, in the vicinity of Second Avenue, and in 1865, to his final residence, 315 Second Avenue.

In 1832, he became a member of the Medical Society, of the County of New York. He was assiduous in his attention to business, and secured a very considerable and lucrative practice, a part of which came to him as the successor of his father, Dr. William Stillwell.

He was a man of great self-reliance and a very able practitioner.

In 1848, he was one of the members of the American Art Union.

Dr. Stillwell was a little over medium height, heavy and powerfully built; had a strongly aquiline nose, clean shaven face, and a head of heavy black hair, which changed to iron gray in later years. His appearance was the embodiment of strength. He was extremely dignified, courteous, and of pleasant address.

Dr. William Edgar Stillwell's obituary was set forth in the *Medical Record*, of 1867, a medical directory. It is largely erroneous, and contains a much distorted version of the Cooke origin of the Stillwell name, and the following allusion to his final illness:



LYDIA A. OSTRANDER, WIFE OF DR. WM. E. STILLWELL

Painted by Thomas Wightman, 1850



DR. WM. E. STILLWELL



DR. WM. E. STILLWELL



LYDIA A. OSTRANDER, WIFE OF DR. WM. E. STILLWELL

Painted by James Pine, 1843

“For many years he had suffered severely from articular rheumatism and organic valvular disease of the heart, which, it is supposed, dated from a more than ordinarily acute rheumatic attack, in 1858 or 1859. During the last twelve months of his life, severe dyspnoea occurred repeatedly, and more than once threatened to prove fatal. On Feb. 6, 1867, a sudden and distressing paroxysm of dyspnoea alarmed his family, and before a neighboring physician, who was summoned, could reach his bed-side, he died . . .”

Mrs. Stillwell had one son by her first husband, Mr. Lyman B. Sackett, who died without issue.

There are two portraits of Mrs. Stillwell in existence; both in my possession. One was painted in 1843, by Whiteman, when she was twenty-two years of age, and is of great beauty; the other by Pine. There was also a portrait of Dr. Stillwell, very poorly executed, and one, of large size, of his two daughters; both have been destroyed.

Will of William E. Stillwell, of the City of New York, written Oct. 19, 1854, mentioned:

wife Lydia Amanda; son William Edgar Stillwell; daughter Lydia Amanda Stillwell, and daughter Sarah Augusta Stillwell. To each of his children \$800., upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, if such be reached during the testator's lifetime, or \$1,000., if their majority is reached after his demise. To wife Lydia Amanda the balance of his estate, whom he made sole executrix.

Issue:

525 Lydia Amanda Stillwell born Jan. 17, 1845; died May 3, 1912; married, Dec. 6, 1885, Frederick Prentice, Esq., of New York City. No issue.

526 Sarah Augusta Stillwell born Dec. 15, 1847, in New York City; married Charles C. Keeler, Esquire, who died Jan. 20, 1921. No issue.

527 William E. Stillwell, Jr., died, unmarried, August, 1902. He had been previously married but had divorced his wife, Fanny, in 1897.

387 Dr. John E. Stillwell, son of Dr. William Stillwell, 213, born July 25, 1813; died Nov. 26, 1873;* married, Mch. 17, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Hogg) Gillies, in New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, born Nov. 3, 1815; died, in New York City, at 2.50 P.M., June 6, 1890; both buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

He was graduated at Columbia College, in 1832; became a student in the office of Dr. Joseph M. Smith, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1836. He promptly succeeded in building up a practice of excessive size, of which the Hebrews, then without physicians of their own religion, formed a considerable part. They made his acquaintance on their arrival in this country, before the days of their prosperity, when visiting the old Eastern Dispensary, to which he was one of the physicians for many years. When they organized benevolent societies, he was chosen the physician to some sixteen or seventeen of these fraternal organizations. He was one of the founders of The East River Medical Association,

*Dr. Stillwell died at twenty minutes past two A.M., Nov. 27, 1873, Thanksgiving Day, which, because of its being the night of the 26th of November, was erroneously advertised as the date of his death.

**His remains and those of his wife, were exhumed and reinterred in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J., with other members of the family, Dec. 2, 1916.

a Member of The New York County Medical Society, Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a Member of The Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, etc., etc.

It is told of him that his calls lay so close together that his carriage followed him as he crossed and recrossed the streets, which, including a large office practice, made it possible for him to minister to the medical needs of as many as seventy-five persons a day.

My father was slight of statue and of average height; had a shapely aquiline nose, a full head of straight black hair, parted well down upon the side, and a full beard, (save his upper lip, shaven in early life), and a complexion of remarkable purity and freshness. Without exception, he was a man of the fewest words I have ever met. His power of condensation, his directness and lucidity of expression, made it impossible for him to lengthen a conversation. This peculiarity was apparent, likewise, in his letters, none of which do I believe ever exceeded two pages, even though addressed to members of his family. His brevity caused him to be misunderstood, and he was accused of a hauteur entirely foreign from him. He was a profound scholar, and derived as much pleasure from reading a Greek or Latin classic, as we of this day derive from passing, cheap fiction.

In his profession he excelled; he created his own practice, and was in every sense self-made. He worked without ceasing, retiring at a very early hour, and invariably arose at break of day, which made it possible for him to accomplish the prodigious amount of work of his daily routine. His goodness of heart kept him sorely tried. He was much over-worked, and it is safe to say that for one-half of his services, he remained unpaid, still he never murmured and accepted it as a burden to be cheerfully carried. That he was much imposed upon goes without saying. His few words in the sick room carried conviction, and at once imparted encouragement, and he surely healed as much by his presence, as by his drugs.

In his domestic life he was an ideal man, whose evenness of temper, and thoughtfulness aided to make the home the brightest spot in life. I never knew him to be guilty of a hasty or unkind word, but to the contrary he stood as an apologist for nearly all mankind. I feel incompetent to do justice to his memory.

The following Preamble and Resolutions, written by Dr. Barry, were read before The East River Medical Association, Jan. 6, 1874:

We, whose province it is to administer comfort and consolation in the sick room, are more frequently, perhaps, than any other class of the community, brought face to face with death in all its forms.

To a reflective mind, this is indeed a sad sight and one calculated to cause serious reflection.

When death enters our own ranks, however, and removes those with whom we have been in daily intercourse, and especially at this particular juncture, when such inroads have been made in our profession, recalling as we do the names of Drs. McLaughlin, Stillwell, Van Buren, Underhill, Williams and Roberts, all within the space of a few weeks, it is, I think, eminently proper that we should pay some special tribute to their memory.

While as a profession, we are called upon to mourn their loss and emulate their virtues, we would particularly refer to the death of Dr. John E. Stillwell, one of our members, and I believe one of the founders of this Society. A brief sketch of his life may not be inappropriate before presenting the Preamble and Resolutions of your Committee.



MINIATURE BY BIDDLE OF
DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL
PAINTED ABOUT 1833

Original owned by
Dr. John E. Stillwell, the Second



SILHOUETTE OF DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL
MADE ABOUT 1826

Owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell, the Second



ELIZABETH GILLIES, WIFE OF
DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL

Original miniature by Theodore Wüerst.
Owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell, the Second.



DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL

Original miniature by Theodore Wüerst.
Owned by Dr. John E. Stillwell, the Second.

Dr. John E. Stillwell was born in this city in the year 1813. His father, grand-father and brother were physicians before him, and he was no doubt thoroughly indoctrinated in the faith and brought up in the very atmosphere of physic. After a rigid preparation for college, he entered Columbia, and graduated in the year 1832, at the early age of nineteen. He immediately began the study of medicine and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this City, in the class of 1836, at the age of twenty-three. His associates as students at that time, were young men of sterling worth. The names of many of them are as familiar as household words. Attending lectures at the same time I notice the names of Chalmers, Alonzo Clark, I. U. G. Clements, DuBois, Forrester, John Hart, (one of the early Presidents, who died some few years since), Hubbard, McCreedy, Robt. Watts, Carnochan and many others, all of whom with two exceptions, are practicing in this city at the present time.

We wonder not at the excellence of these men and their success in life, when we recollect what an able corps of professors were then connected with the old college.

Profs. John Torrey, in Chemistry; J. M. Smith, in Theory and Practice; John B. Beck, in Materia Medica; John Augustine Smith, in Physiology; Alex. H. Stephens, in Surgery; John R. Rhinelander, in Anatomy; Valentine Mott, in Operative Surgery; and Edward Delafield, in Obstetrics; the latter being the only survivor.

Noble men and true they were to their classes and no young man with studious habits, could pass out from under their teaching with the medical light of forty years ago, without being well grounded in the principals of Medicine and Surgery, and the future courses of these young men are ample testimony of their success.

Dr. Stillwell first began practice in the lower part of the city, and during almost the whole of his professional life, was engaged in labors in the 7th and 13th Wards.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Gillies on the 17th of March, 1844. He had, as the result of this union, four children; three daughters and one son, all of whom survive him; the son being a student at the present time in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and expecting to graduate the coming spring.

Dr. Stillwell was a man of few words. You had to get within his inner life to know him, but those who knew him best, loved him the most.

His business was a laborious one, engaged as he was largely in obstetric practice; he was truly a worker day and night, as I am told by his son, making at one time as many as fifty calls in the day. In the year 1869, he moved to his last residence, in 12th St., where he hoped, through distance, to escape a great deal of daily work, and in the quiet of his home to reap the reward of his previous labor. He had just fairly settled himself and bid fair for years of comparatively quiet life, when he was stricken with Paralysis a year ago last fall, and although partially rallying, was never enabled to attend to his professional duties, and after spending the summer in the country, returned in the fall apparently benefitted, but gradually the powers of his system failed, his mind became weaker and weaker, and on the 26th of Nov., he died. Thus has ended the life of one whom we all loved. We can truly say of him, "He resteth from his Labors." Your Committee most respectfully present the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, This society has again been called to mourn the loss of one of its earlier members, Dr. John E. Stillwell, who after months of protracted illness, died Nov. 26, 1873, therefore be it

Resolved: That in the death of Dr. Stillwell this society has lost one whose sterling qualities as a man and ability as a physician endeared him not only to his professional brethren, but to the community at large.

Resolved: That altho' seldom able to meet with us in our deliberations from the protracted and excessive labors of his daily professional life, we who knew him best felt that he had the interest of this society at heart and was always deeply interested in its success.

Resolved: That these resolutions be entered in full on the minutes and that a duly authenticated copy of the same be transmitted to the *Medical Record*, and to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM J. PURSCHELL, Secretary.

ROBERT A. BARRY	} Committee.
WILLIAM F. THOMAS	
D. E. MCSWEENEY	

There are other references to Dr. Stillwell. One of considerable length, containing some errors, was published in the *New York Medical Register*, 1874-5, pp. 291-292. Another, here reproduced, was published in *The Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York*:

JOHN EDWIN STILLWELL, A.M., M.D., son of William Stillwell, M.D., and his wife Hannah Seabrook, was born in New York City, July 25, 1813, where he died Nov. 26, 1873.

He was seventh in descent from Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell, the founder of the family in America, who settled in New Amsterdam, about 1638, and became prominent in the early history of this region.

Dr. Stillwell, on both sides, may be traced back to ten of the first settlers of this country, and to many more who held positions of trust and responsibility during the colonial and revolutionary periods.

His father, Dr. William Stillwell, was one of New York's well-known practitioners; his great-grandfather, Dr. Stephen Tallman, was a practitioner in Monmouth Co., N. J., and his great-great-grandfather, Dr. James Tallman, was one of the earliest medical men of Rhode Island.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from Columbia College, in 1832, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1836. His student life was passed in the office of Dr. Joseph M. Smith, and upon his graduation he became an interne of the old New York Hospital. He started practice in Market St., and subsequently moved to Pitt St., later to East Broadway, when it was the heart of the city, and finally to East 12th St.

His energy enabled him to cover the enormous practice that came to him, often seventy-five patients a day, though he was best known as an accoucheur, the most time-consuming of all the departments of medicine.

For many years he was one of the visiting physicians to the Eastern Dispensary, when it was deemed one of the city hospitals. He was one of the founders of the East River Medical Association; was a member of the New York County Medical Society, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, etc., etc.

Dr. Stillwell was said to be a man of the fewest words who ever practiced medicine. His clearness of expression and condensation made it impossible for him to lengthen a conversation. As a consequence of this brevity and directness he was sometimes accused of hauteur entirely foreign to him. His goodness of heart and thoughtfulness never allowed him to utter an unkind word, and he often stood as apologist for others.

He succumbed to the strain of medical practice, and died after a year or more of enforced retirement.

He married Elizabeth Gillies on the 17th of March, 1844. They had three daughters and one son; the present Dr. John E. Stillwell, of New York.

Elizabeth Gillies, wife of Dr. John E. Stillwell, my revered Mother, was an exceptionally strong and lovable character. She was gentle and refined, industrious and frugal, pious and charitable, tender and helpful; an ideal daughter, wife and Mother, who made sacrifices without consciousness and endeared herself to all who came in contact with her. Her life was one of loving watchfulness over her husband and children, yet she could find time to visit the sick and relieve the unfortunate, and give freely of her executive ability for the advancement of her church's interest. No two more perfect persons than my worthy parents ever lived.

Of my father there is a portrait in existence, painted in the year 1851, when aged thirty-eight years; and a companion piece to it, of my mother, painted at the age of thirty-eight years, in the fall of 1853. There is also a silhouette of my father, when aged thirteen, a water-color miniature, painted by Biddle, at twenty, and miniatures of both my father and mother, painted by Wüerst, since their decease. And by the same artist who painted my parents' por-

traits, are canvasses, in oil, of my sister Laura, at fourteen; of my sister Belle, at twelve, and a joint picture of my sister Lizzie, at six, and of myself at four years of age; the latter lately destroyed.

Will dated Apr. 4, 1861, stated: "I, John E. Stillwell, practicing physician of the City, County and State of New York, of the age of forty-eight years," etc., mentioned:

wife Elizabeth, whom he appointed his sole executrix, and who received his estate, both real and personal. Codicil, dated Nov. 17, 1868, confirmed the preceding will, and bequeathed his wife additional real estate.

Issue:

528 Laurretta Stillwell born Monday, June 30th, 1845, about half past 10 o'clock, A.M., in New York City.

529 Isabel Stillwell born Sunday, Dec. 5th, 1847, about quarter-past 4 o'clock, P.M., in New York City.

530 Elizabeth Stillwell born Nov. 8th, 1851.

531 John E. Stillwell born Nov. 9th, 1853.

390 Joseph Stillwell Reeder, son of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder, 214, died at the age of twenty-six, in the full flush of youthful manhood. He possessed many of the qualities of both his parents, and was endowed with much grace of person and an amiable disposition.

391 Mary Stillwell Reeder, daughter of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder, 214, was born about 1797; married Jasper Smith Scudder, who died, Oct. 20, 1877, at Trenton, N. J.

Jasper Smith Scudder, born at Scudder's Falls, Ewing Township, N. J., was paying teller of the Old Trenton Bank, for thirty years, and was first President of the Mechanics' National Bank. From the time the State Lunatic Asylum was built, until within two years of his death, he was its treasurer. In early life he was in the lumber business, and at one time in the dry goods and grocery business in Trenton.

The following letter from Judge Scudder sheds light upon his immediate family.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 14, 1875.

J. E. Stillwell, M. D.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of Dec. 6th, inquiring for facts concerning the Stillwell family, is received. I am sorry that I have so little information upon the subject. My mother, Mary Stillwell Reeder, was but eight years old when her mother died, and her father married again, causing a separation from her mother's family. My mother is now 78 years old, but remembers visiting at her grandfather, Joseph Stillwell's, in Middletown Township, Mon. Co., when she was a child. Her grandfather was a man of consequence in his neighborhood and the family were early settlers at Middletown. I cannot, however, give you any of the particulars requested in your letter without more leisure than I can now command.

My mother is the only survivor of her mother's children. Andrew Reeder, her brother, left one child, a daughter named Emma L., wife of Robert R. Disbrough, residing in Trenton. Her sister Hannah, has left one

child, Jos. S. Scudder, of Ewing Township, near Trenton. My sister, Mrs. C. R. McIlvain, and I are my mother's only children.

Mary Stillwell and her children, Joseph Stillwell Reeder and Christian Reeder, died young. The earlier records of the family will, doubtless, be found among the descendants in Mon. Co., and I should think Prof. John Stillwell Schanck, of Princeton College, would be able to direct you to them.

Yours truly,

E. W. SCUDDER.

"Mother is still living aged nearly eighty-five and is very proud of her Stillwell blood. She has the name of her mother, Mary Stillwell Scudder."

Letter of E. W. Scudder, Esquire, Apr. 3, 1883.

It was my pleasure to call upon Mrs. Scudder when she was past eighty years of age, and I recall full well her charming, but dignified manner, and imposing appearance.

John E. Stillwell.

Issue:

532 Edward W. Scudder born Aug. 11, 1822; died Feb. 3, 1893.

533 Christiana Scudder

392 Andrew Stillwell Reeder, son of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder, 214, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Isaac Krewsen.

Issue:

534 Emma L. Reeder married Robert R. Disbrough, of Trenton, N. J.

393 Hannah Stillwell Reeder, daughter of Mary (Stillwell) Reeder, 214, died May 21, 1869; married Abner Scudder.

Issue:

535 Jasper S. Scudder

412 Parmela Stillwell, daughter of Enoch Stillwell, 233, born 1824; married Mr. Bowman, and resided in Johnstown, N. Y. From there she wrote, in 1871: "In Mohawk, Herkimer County, N. Y., there is a John Stillwell, cousin of my father; at Duanesburgh Four Corners, Schenectady County, lives Mrs. Eliza Slawson, whose mother was Nancy, my father's sister, who married, in New Jersey, Daniel Stillwell, who, while of the name, was no relation. Mrs. Slawson is their oldest child."

Mrs. Bowman, in 1871, had been a widow many years, and her last remaining child, John W. Bowman, had been killed, Apr. 28, 1871, by the explosion of the boiler of the *W. R. Arthur*, fourteen miles above Memphis, whereon he was first clerk.



DR. JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK
Of Princeton University

EIGHTH GENERATION

471 David Stillwell, son of Asher Stillwell, 349, was born, in Middletown, N. J., Jan. 20, 1825; married, Nov. 16, 1853, at Honey Creek, Wis., Melissa Norton Auger. He died, July 24, 1883, at Kilbourn City, Wis. His widow is still living, (1905), at Alexandria, South Dakota, and has been most helpful in supplying information concering her line.

Issue:

536 Arthur Newman Stillwell born, in Vernon, Waukesha County, Wis., Sept. 5, 1855; died, at Alexandria, South Dakota, Feb. 24, 1882.

537 Victor Kilbourn Stillwell born, at Kilbourn City, Wis., Dec. 8, 1856; living, 1901, at Alexandria, South Dakota. Cashier of the Farmer's Bank. He is married and has four children, three boys and one girl, the oldest child being seventeen years, and the youngest child being eleven years, in 1899.

538 Wendell Hough Stillwell born, at Kilbourn City, Wis., Aug. 8, 1859.

472 William Stillwell, son of Asher Stillwell, 349, married Mary Jane Fox.

Issue:

539 Jane Stillwell

540 Mahala Stillwell

541 Annie Stillwell

542 Albert Stillwell

497 John Stillwell Schanck, son of Ruleff R. and Mary (Stillwell) Schanck, 375, born Feb. 24, 1817; married, Oct. 20, 1842, Maria, daughter of James M. and Maria (Egelston) Robbins, of Lenox, Mass. He died many years ago.

For many years he was Professor of Chemistry, in Princeton College, N. J. Dr. Schanck likewise supplied me with much data obtained by him from older members of his branch of the Stillwells, which would have been lost if it had not been for his interest in genealogy.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1898.

OBITUARY

DR. JOHN STILLWELL SCHENCK

Dr. John Stillwell Schenck, LL.D., D.D., in the Princeton University faculty, died yesterday morning from a complication of diseases. He was born in 1817. Dr. Schenck was of Dutch descent and could trace his family back to the sixth century. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1840, and from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1843. After his graduation at Pennsylvania he went to Princeton, where he practised for four years. In 1847 he was given charge of the Princeton Museum of Natural History and began

lecturing on zoology, anatomy and physiology. He was given complete charge of the chemical department of the university in 1856. Dr. Schenck in 1866 received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College, and in 1892, on account of old age, was made professor emeritus of the university.

Issue:

- 543 James Robbins Schanck born Apr. 8 (18), 1844; died Sept. 13, 1863.
- 544 Joseph Stillwell Schanck born Apr. 27, 1846.
- 545 Mary Robbins Schanck born Apr. 25, 1848; died Apr. 9, 1856.
- 546 Elizabeth S. Schanck born July 22 (27), 1850.
- 547 Edgar Schanck born Nov. 15, 1852; died young.
- 548 Annie Robbins Schanck born Apr. 8, 1854.
- 549 Maria Schanck born Nov. 17, 1857; died Mch. 19, 1858.

500 John D. Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 376, born Sept. 29, 1814; married, first, Elizabeth Humphreys, Apr. 12, 1838, who died Apr. 2, 1848; married, second, Mary Ann Burbridge, May 15, 1845. In 1852, John D. Stillwell left Kentucky and went to Cincinnati, and, in 1870, to Lafayette, Ind., where he was still living in 1894, and had two sons and two daughters living.

Issue:

- 550 John E. Stillwell, of Joplin, Mo. He married his cousin, Ann Stillwell. He served on the staff of General Rousseau, during the Civil War. In 1877, he was in business with his uncle, Amos J. Stillwell, in Hannibal, Mo.
Jan. 30, 1902, Mr. Stillwell wrote me, at considerable length, concerning the family: "I hardly feel like concluding this without making the remark that the most prominent trait, I have observed in all the Stillwells with whom I have come in contact, is they are noted among their friends and acquaintances for their integrity and strong common sense . . ."
- 550a Lizzie Stillwell married Tennesson Anderson. *See her letters under 212.*
- 550b Son
- 550c Daughter

I find a memorandum which states: John D. Stillwell married, third, Matilda W. Fleming, and had a son, 551, William Fleming Stillwell, of Lafayette, Ind. I also note that there was an A. W. Stilwell, of Joplin, Mo., in 1879, who, so far, I can not place.

501 Brison Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 376, born May 19, 1816; married Mary Dimmitt, March, 1843. He was twice the Mayor, of Hannibal, Mo.

502 Eliza Ann Stillwell, daughter of William Stillwell, 376, born, in Maysville, Ky., July 19, 1822; died Sept. 26, 1890; married, June 15, 1839, Ely D. Anderson, of Greencastle, Ind., a Member of the Council, etc. Eli or Ely D. Anderson was born 1813, and died 1883.

Issue:

- 552 Elizabeth Stillwell Anderson born May 14, 1846; died 1899; married Overton T. Sutfield, July 26, 1859, in Homes, Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born 1825, and died 1886.

Issue:

Emma Sutfield

Charles Sutfield

Lida Sutfield

Florence O. Sutfield born, in Louisville, Aug. 6, 1872; of Washington, D. C., 1915.

- 553 Charles Ely Anderson born Jan. 11, 1842, of Greencastle, Ind.; appointed Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, by President Lincoln, June 17, 1861; served through the War.
- 554 William Stillwell Anderson born Jan. 14, 1844; deceased.
- 555 Phoebe Anderson born June 14, 1846; deceased.
- 556 Mary B. Anderson born Nov. 1, 1848; deceased.
- 557 Sallie W. Anderson born Dec. 20, 1850; deceased.
- 558 Edward E. Anderson born Jan. 6, 1853; deceased.
- 559 Porter Dobyns Anderson born Feb. 12, 1855; deceased.
- 560 Ida Dudley Anderson born Sept. 4, 1858; married James H. Donon, Apr. 6, 1892, at Greencastle, Ind.; now of St. Louis, Mo.

Issue:

Margaret Donon

James Donon

Edward Donon

- 561 Florence Anderson born July 3, 1860; deceased.
- 562 Dorsey L. Anderson born Oct. 20, 1863; married Nellie E. Turner, at Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1890. They resided at Greencastle, Ind., where he was a prominent man. He died Sept. 9, 1907.

Issue:

Dorsey Mead Anderson born June 13, 1894.

504 Amos J. Stillwell, son of William Stillwell, 376, was a prominent and esteemed citizen of Hannibal, Mo. He was born, Apr. 20, 1828, and was murdered on the night of Dec. 30, 1888, and the mystery enshrouding his death has never been yet satisfactorily cleared.* He was President of the First National Bank, of Hannibal, Mo., and established the extensive

*Stillwell Murder—A Society Crime, by Minnie Twilight Dawson. Hannibal, Mo., 1908.

business of A. J. Stillwell & Co., meat packers, in 1861. He was a Provost Marshal, of Hannibal, during a part of the Civil War. He was twice married; his widow married Dr. Hearn, of Hannibal, Mo.

Issue by first wife:

- 563 Richard H. Stillwell born about 1855; married, and living, in Hannibal, Mo., in 1902.

Issue by second wife:

- 564 Mary Stillwell born about 1874; married Mr. Cole, of Hinsdale, Ill., in 1902.
 565 Harold Stillwell born about 1881; of Hannibal, Mo., in 1902.
 566 Earle Stillwell born about 1884; of Hinsdale, Ill., in 1902.

515 John Stillwell, son of Joseph Stillwell, 378, married and had

Issue:

- 567 Mary Stillwell
 568 Allie Stillwell
 569 Margaret Stillwell
 570 Robert Stillwell who married and had Miss Mabel Stillwell, of 5523 Maple Ave., St. Louis, Mo., who supplied me with data Aug. 25, 1916.
 571 Frank Stillwell who married and had Marie Stillwell and Frank Stillwell, Jr.

519 Joseph Stillwell, son of Amos Stillwell, 379, married and had

Issue:

- 572 Florence Stillwell married Mr. Engle; of Newport, Ky.
 573 Robert Stillwell, of Columbus, Ohio.

528 Laurretta Stillwell, daughter of Dr. John E. Stillwell, 387; married, Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1869, (by Dr. T. Ralston Smith), at the home of her parents, 238 East 12th St., New York City, Captain David Miller. Capt. Miller was born Aug. 9, 1832, died Sept. 30, 1912, and was interred in Evergreen Cemetery, East New York. Later his remains were reinterred in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J. They resided for many years in New York City.

After a residence of some years in Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., Mrs. Miller died Mch. 27, 1916, and was interred in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J. She was energetic, refined and a good woman, viewed from every angle of life.

MRS. LAURA STILLWELL MILLER.

Mrs. Laura Stillwell Miller, widow of Captain David Miller, died at her home, at Red Bank, N. J., yesterday morning of apoplexy. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Dr. John E. Stillwell and a granddaughter of Dr. William Stillwell, both of whom were prominent physicians of this city. She was a descendant of Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell, the founder of the family, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1638.

New York Herald, Mch. 28, 1916



DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL, THE SECOND
Painted by Carle J. Blenner

Issue:

574 Laurretta Stillwell Miller born Aug. 3, 1870, in New York City; resides at Red Bank, New Jersey.

575 Edwin Stillwell Miller born May 20, 1872, in New York City; married, June 17, 1903, Mary Crafts, of Buffalo, New York, in which city he resided until his death September, 1926. He was President of The Keystone Manufacturing Company, Director of The Acme Steel and Malleable Iron Works, Director of The Citizens Commercial Trust Company, Director of The Olive Abrasive Company, President of The Erie County, New York, Humane Society from 1920 until 1926, and its Vice-President for the twelve preceding years, and a Member of The Athletic and Rotary Clubs of Buffalo. No issue.

529 Isabel Stillwell, daughter of Dr. John E. Stillwell, 387, was married, Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1869, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. T. Ralston Smith, to Channing Moore Britton, born July 15, 1847. She died Nov. 18, 1887, and he died Apr. 21, 1898. Both are interred in Trinity Cemetery, New York City.

Issue:

576 Alice Britton

577 Isabel Britton

536 Elizabeth Stillwell, daughter of Dr. John E. Stillwell, 387, was married, at the home of her mother, 238 East 12th Street, New York City, by the Rev. R. M. Sloss, Wednesday, Apr. 16th, 1874, to George H. Warner. She died Aug. 23, 1881, without issue, and was interred in the Stillwell plot, in Evergreen Cemetery, East New York. Later her remains were transferred to the Stillwell plot, in Fairview Cemetery, Middletown Township, N. J.

531 Dr. John E. Stillwell, the Second, son of Dr. John E. Stillwell, 387, graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia College, New York City, (College of Physicians and Surgeons), in 1875; was House Surgeon, in Bellevue Hospital, 1876-77; commenced practice in Gramercy Park and formed a partnership with Dr. E. B. Belden, to whose practice and that of Dr. Joseph H. Monell, he succeeded, whence he removed, in 1896, to 9 West 49th Street, New York City.

In his youth Dr. Stillwell was visiting physician to numerous dispensaries and Assistant Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was one of the founders of the New York Dental School, where he taught Anatomy, during the first three years of its existence.

He is a (1) Fellow of The Academy of Medicine, (2) Member of The New York County Medical Society, (3) Member of The New York State Medical Society, (4) Member of The Medical Society of Greater New York, (5) Member of The Bellevue Hospital Alumni Associ-

ation, (6) Member of The Advisory Board, Gabriel's Sanatorium, (7) Member of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, (8) Member of The New York State Historical Society, (9) Member of The Holland Society, (10) Member of The New England Society, (11) Member of The Society of the Sons of the Revolution, (12) Charter Member of The Monmouth County, New Jersey, Historical Society (1898), (13) Member of The Staten Island Historical Society, (14) Trustee and Vice-President of The New York Historical Society, and (15) Trustee and Fellow of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Dr. Stillwell has likewise contributed historical and art articles to various magazines; is the author of *Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*; author of a *Genealogy of The Stillwell Family*; author of a *History of The Burr Portraits*; a traveler into remote countries; collector and connoisseur of ancient paintings and art objects,* and an active and successful practitioner of medicine in New York City, among the descendants of its oldest families, and where the combined practice of his immediate forebears and himself, amounted to over one hundred and seventy-two years up to and including the year 1929. Dr. Stillwell is unmarried.

532 Edward Wallace Scudder, L.L.D., son of Jasper Smith Scudder, by his wife Mary Stillwell Reeder, 391, was Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. He married Mary Louise, daughter of George King Drake, Esquire. He was an upright judge. An *In Memoriam* of seventy pages recites his life's activities.

Issue:

- a Edmund Drake Scudder
- b Henry Darcy Scudder
- c Wallace McIlvaine Scudder, of the *Newark Evening News*.
- d George Drake Scudder, Esq.
- e Mary Scudder married Alexander Fridge Jamieson, of Alexandria, Va., of Lawrenceville, N. J., and in 1927 at The Esmond, Philadelphia, Penn. Mrs. Jamieson has the commission of Richard Betts Scudder as Lieutenant, in 1711, while, in *Book A.A.A., of Commissions*, (Trenton), appears: Richard Scudder—A Commission to be Captain of the lower . . . , of Hopewell, in County of Hunterdon, dated 10, March, 1713. Deborah Scudder who married John Hart, The Signer, was *not* the daughter, but the *granddaughter* of Lieutenant Richard Betts Scudder; (Cooley says a daughter), but a deed proves otherwise. *Mrs. O. G. Moses*.

Issue:

Prudence Kelsey Jamieson

Edmund Scudder Jamieson who married Ruth Amelia Mason, at Lawrenceville, N. J., Dec. 22, 1919.

- f Louisa Scudder, wife of Henry Pratt Perrine, U. S. A., son of General Lewis Perine.

*Dr. Stillwell's collection was dispersed at public auction in December, 1927.



RECEPTION ROOM OF DR. JOHN E. STILLWELL, THE SECOND
9 W. 49th St., New York City

533 Christiana Scudder, daughter of Jasper Smith Scudder, by his wife Mary Stillwell Reeder, 391, married Judge William Rodman McIlvaine.

I have had pleasant correspondence with Mr. Francis Shippen McIlvaine, of Trenton, N. J. and with Miss Anne McIlvaine, 154 West State St., Trenton, N. J., in recent years concerning their Stillwell ancestry.

Issue:

g Edward Shippen McIlvaine

Issue:

Margaret Shippen McIlvaine, who married John A., son of Washington
Roebling.

Anne de Belleville McIlvaine

Maria McIlvaine

h Jasper Scudder McIlvaine, a missionary, who died in China.

i Maria McIlvaine, who died young.

NINTH GENERATION

538 Wendell Hough Stillwell, son of David Stillwell, 471, born Aug. 8, 1859; married, first, Dec. 19, 1883, Linda E. Milroy, at Omaha, Nebraska; no issue. He married, second, Feb. 25, 1891, at Sioux City, Iowa, Lyntha Franck, of Sparta, Wis. He is General Superintendent of the Rock Island Railway, with his office at Topeka, Kansas.

Issue:

- 578 Wendella Stillwell born Feb. 13, 1892, at Horton, Brown County, Kansas.
- 579 Irma Stillwell born Jan. 21, 1894, at Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa.
- 580 Frank David Stillwell born Mch. 26, 1895, at Des Moines, Iowa.

APPENDIX

CORSEN OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

The Corsens were Dutch and their name was variously spelled Corse, Corssen, Corszen, Korse, Korsen, Korszen, Kossyn, etc. They settled in New York, Brooklyn, and finally, one branch, upon Staten Island.

The common ancestor was (1) Cornelis Petersen Vroom, who married Tryntje Hendricks, and died prior to 1657, for in that year his widow married Frederick Lubertse. *Stile's History of Brooklyn*, p. 63.

In 1683, she, still called Tryntje Korsen, was upon the *Brooklyn Tax List*, and assessed for cattle and lands, in Brooklyn, L 32.

At the date of her marriage to Lubertsen, in 1657, she had:

Issue:

- 2 Cornellis Corssen Vroom aged twelve years
- 3 Peter Corssen Vroom aged six years
- 4 Hendrick Corssen Vroom aged three years

2 Cornelius Corsen, son of Cornelis Petersen (Vroom), 1, and Tryntje Hendricks, was born about 1645, and died 1693. He married Marritje Vander Grift: *Cornelis Corstenszen, j.m. Van N. Breuckelen, en Marrijtje Jacobs Van der Grist, j.d. van N. Yorcke, Mch. 11, 1666.*

They were early residents of Brooklyn, where they were communicants of the Dutch Church, between 1677 and 1685.

1675, Aug. 20. Cornelius Corsen (Vroom) was assessed on lands and cattle, in Brooklyn, valued at £114.

1676. Capt. Cornelius Corsen was assessed in Brooklyn, on lands and cattle, valued at £128. *Brooklyn Assessment List, New York Documentary History, Vol. IV.*

Somewhere in the vicinity of 1680, Cornelius Corsen and his wife moved to Staten Island, for Dec. 30, of that year, a patent was granted Cornelius Corsen and others, for one hundred and eighty acres of land on Staten Island; sixty of which became the property of Corsen, while forty acres passed to each of the others.

1681, in January, he appears as a plaintiff in a suit. *Richmond County, New York, Records.*

1661. He was Constable of Staten Island.

1689. Cornelius Corsen was commissioned by Gov. Leisler, Justice of the Peace, and Captain of the Militia in Richmond County.

His will is on record in New York, written Dec. 9, 1692; proved Dec. 7, 1693, between which dates he died.

Cornelius Corsen was the progenitor of the wealthy and powerful family of that name, who for many years helped sway the destinies of Richmond County. He, himself, played no small role in his day, filling the positions of Judge and Justice, Captain of Militia, both in Brooklyn and Staten Island, and was held in much esteem by his associates.

1696. Mary, widow of Cornelius Corsen, signed a release on Staten Island.

Issue:

- 5 Daniel Corsen baptised Oct. 28, 1690.
- 6 Jacob Corsen
- 7 Christian Corsen
- 8 Benjamin Corsen
- 9 Cornelius Corsen (?)
- 10 Cornelia Corsen

3 Peter Corson, son of Cornelius Petersen (Vroom), 1, remained in Brooklyn, where he married and left issue.

1675, Aug. 20. Pieter Corsen was taxed £18. *Brooklyn Tax Lst.*

1676. Peter Corsen was assessed £18. *Brooklyn Assessment List.*

1677-1685. Between these dates he was a communicant in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn.

1683, Sept. 26. Pieter Korsen assessed for cattle and lands £82. *Brooklyn Assessment List.*

1686. "Pieter Corsen, native," was among the inhabitants of Brooklyn who took the Oath of Allegiance.

1689. An agreement was made between Corsen and Sebring concerning property in Brooklyn, upon which a mill was afterwards erected by Van Cortlandt.

1689, Jan. 19. Pieter Corsen and wife Catharine, of Brooklyn, for £25, paid them by Tho. Lamberts, administrator of the estate of Anna Claes Crossen, of the said town, convey land to Lamberts in Brooklyn (?). *Brooklyn Transfers, Liber I, p. 67.*

1698. Sebring bought of Peter Corsen 100 acres "in the neck of Brooklyn, commonly called Frederick Lubbertsens Neck." *King's County Conveyances and Stiles' History of Brooklyn, p. 72.*

A few other references of later date may be found in the same records.

4 Hendrick Corsen, son of Cornelis Petersen (Vroom), 1, married Josina Pietersz Van Neste, and with his wife, were communicants of the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, between 1677 and 1685.

1675, Aug. 20. He was taxed on property in Brooklyn, valued at £81. *Brooklyn Tax List.*

1676. He was taxed on property, cattle and lands, in Brooklyn, valued at £90.10.0. *Brooklyn Tax List.*

1683, Sept. 26. He was taxed on property, cattle and lands, in Brooklyn, valued at £20. *Brooklyn Tax List.*

Hendrick Corsen and his wife settled on the Raritan River, New Jersey, where, under the name of Vroom, his descendants are found at the present day among whom was Governor Vroom of New Jersey.

6 Jacob Corson, son of Capt. Cornelius Corsen, 2, was aged thirty-one years, in the Staten Island Census of 1706-7, consequently born in 1675-6.

1699. Jacob Corsen was Collector of Staten Island.

1703, 1719, 1720, 1726, 1730, 1741, he was a witness to deeds and wills on Staten Island.

1709. Jacob Corsen was Supervisor of Staten Island.

1739. Jacob Corsen was Colonel of Staten Island Militia.

1755. Jacob Corsen, Sr., held 3 males and 2 female slaves.

His wife's name I have not seen, unless she is the Antie Corsen with whom he was a witness, in 1714, on Staten Island, or the Rebecca Corsen, with whom he was a witness, in 1722, on Staten Island. His wife was living when, with him, she was a witness to a baptism, in 1701, but her christian name is not given.

Jacob Corsen had among his children two that he named Suster and Douwe. These singular names belonged to the Van Woggelum family, of Staten Island, into which he may have married. Douwe Van Woggelum had Zuster, a daughter, baptised in the Dutch Church, on Staten Island, July 19, 1724.

Antje Corsen was a witness, on Staten Island, in 1707, and 1708, and an adult in the Census of 1706.

1730, June 26. Jacob Corsen and his huis vrouw, Margarietje Blom, were witnesses to the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Jan Blom and Rebecca Korsen. Rebecca Corsen was doubtless, 16, and Jacob Corsen was probably her father, 6. Jan Bloom and Rebecca Korsen had also Marytie, baptised May 1, 1728.

His will, recorded in New York, written, Oct. 8, 1742; proved, Aug. 2, 1756, gave:

son Jacob, the homestead; daughter Suster, wife of Johannes Simonson, £70; daughter Mary, wife of Joshua Mersereau, £70; son Douwe, £70; son Benjamin, £70; daughter Rebecca, wife of John Blom, £70; sons Douwe and Benjamin, all his lands in Hunterdon County, N. J.; daughter Suster, all his lands on the West side of Staten Island, meaning the land mentioned in his father's patent as lying West of Mill Creck, (on which some of her descendants, the Simonsons still reside); son Jacob, his silver-hilted sword, (now the property of his descendant, H. J. Corsen, of New Springville, Staten Island), and silk sash, (now lost); to his children equally all his other goods; executors: his three sons and his son-in-law Joshua Messerau, of Staten Island.

Issue:

11 Jacob Corsen baptised, on Staten Island, Oct. 21, 1707.

12 Benjamin Corsen baptised, Apr. 1, 1718, on Staten Island.

- 13 Douwe Corsen married Jannetje Cossin; had Ragel Corsen, 28, baptised Oct. 5, 1755.
- 14 Suster Corsen wife of Johannes Simonson. She was baptised, on Staten Island, Mch. 25, 1701.
- 15 Mary Corsen wife of Joshua Messerau
- 16 Rebecca Corsen wife of John Blom

7 Christian Corsen, son of Capt. Cornelius Corsen, 2, was thirty years old in the Staten Island Census of 1706-7, consequently born in 1676-7.

He may have had a wife, Elizabeth, as in 1713, Christian and Elizabeth Corsen were god-parents, jointly, and, in 1715, again jointly, they were witnesses on Staten Island. His wife was living, in 1708, when he was a witness to a baptism with her, but her Christian name was not given.

Elizabeth Corsen was god-mother on Staten Island, in 1709, and mentioned as an adult in the Census of 1706-7.

1700. He was High Sheriff of Staten Island.

1732. He recorded his cattle mark.

1738. Called eldest son of Capt. Cornelius Corsen.

1738-1739. Christian Corsen was Second Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Richmond County.

1739. He was Lieut. Colonel of the Staten Island Militia.

1755. He held 2 male slaves.

His will, recorded in New York, written Feb. 5, 1762, proved Jan. 7, 1766; created executors his daughter-in-law, Mary, relict of his son Daniel Corsen, his grandson Cornelius Corsen, Abraham Speer, and Daniel Lake. He had property in New Jersey.

Issue:

- 17 Nielty Corsen wife of Francis Gerrebrats
- 18 Cornelius Corsen
- 19 Daniel Corsen

8 Benjamin Corsen, son of Capt. Cornelius Corsen, 7, married Blandina Vile, or Viele.

1722. He recorded his cattle mark, which, in 1726, was assigned to Cornelius Wynant, and, in 1745, to Balthus Dehart, "as he, Benjamin Corsen, had removed out of the county."

1724. He was still witnessing deeds on Staten Island.

Issue baptised in the Dutch Church, Staten Island:

- 20 Benjamin baptised Aug. 3, 1718
- 21 Cornelius Corsen baptised May 14, 1714
- 22 Maria Corsen baptised Aug. 13, 1716

11 Captain Jacob Corsen, son of Jacob Corsen, 6, was born 1707, and died 1772. He married Cornelia Cruser. He was baptised Mch. 25, 1701 (?).

He was called Jacob Corsen, Jr., and was a boy in the Cnesus of 1706-7.

1739. Jacob Corsen, Jr., was an Ensign in the Richmond County Militia.

1740-41. Jacob Corsen recorded his cattle mark on Staten Island.

1755. Jacob Corsen, Jr., held two female slaves.

Here lies the body of Jacob Corsen, son of Jacob Corsen, Jun., who departed this world, Nov. 6, 1748; aged 15 months and 14 days. Original inscription is in Dutch, in Port Richmond Reformed Churchyard, Staten Island.

Issue:

23 Jacob Corsen baptised Oct. 13, 1747; died Nov. 6, 1748

24 Cornelia Corsen baptised Apr. 18, 1743

25 Elizabeth Corsen baptised Aug. 7, 1754

26 Neelty Corsen baptised Aug. 25, 1751

27 Maria Corsen baptised Dec. 23, 1739

14 Suster Corsen, daughter of Jacob Corsen, 6, was among the girls in the Staten Island Census of 1706-7. She married John Symonson.

Issue:

Jennecke Symesen baptised Aug. 23, 1724

John Symonson baptised June 9, 1742

Elizabeth Symonse baptised Oct. 23, 1726. Jacob Korse and Elizabeth Fiele, his huis vrouw, witnesses.

Maryje Symonse baptised Apr. 23, 1729. Jan Blom and Rebecca Korsen, witnesses.

15 Mary Corsen, daughter of Jacob Corsen, 6, married Joshua Mersereau. Her name was sometimes written Maria. She was born Oct. 24, 1704, and died July 3, 1763. She was mentioned as a girl in the Census of 1706-7. Joshua Mersereau, the son of Joshua Meresreau and Miss Latourette, was born May 18, 1696, and died July 9, 1768.

Issue:

Joshua Mersereau born Sept. 26, 1728; baptised Oct. 13, 1728; died June 10, 1804.

He was a frequent Member of the Assembly between 1777 and 1786.

Jacob Mersereau born Apr. 23, 1730; baptised May 24, 1730; died Sept. 7, 1804.

He was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

John Mersereau baptised Mch. 26, 1732.

Elizabeth Mersereau baptised Jan. 20, 1734

David Mersereau

Mary Mersereau

Cornelius Mersereau
 Paul Mersereau
 Elizabeth Mersereau baptised Apr. 18, 1743
 Rachel Mersereau baptised Apr. 22, 1746
 Abraham Mersereau baptised on Staten Island

17 Nieltje Corsen, daughter of Christian Corsen, 7, married Francis Gerrebrats, Jr. She was a witness, under the name of Neeltje Corsen, in 1723, 1728-9, and 1753.

Issue:

Christian Gerrebrats
 Daniel Gerrebrats baptised Sept. 16, 1746
 Nieltje Gerrebrats baptised May 26, 1729
 Elizabeth Gerrebrats
 Frances Gerrebrats baptised Apr. 19, 1743
 Antje Gerbrants baptised Nov. 11, 1730

18 Cornelius Corsen, Esquire, son of Christian Corsen, 7, was born 1702, and died Mch. 26, 1755. He married Jane Van Buskirk, who was born about 1700, and died in the fiftieth year of her age. She was probably a native of Bergen. *Clute*. She lies interred next her husband, in the yard of the Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, with tombstones inscribed in Dutch:

Here under rests the body
 Cornelius Corsen, Esq.,
 who died the 26 March, 1755
 in his 53^d

Here lies the body of
 Jane Van Buskirk,
 wife of Cornelius Corsen,
 died the, 1749, in her 50th Year

1739. He was a Justice in Richmond County, Staten Island.

1755. He held one male slave.

He made his will Feb. 2, 1755; proved May 1, 1755. Executors: Charles McLean, and his brother Daniel Corsen, 19.

Issue:

- 29 Peter Corsen baptised Aug. 13, 1725
- 30 Christian Corsen baptised Feb. 26, 1726-7. He had a son in 1755, as per his father's will.
- 31 Cornelius Corsen baptised Feb. 23, 1728-9
- 32 Cornelius Corsen baptised Feb. 21, 1730-31
- 33 Daniel Corsen baptised Mch. 9, 1734-5; died May 22, 1801
- 34 Mary Corsen baptised Nov. 24, 1723; married Charles McLean.
- 35 Catharine Corsen baptised Sept. 19, 1736; witness, on Staten Island, 1755.

- 36 Anne Corsen baptised Sept. 23, 1738
- 37 Jeanette Corsen
- 38 Cornelius Corsen baptised Feb. 23, 1729; died an infant.
- 39 Jacobus Corsen baptised Oct. 22, 1732

19 Daniel Corsen, Esquire, son of Christian Corsen, 7, was born 1714, and died Jan. 26, 1761. He married Maria or Mary, daughter of John Stillwell, High Sheriff of Staten Island, who was probably the widow of Mr. Seabrook.

1706-7. Daniel Corsen was a boy in the Staten Island Census.

1739 to 1760. Daniel Corsen was County Clerk.

1751. Daniel Corsen made a plan of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Port Richmond, built 1714, and destroyed during the Revolutionary War. In it seats are allotted to Jacob, Cornelius, Christian, Cornelia (?), Elizabeth and Antje Corsen. *Clute's Staten Island*, pp. 452-453.

Mary Stillwell, wife of Daniel Corsen, was among the executors of her father-in-law's will in 1762.

Issue:

- 40 Daniel Corsen baptised Sept. 9, 1753
- 41 Richard Corsen baptised Nov. 7, 1753
- 42 Anne Corsen

33 Daniel Corsen, son of Cornelius Corsen, 18, married Elizabeth Bogart.

1775, Dec. 1, and 1776, Jan. 19. Daniel Corsen was a Member of Patriotic Committees on Staten Island during the Revolutionary War.

Issue:

- 43 Cornelius Corsen baptised Sept. 17, 1758
- 44 William Howe Corsen born Nov. 24, 1766. Shortly before the War of 1812 he was robbed, murdered, and his body concealed under a bridge on the public highway. The perpetrators of the crime were never discovered.

Clute.

45 John Corsen

46 Daniel Corsen. He had a son Richard Corsen, (48), who built the stone house, still standing on the Richmond turnpike, now (1878), the property of A. C. Bradley, Esq.; subsequently he owned a farm on the Clove Road, now, or recently, the property of Haynes Lord, Esq., where he died and the place came into the possession of his son Richard.

47 Richard Corsen married Elizabeth Egbert and had: Abraham E. Corsen, of Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, who was living in 1878. *Clute*.

34 Maria Corsen, daughter of Cornelius Corsen, 18, married Carel MacKleen, (Charles McLean).

Issue:

Elizabeth McLean baptised May 21, 1744

Jannetye McLean baptised Oct. 13, 1747

William McLean baptised Sept. 19, 1749

Maria McLean baptised Nov. 7, 1753

Catharine McLean baptised July 27, 1755

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

The following descendants I have not been able to attach to their ancestors.

Cornelius Corsen married and had Richard Corsen who married and had Cornelius V. Corsen, who married and had Hiram J. Corsen, of New Springfield, Staten Island, 1878.

Mr. Corsen married Elsey Ayro, November, 1801.

Richard Corsen married and had: Catharine Corsen, baptised Aug. 30, 1789.

Cornelius Corsen, Jr., married and had: Cornelius Corsen, baptised Sept. 2, 1787, and Janetje Corsen, baptised Oct. 17, 1790.

William Blake married Ann Corsen and had: Daniel Blake, lately deceased, (1878); William Blake drowned; Richard C. Blake, still living, in Illinois, (1878); Edward Blake and George Blake.

Abraham Corsen (?), a juryman, in 1728-9, on Staten Island.

Cornelius Corsen, Supervisor, Northfield, Staten Island, 1779-1784.

Cornelius Corsen, a Member of the Assembly for Richmond County, 1784-85.

Richard Corsen, a Member of the Assembly for Staten Island, 1816.

Richard C. Corsen, a Member of the Assembly for Staten Island, 1816-1817-1818.

Cornelia Corsen, a witness, on Staten Island, commonly with Hendrick Croesen, in 1696, 1718, 1719, 1723, 1726, 1728, 1729, 1731, 1737, 1740, and 1743.

Catharine Corsen, a witness, on Staten Island, in 1720 and 1729, and with John Staats, a witness, in 1721, 1726 and 1730.

Mary Corsen was one, of two girls of that name, who appeared in the Staten Island Census of 1706-7; unaccounted for.

Cornelius Corsen, a witness, on Staten Island, in 1729 and 1743. He may have married Nieltje Backer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

1650, Aug. 28. Hendrik Corsens had Jan baptised. *Dutch Church, New York City.*

1666, July 4. Annetie, daughter of Philip Corszen and Aefie Borgers, baptised in Dutch Church, New York City.

1667, Aug. 31. Pieter, son of Philip Corszen and Geesje Borger, baptised in Dutch Church, New York City.

1676. Jan Korszen and Metje Kray (Cray), had Kors baptised May 10, 1676; Tryntie baptised Jan. 9, 1678; Geertruyd baptised Aug. 12, 1682; Jacobus baptised Apr. 6, 1690; Benjamin baptised Sept. 2, 1692; Elizabeth baptised July 14, 1695; all in the *Dutch Church, New York City*.

1677, Feb. 27. Hendrick Corsen and Josyntie Pieters had Corsen baptised. *Dutch Church, New York*.

1678, Sept. 14. Pieter, son of Cornelius Pietersen and Geertje Symense, baptised in the Dutch Church, at Flatbush, Long Island.

1685. Pieter Korszen a witness.

1673 and 1677. Jan Corszen a witness.

1673, Nov. 8. Jan Corszen, j.m., of Recif in Brasiel, and Metje Theunis, of N. Orange, were married. *Dutch Church, New York*. They had: Margriet baptised July 15, 1673, i. e., 1674, and Theunis baptised Apr. 14, 1680.

1696 and 1698. "Metje Cray" still living.

1702, May 29. Theunis Korsse, j.m., of New York, and Josyntje Van Oblinis, of N. Harlem, were married. *Dutch Church, New York City*. He died, and she married, Jan. 16, 1707, Isaac Vermilje, of N. Harlem.

1704, July 8. Gartruy Corsse, of New York, married Stoffel Christiansze, of Amsterdam.

1705, Aug. 30. Christoffel Christianse and Geertruÿ Korse had Maria baptised. I suspect that her husband died and that she married, second, Burger Manus. The last named individual and Geertruy Korse had: Manus Manus baptised Jan. 28, 1708; Jan Manus baptised June 5, 1709; Metje Manus baptised Feb. 21, 1711.

I further suspect that Margaretta or Margrieta Korse, who married Joseph Smith, was a sister of Gertruy Korse, for she was a witness to the baptism of Geertruy's daughter, Maria Christianse, in 1705, and to the baptism of Geertruy's son, Manus Manus, in 1708. Margreita Korse was also a witness to the baptism of Johannis, son of Jan Retier and Catharine Korse, Oct. 1, 1701, which suggests that she was also a sister to Catharine Korse.

Margrieta Korse married Joseph Smith by whom she had: Benjamin Smith baptised Apr. 10, 1700; Matheus Smith baptised Feb. 1, 1702, Theunis Corse, a witness; Johanna Smith and Marytje Smith baptised May 21, 1714; Margrietje Smith baptised May 8, 1704; Jacobus Smith baptised Sept. 1, 1706, and Elizabeth Smith baptised Feb. 3, 1712.

1707, June 20. Jannetje Corsse, j.d., of New York, and Jan Laurensze, of N. Haarlem, were married.

1709. Jacobus Cosÿn and Aefie Ammak had Garret Cosÿn baptised; Samuel Shannon and his huis vrouw Neeltje Cosÿn, witnesses.

1718, Apr. 18. Benjamin Corsse, j.m., of New York, and Jannetje Reyers, of Fordham, were married.

1726, Oct. 2. Geertruy Corse, huis vrouw van Theo. Richardson, was a witness. *Dutch Church, New York City.*

1726, Nov. 28. Teunis Corsse and Elizabeth Nomberg were married.

1728. Elizabeth Vile, huis vrouw of Jacob Korsen, was a witness.

CORSON, OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY

John Corson was a witness, on Staten Island, in 1706, where, also, he recorded his cattle mark, without date. There are no further allusions to him on Staten Island, and he may be the John Corson who appeared in Cape May, as a witness, in 1715, and again in 1716.

Will of John Corson, yeoman, of Cape May, N. J., dated Jan 11, 1721; proved May 6, 1728, mentioned: son Andrew Corson, £2; daughter Hannah, £3; daughter Martha, £3; son John Corson; son Jacob Corson; wife Mary, one-half of personal estate during her widowhood; executors his wife and son Jacob Corson. His inventory amounted to £72.19.4.

John Corson, of Gravesend, L. I., owned lot No. 3, on Gravesend Neck, in 1688. Apr. 22, 1693, he sold to his brother Peter, of Gravesend, his share in a certain lot in the Neck.

Peter Corson, of Gravesend, married Deborah Oct. 23, 1693, he sold Ab^m Emans his dwelling house and building plot in Gravesend, which he had bought of Tho^e Coddington. Sept. 25, 1694, Peter Corson, of Cape May, N. J., sold his interest in two allotments on Gisbert's Island, Nos. 8 and 12, which he, and his brother John Corson, had bought of William Goulding, to Cornelis Williamse and Derck Brower, of Gravesend. Signed his name: "PETER CORSEN."

1715. Christian Corson was a witness in Cape May.

Inventory of the estate of Christian Corson, of Cape May, N. J., dated Apr. 22, 1731, amounted to £174.0.11.

1715. Martha Corson was a witness in Cape May.

1716, Oct. 5. Martha Corson married John Willits; both of Cape May.

The following individuals were witnesses in 1715, to a Cape May marriage: Peter Corson, Catharine Corson, Deborah Corson, Elizabeth Corson, Ann Corson, John Corson.

1716. Jacob Corson was a witness in Cape May.

1745. Peter and Joseph Corson were grand jurors at Cape May.

COURSEN, OF SUSSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

John Coursen born 1717; died 1770; baptised as Johannes; married Geertruyd, daughter of Isaac Van Tuyl; baptised, on Staten Island, Apr. 6, 1724.

Jacob and Adriaentje Korssen were members of the Six Mile Run and Readington congregations, and descendants of John and Mettine (Margaret or Magdalen?) Courson, who, in 1701, apprenticed Jacob to William Bogaert, turner, of New York.

This family is being traced, 1905, by Mr. Francis E. Woodruff, 9 James St., Morristown, N. J.

For further information concerning the Corsen family, consult *T. G. Bergen's King's County Settlers, under Vroom*. Also *Documentary History of New York, Vol. IV.*, etc., etc.

SANDS AND RAY FAMILIES

Capt. James Sands, son of Henry Sands, was born in 1622, in Reading, Berkshire, England; landed at Plymouth, Mass., ^{before 1637} 1658; resided a while at Taunton, but removed to Block Island, ^{in 1661} of which he was one of the purchasers and first settlers, and where he became a prominent citizen. In King Philip's War he commanded the Militia.

In March, 1664, he was appointed by the Rhode Island Government, Constable or Conservator of the Peace. With Thomas Terry, he was the first representative of Block Island, in the General Court of Commissioners of Rhode Island, 1665. He was "one of the noblest characters of New England, an intimate of Roger Williams, the first freeman on the Island, the first representative from it in the Rhode Island Assembly, the one who procured the citizenships to the Islanders as freemen, and presented to the State the petition for the chartered rights of a township; making his house the hospitable home of visitors from abroad, the garrison, and the place of worship for the Islands, and a hospital for the poor and suffering."* He represented Block Island in the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1678, 1680 and 1690.

He lies buried on Block Island: Here Lyes Interred The Body of Mr. James Sands, Senior, Aged 73 Years Who Departed This Life March 13, A.D., 1695.

His wife, Sarah (Walker)** Sands, is spoken of by her grandson, the Rev. Samuel Niles, as "a gentlewoman of remarkable sobriety and piety, given also to hospitality. She was the only midwife and doctress on the Island, or rather a doctor, all her days, with very little, and with some and mostly, no reward at all. Her skill was very great," etc.*

She was made sole executrix of her husband's will. In March, 1699, she emancipated all her slaves. She made her will Oct. 17, 1703, and died in 1709, leaving children: John, James, Samuel, Edward, Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Niles, of Point Judith, and Mercy, wife of Joshua Raymond, of Block Island. Their descendants are many and distinguished.

Of the sons of Capt. James and Sarah (Walker) Sands, three moved to Long Island: Samuel, who married Dorothy Ray, John, who married Sybil Ray and left issue, and James, who married ^{Mary} Sarah Cornell and left issue. Edward, the fourth son, married ~~Dinah Walker~~ ^{Mary Williams} and likewise left issue.

Samuel Sands, son of Capt. James and Sarah Sands, resided at Cow Neck, Long Island. He was born in ¹⁶⁵⁶ 1680, and died in ¹⁷³⁰ 1716. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Capt. Simon

*History of Block Island by Rev. S. T. Livermore, and Austin's Rhode Island Genealogical Dictionary.

**Sarah Walker was the daughter of John Walker and a ~~great~~ ^{Marybury} niece of William Hutchinson, who had married Ann Wheelwright, ~~sister~~ ^{sister} of John Wheelwright, the Puritan. And it was this Ann (Wheelwright) Hutchinson, who founded the settlement in Westchester County, where she and all those who accompanied her, save one, were killed in the Indian uprising of September, 1643. My Forefathers, p. 183.

and Mary (Thomas) Ray, who was born Oct. 16, 1669, and upon whose death, he married, second, Elizabeth, who outlived him. By his first wife he had his issue. In his will:

dated Dec. 11, 1713; proved Sept. 20, 1716, he gave to his daughter Sybil,* wife of Jonathan Rogers, of New London, one shilling, as she had already been provided for; to his second daughter, Mercy, wife of Richard Stillwell, of New York, two bonds of £50 each, a silver tankard and £10; to his third daughter, Ann Sands, £100, and, upon her marriage, silver spoons and silver tumbler, sheep, cow and a Dutch wheel; to his daughter, Sarah, wife of Nathan Silleck, of Stanford, £5; to his youngest daughter, Mary Sands, £100, bedding, silver spoons and silver tumbler, and an Indian boy; to his widow, Elizabeth, who, with Richbell Mott, he made executor, he gave a quarterly income, furniture, books, silver plate, linen, pewter, her rings, jewels, gold chains, a bond of £50, a cow and a horse, and the servitude of the Indian girls; and to his son, Samuel, he left the residue of his estate, consisting of lands, household goods, etc., but in the event of his death without issue, it was to pass to Elizabeth, the widow of the testator, for life, with remainder to his five daughters.

The son, Samuel, lived and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Pell, of Pelham, by his Indian wife.

Simon Ray, a remarkably good man who "devoted his fortune, his talents and even his life to the welfare of Block Island," was born 1635. His father, Simon Ray, came from England and died Sept. 30, 1641, leaving a large estate in Braintree, Mass. Simon Ray, the Second, was one of the sixteen original purchasers and settlers of Block Island, in 1661, where he died Mch. 17, 1737. He is buried on the Island, and his epitaph reads: This monument is erected to the memory of Simon Ray, Esq., one of the original proprietors of this Island. He was largely concerned in settling the Township, and was one of the chief magistrates, and such was his benevolence that besides the care he took of their civil interests, he frequently instructed them in the more important concerns of our Holy religion. He was deprived of his eyesight many years, cheerfully submitting to the will of God. His life being in this a living instance, as in all others, of a lovely example of Christian virtue. He died at nearly the age of 102 years. He was an able man, held in great veneration; was chief warden of the Island for nearly half a century, for thirty years the representative of Block Island, in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Thomas, born 1610; died Oct. 13, 1675; a volunteer in the Pequot Wars, 1637; Ensign of Marshfield, 1643; served in the expedition against the Narragansetts, 1645-9; likewise in the expedition prepared against the Dutch, 1667-8; was fourth Captain in the Plymouth Colony in succession to Myles Standish. He, Nathaniel Thomas, was the son of William Thomas, Assistant Deputy Governor in 1642, '44, '46 and 1650, and Member of the Council of War in 1642.

Simon Ray, the Second, by his wife Mary Thomas, had Sybil, who married John Sands, Mary, Dorothy, who married Samuel Sands, and Simon Ray, the Third. This last named

*1709, December 13—Jonathan Roger and Sibille Sands. (Married). By license of Lieutenant Engoldsbe, attended by their relatives, in the presence of several other witnesses. *Records of the French Church, at New Rochelle, N. Y.*—*The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

Samuel Ray, commonly called Captain, was born Apr. 9, 1672, and died Mch. 19, 1755. In 1705, he served in the defence of Block Island against the French. He married twice, his second wife being a granddaughter of Roger Williams. His children were: Judith Ray born Oct. 4, 1726, married Thomas Hubbard, of Boston; Anna Ray born Sept. 27, 1728, married Gov. Samuel Ward, of Rhode Island; Catharine Ray born July 10, 1731, married Gov. William Green, of Rhode Island; and Phebe Ray born Sept. 10, 1733, married William Littlefield, of Block Island. *Livermore's History of Block Island*; *Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*; and *My Forefathers*.

In May, 1907, James T. Sands, of the Roe Building, St. Louis, Mo., a gentleman who has made an intensive study of the Sands family, wrote me that he had discovered the will of Priscilla Sands, of Cambridgeshire, who mentioned her son Chauncey Sandys, and another son, Edwin, whose will (Edwin Sandys, 1670), mentioned his brother Chauncey residing in the Bermudas, and likewise a nephew John Sands, living in New England, and making his nephew, Sir William Wake, Bart., another nephew, his executor.

There was, in 1670, two of the name of John Sands, living in New England, young men; one son of Henry Sandys, of Rowley and Boston, and the other son of James Sands, of Block Island. And as both Henry Sands, of Boston, and James Sands, of Block Island, had children named John, Samuel, and Mercy, it may presuppose a close kinship. Whether Mr. James T. Sands, of St. Louis, has carried his investigations further I am uninformed.

WALTON OF RICHMOND COUNTY AND NEW YORK CITY

Thomas Walton, an Englishman, settled upon Staten Island, about 1668-1670, where he received the following grant of land from Governor Richard Nicolls whom he had accompanied to this country in September, 1664:

Richard Nicolls, Governor, etc. to Henry Hedger and Thomas Walton. Patent dated May 1st 1668, *Rec. 3 patents, 13*, recites that the grantees "came over into theise Partes with me in his Ma^{ties} Service & untill this p^rsent tyme have continued und^r my Command whereas there are foure Lotts of Land upon Staten Island lying and being upon y^e Hill to y^e East of y^e Towne w^{ch} said Lotts were heretofore layd out Proportionably with y^e rest of y^e Towne Lotts, but have layne royd and undisposed of". Grants "y^e two nearest y^e Towne, the one adjoining to Nathan Whitmans & y^e next adjoining to that the front of w^{ch} sd Lotts lyeth to y^e South & y^e Reare to y^e North and East & West lyne running athwart them . . . with equal proportion of Meadow Ground & all such other rights & privileges as belong to y^e reste of y^e Towne Lotts" . . .

In obedience to the Comand of the Hon^{bl} Co^{ll} Thomas Dongan Goven^r Generall of all his Royall Highness teretorys in America etc: "I have surveyed and Layd out for Thomas Walton a Certain tract of Land upon the hill to the East of the old towne in the County of Richmond being two Lotts formerly granted by Govern^r Nicols and confirmed by patent bearing date the first Day of May in the 20th yeare of his Majis^{ties} Reigne 1668, beginning at a Certain Mark being formerly a seller or foundation of a house & Runs in woods by the line of the Land Laid out for Mr. Richard Stillwell Northwest twenty three degrees and a half northerly two hundred and three Rodd and the bredth in the Rarc East north east sixty eight Rodd and then in length by the Line of the Land of Sara Scidmore South east twenty three degrees and a half south two hundred and twelve Rodd to the highway Left upon the bank by the bay it bounds one the southwest by the Land of Sara Whitman to the northwest by the woods and northeast by the Land of Richard Stillwell Conteyning eighty-seven Akers three quaters and thirty six Rodd, with another peise of Land knowne by the name of *the adition* at the said bay being bounded by the southwest by the Land of Richard Stillwell and the northwest by the Land not given out, the northeast by the highway Left by the River at the narrows it being a [triangular?] peese Conteyning thirty akers performed the 4th day of April 1685.

Phillip Welles Sur. 2 *Land Papers*, p. 67, and *Tysen Family Papers*, Richmond Co., N. Y.

This Walton patent passed from Thomas Walton, the father, to Thomas Walton, the son, and as elsewhere stated the Walton farm was bought from Thomas Walton, the Second, by Capt. Thomas Stillwell in 1698, and was the subject of an agreement between Capt. Thomas Stillwell and Jaques Poillon, for the benefit of the widow and children of Thomas Stillwell, the Second, and the title to it was conveyed to them by the will of Capt. Thomas Stillwell, in 1704. The Ryder map of 1770, *New York Historical Society*, shows Walton's land near The Narrows, and indicates that there were buildings there at this date.

"I may further say that the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of New York City, have located these patents in relation to existing farm lines. I have done the same, and find that

they can be quite accurately located. Mr. George M. Root prepared maps for the State showing the location of the grants in relation to streets." *Letter of Mr. George W. Tuttle, of Staten Island.*

The aforementioned Thomas Walton, the First, founded the family of his name in Richmond county. He married Miss Lawrence, by license dated Dec. 16, 1671. For some years I was inclined to believe that she was a member of the family of Hans Lawrence, he whose age is given as sixty-three in the Staten Island Census of 1706 (hence born 1643), but recent investigations have proved Hans Lawrence to be a Dutelman, known as Hans Laurentszen, and the son of Laurans Duyts, Duits or Duytsen, the ancestor of the Dye family of Staten Island. As there was a Capt. Thomas Lawrence among those who inventoried Thomas Walton's estate, a position likely to be given to a kinsman, it becomes necessary to seek for his wife's parentage among the Long Island, New York, or the Bergen County, New Jersey, families of that name.

Concerning Thomas Walton, the First, there exists the following allusions:

1667. In the examination of several persons concerning ye knocking down of Serjeant Dondell in ye quarters at a Court Marshall held Dec. 7, 1667, at Fort James, Thomas Walton testified that: "about 8 o'elock at night came into ye roome, says that Roger Purchase denied the serjeant entrance and John Kingdon held the door, Purchase had a drawn sword in his hand, Kingdon had an iron fire fork, that W^m Fisher had no weapon, that he would have opened the door to the serjeant, but Purchase would not suffer him."

New York Wills, Vol. 1, p. 80.

1680, June 16. "Mr. Thomas Walton" was a juryman, and, on this same date, was sworn, with Henry Conly, an Overseer of Staten Island.

1681-2, Feb. 5. Thomas Walton, plaintiff, in an action against Arter Stranguidg, defendant, on Staten Island.

1689, July 8. Thomas Walton was arrested and confined in the Fort in New York, for having said he would retake the Fort from Leisler with two hundred men.

1689, Dec. 12. An order was issued to Obadiah Holmes, Justice of Richmond County, to assist Capt. Thomas Lawrence and Cornelius Corsen take an inventory of the estate of Thomas Walton, which they did, and appraised it at £142.3.8.

1691, Nov. 7. Cornelius Corsen, of Staten Island, as principal creditor, was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Walton, lately deceased.

1706. In the Staten Island Census Martha and Rebecca Walton, adults, appear. The former was probably the second wife of Thomas Walton, the Second, while the latter was probably the wife of Thomas Walton, the First, born Lawrence.

Thomas Walton, the First, probably by his wife Miss Lawrence, had

Issue:

- 2 Thomas Walton, the Second, born 1672; married, first, Mary, daughter of Capt. Richard Stillwell; second, Martha , who is mentioned in his will dated 1727-8, and who was his wife probably as early as 1706.

- 3 Mary Walton married William Ricketts
- 4 William Walton married Maryken Santvoort

2 Thomas Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 1, also called Thomas Walton, the Second, was born in 1672, as his age is set forth in the Staten Island Census, of 1706, as thirty-four years. He married Feb. 20, 1699 (by license dated Dec. 23, 1698), Mary, daughter of Capt. Richard Stillwell, 2.

1698, Aug. 28, Capt. Thomas Stillwell recorded a conveyance of lands from Thomas Walton, Esq., son of the late Thomas Walton, Esq., of Staten Island.

1701. He signed the petition of the Richmond County Protestants to King William III.

1702. He was assessor of the south division of Staten Island.

1704-5. Thomas Walton was a witness on Staten Island.

1705. Thomas Walton and Samuel Holmes petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of William Conners, mariner, deceased, they being his principal creditors.

1715. He was Serjeant of a Company of Richmond County Militia.

Both Thomas Walton, the father, and Thomas Walton, the son, bore the title of Esquire, but there are few allusions to them in official capacities.

Thomas Walton, of Richmond County, Gentleman, made his will:

Feb. 19, 1727/8; proved Nov. 26, 1728, being very sick. "Whereas it has pleased God to give unto me 6 children, Thomas, Richard, Matthew, William, Martha and John." My wife is to continue in possession of the farm or Plantation where I now live during her widowhood. To his son Thomas, a negro boy; to his daughter Martha, a negro girl; to his three older sons one half of all his personal and real estate, and one half to my wife and my three younger children. Executors: his wife, his son Thomas Walton, and Richard Stillwell.

In 1699, Thomas Walton married Mary Stillwell, but in his will he refers to his wife, Martha. Doubtless several of the children are by his first wife, but which they are I have not determined. The surname of the second wife I do not know.

Issue:

- 5 Thomas Walton, Third
- 6 Richard Walton
- 7 Matthew Walton
- 8 William Walton
- 9 Martha Walton, Member of Arminian Baptist Church, New York City, in 1728.
- 10 John Walton

3 Mary Walton, daughter of Thomas Walton, 1, married William Ricketts, who made *his* will, in New York City, dated 1734; proved Dec. 8, 1735, in which he declared himself late of the Island of Jamaica, but now of New York, Gent., and gave:

to wife, Mary, £500, two negro slaves and a portion of his Jamaica estate if flourishing, one half of the dwelling house where I now dwell, one half of the garden and horse stables, and one half of the plate and furni-

ture if she remains his widow; to my daughter, Mary Walton Ricketts, £800, the house where I now dwell, with the out house and gardens, after my wife's decease, four negro slaves, an out set in furniture, to the value of £100, when married, and should his estate in Jamaica be worth £8000, Jamaica money, when his son William enjoys the same, she is to receive fifty hogsheads of good Muscovado sugar; should my daughter marry without her mother's consent, she is to forfeit all but her first legacy; to my daughter, Elizabeth Ricketts, £1,000, and an outset of furniture to the value of £100, when eighteen or upon marriage, three negro slaves, my farm on Staten Island with stock, etc., and the same amount of sugar under the same conditions given above; to the children of my daughter, Violetta Hicks, fifty hogsheads of sugar; to my mother, Mary Ricketts, and to my brother, George Ricketts, and to my son-in-law and daughter Hicks, each, a suit of mourning and a ring; to my nephew, Jacob Johnson, a negro boy, when he is twenty years of age; to my several God children a ring and a silver spoon; to my brother and sister, Walton, and to each of their sons, a mourning ring; to Rev. William Vesey, Richard Charlton, Edward Vaughn, James Orem and William Harrison, ministers of the gospel, each, a ring, a hat band and a pair of gloves; to Thomas Walton a silver-hilted sword. "My wife is to give as many pair of gloves and morning rings among my friends as she shall see cause;" to my cousin, George Goodin, and to Daniel Turnure, each, a ring. I give to my bearers a ring, hat band, scarf and gloves. The poor communicants of Trinity Church £3, to be paid by my executors "the same day that I shall depart this life, every year, during the minority of my son William; to my son, William Ricketts, the residue of his estate, in New York or Jamaica, the latter not to be sold, but to be transmitted to his children. Nephew, William Range Ricketts, mentioned. Executors: his wife, Mary, and William Walton, Sr., and in the event of William Walton's death, then in his place my son-in-law, Edward Hicks, or Jacob Walton.

William Rickett's will gives a pretty clear idea of his wealth and of the social customs then in vogue. His homestead was on a lot fifty feet wide on the northeast corner of Nassau and John Streets. His widow, *Mary Walton Ricketts*, survived him but a few years, and also left a will which sheds light upon the family connections. In it she describes herself as Mary Ricketts, of New York, widow; written May 16, 1740, proved Dec. 16, 1742, and mentioned:

daughter Violetta, wife of Edward Hicks, merchant, £65, to buy her a negro slave; youngest daughter, Elizabeth Ricketts, a negro woman and her child, her wearing apparel, shoe buckles and side buckle, and as much plate as will equal the amount given to her sister, Mary Van Cortlandt, and the same amount of furniture to be hers when of age; to daughter, Mary Van Cortlandt, my half of the dwelling house and lot where we now live, also the lot next adjoining, bought of Cornelius Vandewater. I leave to my two nephews, Abraham and Matthew Walton, of Duck's Creek, £50; to Richard Walton, of Staten Island, £25; to my kinsmen, Jacob and William Walton, of New York, merchants, each, a mourning ring and a suit of mourning; to George Homes, when he shall have learned a trade, £5. I leave to my god-son, William Walton, merchant, and to my god-son, Jacob Walton, son of Jacob Walton, and to my god-daughter, Anne Way, daughter of Mr. Taylor each, a silver bowl, of £6 value. I leave to my grandson and god-son, Philip, son of Stephen Van Cortlandt, the same. The residue of her estate to the children of my daughters, Violetta Hicks, Mary Van Cortlandt, and Elizabeth. Appoints her brother, William Walton, and his son, William Walton, guardians of her daughter Elizabeth, and her sons-in-law, Edward Hicks and Stephen Van Cortlandt, executors.

Issue:

- 11 Mary Walton Ricketts single 1734; wife of Stephen Van Courtlandt in 1740, with son Philip.
- 12 William Ricketts a minor in 1734

- 13 Elizabeth Ricketts under 18, and unmarried, in 1740
- 14 Violetta Ricketts married to Edward Hicks prior to 1734, and living, 1740, with children.

4 William Walton, son of Thomas Walton, the First, was the progenitor of the opulent New York City family of this name. He was probably born on Staten Island.* In 1698, he was admitted a Freeman, of New York City, and in 1734, resided in Hanover Square. He was a liberal benefactor of Trinity Church. He built and operated ships, and became a very eminent merchant, carrying on a lucrative trade with the Spanish Main and the Spanish American Colonies. He was succeeded in his business by his sons, Jacob and William, who followed trading on lines similar to those inaugurated by their father, to the great enlargement of their fortunes. In turn they were succeeded by Jacob's children, so that for over one hundred years they held first place among their fellows, and were the true princes of their time.**

William Walton, son of Thomas Walton, the First, died May 23, 1747. His wife was Maryken Santvoort, to whom he was married Sept. 7, 1698. She was baptised Nov. 27, 1678, and died Sept. 3, 1768. As William Walton died intestate, letters of administration upon his estate were issued, Oct. 24, 1749, to William Walton and Robert H. Morris.

Issue:

- 15 Thomas Walton, baptised Aug. 12, 1699; died, 1727, unmarried.
- 16 Maria Walton, baptised Nov. 30, 1701.
- 17 Jacob Walton, baptised July 7, 1703.
- 18 William Walton, born 1705; baptised Oct. 20, 1706.
- 19 Jacobus Walton, baptised Feb. 27, 1709; died young.
- 20 James Walton, baptised Mch. 28, 1711; died without issue.
- 21 Abraham Walton, baptised Feb. 24, 1714; died without issue.

5 Thomas Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 2, by his wife Mary Stillwell, was born on Staten Island, Jan. 23, 1699, and died, Jan. 23, 1780, in Monmouth County, N. J.

1724, Aug. 16. He was one of the witnesses to the will of Capt. John Stillwell, of Staten Island.

1734. He received a silver-hilted sword in the will of his uncle William Ricketts.

1756. He was one of the witnesses to the will of Nicholas Stillwell, of Staten Island.

Thomas Walton married Rebecca, daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Stout) Lawrence, who was born Nov. 7th, 1706, and died Dec. 30, 1793. They moved from Staten Island to Upper Freehold in 1750, near Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J., it is said, which if correct would eliminate this Thomas Walton as the one who witnessed the will of Nicholas Stillwell, of Richmond County, in 1756.

*It has been stated in print that William Walton was born in Norfolk, England, in 1667, but inasmuch as his father, Thomas Walton, was in this country from 1664 to 1668, and was married here in 1671, it largely excludes this assertion.

***Colonial Records of New York Chamber of Commerce*; also *The Walton Family in Magazine of American History*, Vol. II, p. 39, both by John Austen Stevens. Also *New York Genealogical and Biographical Records*, Vols. 8 and 9.

They had issue, as per original family record:

- 22 "Thomas Walton the son of Thomas Walton & Rebeckah his wife was Born Annoq Domini 1730 in Newtown on Staten Island."
- 23 Mary Walton was Born Sept. ye 30th Annoq Domini 1731.
- 24 Luey Walton was Born Janr ye 29 Annoq Domini 1732.
- 25 Martha Walton was Born Febr 10 Annoq Dom 1734 (Dead).
- 26 Elisha Walton born June 8, 1736.
- 27 Rebeckah Walton born March 31, 1738. (There was a Rebceca Walton liensed to marry Cornelius Martineau Sept. 19, 1761.)
- 28 William Walton born Nov. ye 18, 1739.
- 29 Elizabeth Walton born Oct. ye 9, 1741.
- 30 Sarah Walton born July 20, 1743.
- 31 John Walton born 3,28,1745.
- 32 Elisha ye Second born 8,24,1747.
- 33 Thomas ye Second born May 6, 1752. (Dead).

6 Richard Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 2, resided on Staten Island, where he was a witness to the will of Capt. John Stillwell Aug. 16, 1724. He received a legacy of £25, in the will of his aunt Mary Ricketts, in 1740.

7 Matthew Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 2, was left a legacy in the will of his aunt Mary Ricketts, in 1740, wherein he is mentioned as: "I leave to my two nephews, Abraham and Matthew Walton, of Duck's Creek," £50. The nephew Abraham, I take it, was a cousin of Matthew Walton, and the son of William Walton, 4.

8 William Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 2, called Esquire and Captain, was a prominent citizen of Staten Island, which he represented in the Colonial Assembly, as William T. Walton, from 1751-1761. At the same time, his cousin, William Walton, was Representative in the Assembly from New York. He was also Judge of the Richmond County Court, 1756-1761. In 1754, William Walton and Thomas Stillwell witnessed the will of John Vanderbeak, of Richmond County. In 1734, he received a silver-hilted sword in the will of William Ricketts, who had married his aunt Mary, daughter of Thomas Walton, the First. Capt. William Walton and his wife, each received a mourning ring of the value of 40 shillings sterling, in the will of Samuel Myers Cohen, a Jewish merehant, of New York City, about to go to England. July 23, 1753, Capt. William Walton was in command of the ship *Prince of Wales*.

18 Jacob Walton, son of William Walton, 4, baptised July 7, 1703; died Oct. 17, 1749; married, May 14, 1726, Mary, daughter of Gerard Beekman by his wife Magdalena Abcel. She was also a sister to and one of the heirs of the New York merehant, Henry Beekman, who died 1727.

Jacob Walton, with his brother, William, was the direct successor of his father, William Walton, in the trading business which they carried successfully to great heights. He died relatively young, leaving his large estate to his children, who likewise later received the fortune accumulated by their childless uncle, William Walton.

Will of Jacob Walton, made Oct. 14, 1749; proved Apr. 19, 1750, left:

to his wife plate, furniture, two female negro slaves, a negro boy, £3,000., and all her apparel, rings and jewels. The residue of his estate, with small exception, was left to his five sons, William, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham and Gerard, to be divided as they can agree among themselves when the youngest is of age; his dwelling house, lot and store to his eldest son, William, he to pay one-fifth of its value to each of my sons; further provision is made for his daughter, Mary, who had received £1,000., as per ante-nuptial contract upon her marriage with Lewis Morris, Jr., son of Lewis Morris, Esquire, of Morrisania; his daughters Magdalena and Catharine likewise participate in the ultimate division of his estate.

Issue:

- 34 William Walton born 1731-2; married, by license dated Oct. 3, 1757, Mary, daughter of Gov. James De Lancey, and from whom most of the name of Walton descend. There is a portrait of him in the possession of the New York Historical Society.
- 35 Jacob Walton married Polly Cruger Mch. 17, 1760; died Aug. 9, 1782. (See *New York Printed Wills, Vol. XI, p. 201*). He was a Member of the Provincial Assembly; his gold watch and silver-hilted sword, etc., to his son Henry, also his pistols, jewels; and apparel of his deceased wife to his daughters Ann, Ellen and Elizabeth; brother-in-law John H. Cruger; brother Gerard Walton.
- 36 Thomas Walton, merchant, who died, unmarried, May 23, 1772, aged 37.
- 37 Abraham Walton married, by license dated Aug. 6, 1766, Grace Williams.
- 38 Gerard Walton; a merchant
- 39 Mary Walton married Lewis Morris, son of Lewis Morris.
- 40 Magdalena Walton married David Johnson
- 41 Catharine Walton married James Thompson

19 William Walton, son of William Walton, 4, born 1705; baptised Oct. 20, 1706; died July 11, 1768; married, Jan. 27, 1731, Cornelia, daughter of Dr. William and Catharine (de la Noy) Beekman, born 1708; died 1786. She was the niece of Jacob Walton's wife. They left no issue.

William Walton was the greatest merchant in America during colonial times. He resided in New York City, in the celebrated Walton House (one that he had built) wherein he entertained so lavishly that visitors to this country compared his entertainments with those given by royalty. He was a Member of the General Assembly from New York from 1751 to 1759, and a Member of the Council from 1758 to 1768. In the New York Historical Society are two

large portraits of William Walton and one of his wife by John Wollaston; and a smaller portrait of fine quality that has been copied for The Chamber of Commeree, New York City.

“On Monday evening last, the 10th instant, departed this life, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Cornelia Walton, relict of the late Hon. William Walton, Esq., and eldest daughter of D^r William Beekman, deceased. Though childless herself, many there are who in her death will experience the loss of a *mother*, and during her residence in the Jerseys through the late contest, her benevolence and acts of charity will endear her memory to all those who have tasted of her liberality . . . Thus, as she lived beloved, she died justly lamented; and, on the Friday evening following, her remains, attended by a Concourse of the most respectable inhabitants were interred in Trinity Church Yard, in the family vault where her husband lay, agreeable to her own request, where she now rests from all her labors, and her works will follow her.” *New York Packet, Monday May 15th, 1786.*

23 Mary Walton, daughter of Thomas Walton, 5, by his wife Rebecka Lawrence, died 8,20,1806; married Mr. Morris.

28 William Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 5, by his wife Rebecka Lawrence, married Ann (There was a William Walton licensed to marry, Dec. 22, 1769, Ann Egberts.)

Issue:

42 Thomas Walton born 1,1,1770. There was a Thomas Walton, (a grandson of Thomas Walton born 1699), who was married by Rev. John Woodhull, of Monmouth County, Nov. 28, 1792, to Catharine Furman, of Middlesex County, who was born Aug. 11, 1769. *New York Mail and Express, May 8, 1897, Inquiry No. 1561.*

43 Rebecka Walton born 4,6,1776

31 John Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 5, by his wife Rebecka Lawrence. He died 1,25,1825. He was married, 1775, to Margaret, at Matchessing, Middlesex County, N. J., by Rev. David Jones, Baptist minister. She was born 17 March, 1755.

John Walton resided at Englishtown; served from Serjeant to Captain in the Revolution.

Issue:

44 Elizabeth Walton born Dec. 3, 1775; died 4,18,1776.

45 Elisha Walton born 8,28,1777

46 Forman Walton born 6,14,1779

47 Thomas Walton born 8,10,1781

48 Rebeckah Walton born 4,4,1784

49 Catherine Walton born 3,8,1787; married Peter Wiby or Wilsey.

50 Naney Walton born 10,17,1791; married Benjamin Dey.

51 William Walton born 7,13,1795

32 Elisha Walton, son of Thomas Walton, 5, by his wife Rebecka Lawrence, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary He died Jan. 18, 1813,

aged 66, 4, 25, and his wife died Feb. 25, 1825, aged 75, 11, 10. They are both buried in Ten-nent Churchyard, near Freehold, New Jersey. Next to them is interred Peter Walton without dates. Also in the same yard: Helena, daughter of Elisha and Mary Walton, who died Jan. 25, 1838, aged 47, 3, 8; and adjacent to her Rebecca Walton died Aug. 20, 1835, aged 60, 6, 9. There are other Walton stones with names, but no dates also here: Thomas Walton, Mary Walton (two of this name).

Issue:

- 52 Helena Walton
- 53 Mary Walton
- Others probably

This branch of the New Jersey Waltons, I believe originated around Freehold and *may* descend from Capt. Thomas Walton.

- 1 Carlisle Walton married and had

Issue:

- 2 Robert Walton married Rebecca Fowler
- 3 William Walton married twice and had thirteen children—one a wealthy contractor at Trenton, New Jersey.
- 4 Elizabeth Walton married Benjamin Pullen and had:

Issue:

Adaline Pullen
Theodore Pullen

- 5 Sallie Walton married a Walton and had:

Issue:

Joseph Walton
Carlisle Walton

- 2 Robert Walton, son of Carlisle Walton, 1, married Miss Fowler.

Issue:

- 6 Carlisle Walton, named after his grandfather.
- 7 Samuel Walton
- 8 Matilda Walton
- 9 Phoebe Walton
- 10 Elizabeth Walton
- 11 Anna Walton
- 12 Tamson Walton

6 Carlisle Walton, son of Robert Walton, 2, married Mary Johnson, sister of Mrs. John (Emeline) Roach, and had: Major John D. Walton (Lieut-Col. by Brevet), National Guard, New York; married Mary K. Sison, of Philadelphia. Reside at Great Neck, Long Island. Engineer Second Avenue Railroad. No issue.

ANCESTRY OF THE REV. DAVID JONES

David Jones, was born, in Wales, 1668; died Aug. 20, 1748; married, in Wales, Esther Morgan, born, in Wales, 1678; died Oct. 1, 1754.

Issue:

- 2 Morgan Jones born 1697; died June 4, 1760; married Eleanor Evans.
- 3 James Jones; his father willed him two hundred and forty acres.
- 4 John Jones; had a daughter Esther, and a son Benjamin.
- 5 David Jones unmarried
- 6 Jane Jones married, first, John Passmore; second, Mr. Brown.
- 7 Rachel Jones married Richard Williams.
- 8 Mary Jones married Mr. Deal.

2 Morgan Jones, son of David Jones, 1, born 1697; died in 1760, and was buried at "Welsh Tract."

Will of Morgan Jones, dated Dec. 10, 1759; proved June 11, 1760, at New Castle, Del., wherein he is described as of the Hundred of Pencader, in the County of New Castle, upon Delaware, yeoman, gave to his son Joshua, part of his plantation in White Clay Creek Hundred; son Zachariah, the remainder of said plantation and directed him to pay £50 to Joshua and £20 to Lettice; Morgan received the plantation whereon he resided if he lived to be twenty three (23) years old, but if he died, then it was to pass to his grandson Morgan, son of Zachariah; to Abel he gave £100; to David £100; to Ann, the wife of Peter Delap, £50; and to Esther, £60.

Issue of Morgan Jones and Eleanor Evans:

- 9 Joshua Jones
- 10 Zachariah Jones married Miss Thomas
- 11 Morgan Jones; removed to Western Pa.; letter from him to American Archives.
- 12 John Jones; received £50 in his father's will; an engineer in Braddock's Army.
- 13 Abel Jones
- 14 David Jones born May 12, 1736; died Feb. 5, 1820; married, by Rev. Abel Morgan, Feb. 22, 1762, Anne Stillwell, born 1743; died May 16, 1809.
- 15 Ann Jones married Peter Dunlap
- 16 Esther Jones married Thomas Thomas
- 17 Lettice Jones married Mr. Wood

14 Rev. David Jones, son of Morgan Jones, 2, born 1736; married, in 1762, Anne Stillwell.

Issue:

- 18 Eleanor Jones born Dec. 4, 1762; died Mch. 15, 1849; married, Nov. 21, 1793, John Garrett.
- 19 Mary Jones born July 30, 1764; died Apr. 27, 1765.
- 20 Joseph Jones born Mch. 6, 1766; died Mch. 9, 1766.
- 21 Mary Jones born Feb. 22, 1767; died July 20, 1804; married, Aug. 22, 1797, Archibald McClean.
- 22 Joseph Jones born May 1, 1769; died Apr. 3, 1773. (See *David Jones' published journal*.)
- 23 Morgan Jones born June 5, 1771; died Dec. 24, 1840; married Sarah Griffith and Nancy McKnight.
- 24 David Jones born Oct. 21, 1774; died July 1, 1811.
- 25 Rev. Horatio G. Jones born Feb. 11, 1777; died Dec. 12, 1853; married, first, Esther Righter; second, Deborah Levering. *Levering Genealogy*.

18 Eleanor Jones, daughter of the Rev. David Jones, 14, married John Garrett, who died in January, 1806. They removed to Garrettsville, Ohio, in 1804.

Issue:

- 26 Elisha Garrett married
- 27 David Jones Garrett married
- 28 Elizabeth Garrett married Edward Atwood

25 Rev. Horatio G. Jones, son of the Rev. David Jones, 14, born 1777; married, first, Esther Righter, by whom he had

Issue:

- 29 Colonel John Righter Jones born Oct. 2, 1803; died May 23, 1863; married Mrs. Anna C. Laussatt. Issue: Ella, Anna, Horatio Morgan Jones.
- 30 Ellen Maria Jones born Nov. 10, 1805; died October, 1854; married Rev. George Higgins.
- 31 Esther Ann Jones born Sept. 12, 1807; died, Sept. 21, 1864, unmarried.

He married, second, Apr. 9, 1811, Deborah Levering,* born Jan. 1, 1791, by whom he had

Issue:

- 32 Sarah Jones born Feb. 16, 1812; married, June 5, 1855, Anthony D. Levering.
- 33 Charles Thompson Jones born Jan. 10, 1814; married, Mary Wayne Wust, and had five children.
- 34 Nathan L. Jones born Aug. 3, 1816; died Apr. 19, 1879; married, Apr. 4, 1844, Margaret H. Struthers.
- 35 David Jones born Jan. 13, 1819; died Jan. 19, 1819.

*Levering Genealogy.

36 Susanna Jones born Feb. 7, 1820; died Sept. 24, 1820.

37 Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, born Jan. 9, 1822; married, Caroline E. V., daughter of the Rev. Rufus Babcock.

These Jones and Morgan Pedigrees were obtained from the Hon. Horatio McClean Jones, descended from Anne Stillwell, wife of Rev. David Jones, through Mary Jones, their daughter, who married Archibald McClean, whose daughter Mary Anne McClean married John Jones (distinct from the Rev. David's family of Jones) who had four children, among whom was Horatio M. Jones, who married America Strong, and had a son, Horatio M., Jr., deceased 1885. Horatio McClean Jones, Sr., was a Judge in St. Louis, Mo.

"My Aunt Ellen in 1845 wrote me and said: 'The Jones family were all from Cardigan-shire, South Wales. The first that came to America were officers in Cromwell's army, [which Judge H. M. Jones told me was wrong, 1885]. One of the two brothers settled at Duck Creek, Kent Co., Del.; Morgan was his name. He is buried there and has a gravestone, and my great-grandfather David Jones married Esther Morgan a descendant of his, but my great-grandfather David Jones settled at Welsh Tract. My grandfather's name was Morgan, son of David and Esther Jones, and married Eleanor Evans. They had nine children, John, Ann, Abel, Joshua, Zachariah, David, Morgan, Esther and Lettice.'" *Letter of Horatio Gates Jones.* The Aunt Ellen referred to above, is Eleanor Garrett.

GILLIES FAMILY

No historian records the origin and rise of the broadly scattered Scotch family of Gillies,* but its members, from an early date, were found in the Highlands of Scotland. The name is of Gaelic origin and is evidently the plural of the word Gillie, a servant or henchman, as gill Iosa—the servant of Jesus. Mr. Lower, however, fancifully and erroneously derives it from the baptismal name of Giles. *Essay on English Surnames.*

Adam Gillies, a lord of session, under the title of Lord Gillies, was the youngest son of Robert Gillies, of Little Keithock, Forfarshire, and the junior, by nineteen years, of his brother, Dr. John Gillies, the historian of Greece, of whom a memoir is given below.

Adam Gillies was born, at Brechin, in 1766, and passed advocate, July 14, 1787, and was appointed Sheriff depute, of Kincardineshire, on March 26, 1806. He was raised to the Bench of the Court of Session on Nov. 30, 1811, though opposed to the party then in power. Being a Whig in politics, he owed his appointment entirely to his legal knowledge and eminence at the bar. In 1812, he was made a lord of justiciary, and on July 10, 1816, he was nominated one of the Lord Commissioners of the jury court. In 1837, he was appointed judge of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, when he resigned his seat as a lord of justiciary. He died Dec. 24, 1842. *Scottish Nation and History. W. Anderson.*

John Gillies, D.D., an eminent divine of the Church of Scotland, author of the *Life of Whitefield*, and several theological books, was born 1712. He was the son of the Reverend John Gillies, minister, of Caraldstone, (now Carriston), in the Presbytery of Brechin, and of Mrs. Mary Watson, his wife, descended from a respectable family in Galloway.

Little is known of his early history. He was one of the ministers, of Glasgow, July 29, 1742, and died March 29, 1796. He married, first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Reverend John M'Laurin, of Glasgow, who died soon after the birth of her eighth child, Aug. 6, 1754, and second, Joanna, youngest daughter of John Stewart, Esq., and twin sister of Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, Bart. Their only child married the Hon. Col. David Leslie, second son of the Earl of Levern.

A sketch of Dr. Gillies appears in the *Supplement of Gillies Historical Collections*, by Erskine, 1796. *Anderson.*

John Gillies, D.D., an eminent historian and King's Histographer of Scotland, was the son of Robert Gillies, Esq., of Little Keithock, Forfarshire, and elder brother of Lord Gillies, a lord of Session, mentioned above. He was born, at Brechin, Forfarshire, Jan. 18, 1747; married in 1792, and died, in his ninetieth year, at Clapham, Feb. 5, 1836.

*The name Gillies is indifferently spelled Giles, Gilles and Gillies.

The Gillies family of Rothesay, in the Isle of Butte,* had off-shoots in Linischiskin, Butte, and in Droskettle, above Ettrick way, Greenock.

Robert Gillies, of Rothesay, in the Isle of Butte, was born, probably, between 1750 and 1760, and died, probably, about 1820. In early life, he was a modest weaver, but by attention to business became the proprietor of a large weaving house and attained considerable prominence in the community. He was a much respected man of means and integrity.

He married Barbara Sharpe, who, with her brother, John, and a sister, inherited valuable properties upon the Isle of Butte.

John Sharpe, the brother, acquired the farm, called Kinwinloch.** He married Elizabeth Duncan, and had daughters, one of whom married a MacKinley, of Dixon's Dam; another married a MacQuestion, and a third, who married, but whose husband's name I do not know. John Sharpe's wife was crippled by a sprained foot, and in consequence thereof, was bed-ridden about twenty years. It was commonly thought she was bewitched. John Sharpe's sister, name unknown, married and received as her share of her father's estate, the farm called, the Mercanich.**

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the religious element of Butte was divided into supporters of the Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholics. Much bitterness existed between these church followers and an effort was made, on the part of the latter, to exterminate the former, in a second "Gunpowder plot."

Communion service was held once in six months in the Protestant Church at Rothesay, and was attended by a vast concourse of people. The Catholics plotted to blow up the church and its followers, at one of these assemblies, and stored, in the crypt of the church, a large amount of gun-powder, to which they ran a fuse.

Robert Gillies, though an elder in the church, had endeared himself to one of his Catholic neighbors, who, touched with pity, under cover of night, visited, and disclosed to him his jeopardy, begged his absence and also his silence concerning the origin of his information, lest punishment should fall upon his informant. No time was lost in communicating this intelligence to the church and law authorities, who verified the location of the explosive. The people were allowed to assemble and the conspirators allowed to fire the train. At this juncture, they were seized, cast into prison and the kegs of powder removed. That night the house of the betrayer, who was suspected, yet not positively known, was visited by several Catholics, who fired shots through the window, which passed over his bed, and one of which lodged in the headboard of his infant's crib. They then departed without inflicting further damage. May 19, 1878, I received this from my mother, and grandmother Gillies.

Robert Gillies was an exacting churchman. When his son, John Gillies, brought his

*The Isle of Butte is opposite Glasgow, in the Clyde, and about eighteen miles long by about five wide.

**Kinwinloch and Mercanich are Gaelic names. This was the mother tongue of the Gillies family. About 1880, Kinwinloch contained fifty or sixty acres, and was larger than formerly, as it had incorporated Drunmoor, Dobloch and another small farm. It was then owned by the Duncans. The Mercanich, at this same date, contained sixty or seventy acres.

bride, Anne Hogg, to visit, in Butte, he was rebuked for ungodliness, when they undertook to take a Sunday walk.

John Gillies, the son of Robert Gillies, also became a strict churchman as he grew older. His admonitions to a profane man were so direct, yet tender, that he converted him into a steadfast church follower. He came to John Gillies' funeral.

Robert Gillies and Barbara Sharpe had

Issue:

- 2 James Gillies; lived in Glasgow; was a ship builder; married and died young, perhaps leaving children.
- 3 John Gillies
- 4 Jane Gillies; lived with her brother, John, until he went to the British Provinces. Afterwards she married.
- 5 Elizabeth Gillies
- 6 Jeanette Gillies; a beautiful and accomplished woman; lived with her sister Mrs. MacDonald, and died, at an early age, unmarried.

3 John Gillies, son of Robert Gillies, 1, born 1789; died, Feb. 22, 1855, in his sixty-seventh year; married, May 22, 1810, in Leith, Scotland, Anne, youngest daughter of John and Jeanette (Smith) Hogg, born Nov. 16, 1790; died, in New York City, Apr. 30, 1877. He was a ship-builder.

Issue:

- 7 Barbara Gillies married John Grindall, of Halifax, N. S., and had six girls and a boy, all of whom married, save one. They had issue, but the three generations are now extinct.
- 8 Elizabeth Gillies born Nov. 3, 1813; died June 6, 1890; wife of Dr. John E. Stillwell.
- 9 Jeanette Gillies born May 3, 1820.
- 10 Robert Gillies; left New York City among the gold seekers of 1849; was unheard of thereafter; married Jane Hull, a remarkably handsome woman from whom he separated; had issue, all of which died young.
- 11 Sarah Jane Gillies died, Dec. 13, 1870, aged thirty-eight years. She was the sixth daughter; married Alexander Shannon, who died 1890; no issue; buried in Evergreen Cemetery.
- 12 Anne Gillies married Garret Matthews; moved to St. Louis, Mo., where she died. She had Charles, who died young, and Edward, who with her husband, survived her.
- 13 Isabel Gillies died, in the spring of 1848, aged eighteen years and a few months; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.



JOHN, SON OF ROBERT GILLIES



ANNE HOGG, WIFE OF JOHN GILLIES

For a while, after his marriage, with Anne Hogg, fortune smiled upon him. Bringing with her a considerable sum of money, her husband purchased two vessels, plying between Scotland and the British Provinces. They lived, successively, in Rothesay, for about one year, then in Greenock, where their children, Barbara, Elizabeth, Jeanette and Robert were born, then in St. John, New Brunswick, where they remained about six years and where their daughter, Anne, was born; thence to Halifax, where their daughters, Sarah, Jane and Isabel, were born, and where they remained about six years, and thence removed to Charlestown, Mass., where they lived about three years, next to Mrs. Kinear, and adjacent to Isaac Cook's, near the Navy Yard.

In 1832, they came to New York City, where, for the remainder of his life, he resided. He had retired from business when he was called to supervise work in New Brunswick, N. J., where he temporarily removed. He was a remarkably agile, active man. A day or so before his death, he called upon his daughter, Mrs. Stillwell, in New York City, and as he went up the Ridge Street hill, she commented on his lithe, sprightly walk. A few days later, he fell from the mast of the vessel, undergoing repairs, to its deck, and never regained complete consciousness. He was an ardent churchman, possessed a sweet disposition and was dominated by his wife. They were both buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., but were later disinterred and reburied in the Stillwell plot, Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J.

Photographs of John Gillies and his wife Anne Hogg, were taken about 1852, when the former was aged sixty-five and the latter sixty-two years old.

5 Elizabeth Gillies, daughter of Robert Gillies, 1, married Major Colin MacDonald, B.A. He was at one time Town Major, of Montreal, Canada. My mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Stillwell, was named after his wife. Major MacDonald was commonly called the handsomest man in Canada, and was a man of polish and ability.

Issue:

- 14 Barbara MacDonald married Mr. Thompson, and had among others, Colin MacDonald Thompson, who visited my home, when I was a boy.
- 15 Thomas MacDonald; a gentleman of great beauty of character and person, who died in the West Indies.
- 16 Elizabeth MacDonald died young
- 17 Robert MacDonald

8 Elizabeth Gillies, daughter of John Gillies, 3, was born Nov. 3, 1813; married, Meh. 17, 1844, Dr. John E. Stillwell, of New York City. She was one of his first patients. She died, in New York City, June 6, 1890.

Issue:

- Laura Stillwell married Capt. David Miller; both deceased in 1916.
- Isabel Stillwell married Channing M. Britton; both deceased.
- Elizabeth Stillwell married George H. Warner; deceased.
- John E. Stillwell, M.D.; single; living in 1930.

9 Jeanette Gillies, daughter of John Gillies, 3, was born May 3, 1820; married, Mch. 17, 1844, William Baxter Crooker, Esquire, born July 3, 1820; died Aug. 4, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Crooker's remains lie in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Crooker succumbed in the Cholera epidemic of 1849-50. Mrs. Crooker was living, in New York City, in 1879.

Issue:

Libby Crooker died young

Louise Crooker married John Vredenburg, of New York City, and left issue.

William Crooker married a Western (Michigan) lady; no issue.

HOGG FAMILY

Little effort has been made to trace this family, though members of it rose to distinction. Burke gives the arms of several:

Hogg Arms. Argent, three boars' heads crased, azure, langued gules, between two flaunches of the second, each charged with a crescent of the field. Crest. Out of an Eastern crown, argent, an oak tree fructed, proper, and pendant therefrom an escutcheon, azure, charged with a dexter arm, embowed in armor, the hand grasping an arrow, in bend sinister, point downward, also proper. Motto. Dat Gloria Vires.

Sir Roger Hog, Lord Harcarse, was an advocate and a learned and upright judge. He was born in Berwickshire, about 1635, and was knighted by Charles II. He died in 1700.

William Hogg was an ingenious translator of Latin poems. He was born in Gowrie, in Perthshire, and died of want in the streets of London. His work were published in 1690.

James (Ettrick) Hogg was born in Ettrick, Selkirkshire, Jan. 25, 1772, and died at Altrive Lake, Nov. 21, 1835. He left a widow and children. He was a well-known Scotch poet.

1 Hogg had

Issue:

2 James Hogg

3 Ann Hogg

2 James Hogg, son of Hogg, 1, died, at a very advanced age, at Inberesk, on the outskirts of Musclebury, Scotland, in the year 1800.

He owned several fine dairy farms and was reputed well off. He probably lived elsewhere before settling there. He was married twice and had issue by both wives.

Issue by first wife:

4 James Hogg; not traced.

5 Peter Hogg; not traced.

6 John Hogg

7 Lilly Hogg married Mr. Roberson or Robson, a gentleman in good circumstances.

8 Ann Hogg died unmarried

3 Ann Hogg, daughter of Hogg, 1, married Mr. Robe, or Robb, a gentleman of means, who had in early years kept a "clothes place," in the Luckenboughs, on High

St., Edinburgh. They were childless, and he willed the bulk of his fortune to public charities. "No charitable institution in Edinburgh was left without a legacy in his will." The bequest he made to his nephew, John, then deceased, son of his brother-in-law, James Hogg, passed to his, John's, children, viz.: John, James, Peter and Anne, who being minors, the property was held for them by the executors of Robb's will, Burns, Begg and Hutchinson, who apparently constituted themselves guardians of these children. It was in this way that Anne Gillies, named after her grand-aunt, Ann, the wife of Mr. Robb, heired property upon coming of age.

6 John Hogg, son of James Hogg, 2, died between 1796 and 1798, leaving a modest estate. He was liberally educated, and when quite young took the degree of engineer and engineer-wright, and became interested in Lord Abercorn's coal mines in Dudistan; probably Dalrumpyle's and Abercorn's. An explosion occurred in these mines, and the previous day the sub-engineer had died from the effects of the gases. The workmen became apprehensive and refused to enter unless John Hogg preceded them, which he did and nearly succumbed. After this event, he severed his connection with this enterprise, and, holding a commission in the British Army, went to the East Indies, where he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the enemy. Through the intervention of his nephew, Colonel Smith, his release was speedily effected.

He married Jeanette Smith, who died about the year 1790-92. Her brother was Andrew, or Alexander Smith, a noted linguist and Professor of Mathematics and Navigation, in the High School, at Leith. He was a man of means, and was the father of Colonel Smith, B.A., above alluded to, who died in the East Indies. The wife of Professor Smith, for mercenary reasons, chilled the kindly feelings he bore to his orphaned niece, Anne Hogg, fearing alienation of his property in that direction.

Considerable information concerning the Hogg and Smith families was lost by the destruction of the family Bibles of Jeanette Smith and John Hogg. These two books, with numerous others, rare and valuable, had passed to their daughter Anne Hogg, wife of John Gillies. Upon their passage, across the Atlantic to this country, a severe storm arose in which all came near perishing. Everything on board became watersoaked, and to lighten the distressed vessel, at this juncture, all goods that could be spared were thrown overboard, among them the boxes of books containing the Bibles.

Issue:

- 9 John Hogg; oldest son, died, October, 1797-8, one year after his father, and when his sister Anne was about twelve years old.
- 10 James Hogg; held a position in the British Army; married, in London, and had issue. He was an owner of ships, and was probably lost in one of them.
- 11 Peter Hogg; was an officer in the British Army in the East Indies. He was captured during an engagement; released through the efforts of his friend, Sir

James Hope, and died from the effects of a cold, contracted while immured in the dungeons.

13 An infant; who died young.

12 Anne Hogg, daughter of John Hogg, 6, was born Nov. 16, 1790, and died, Apr. 30, 1877, in New York City, at 7.20 P.M. She was buried from the Church of All Angels, 81st St. and Eleventh Ave., 10.30 A.M., May 3, and interred in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Later her remains were reinterred in the Stillwell plot, Fairview Cemetery, Middletown, N. J. Her birth-place was unknown to her and the first place she remembered was Dudistan. She married, May 22, 1810, in Leith, John, son of Robert Gillies, of the Isle of Butte. The service was performed by Dr. Johnston, a Church of Scotland minister. This marriage had a tinge of romance about it which will necessitate, for its better explanation, a glance at the history of her guardian, Mr. Hutchinson and his family.

Mr. Hutchinson was a member of a good but impoverished family, living in the country some distance from Edinburgh. He came a poor lad to that city and by good fortune entered the store of Mr. Robb. By attention to business, he rose in the establishment and in the estimation of his employer. Upon the decease of Mr. Robb, he succeeded him in business and in conjunction with Begg and Burns, was his executor. With brightened prospects, he invited his relatives to make their home with him in Edinburgh, so that at the time of Mr. Robb's death the family of Hutchinson consisted of a maiden sister, two bachelor brothers and their mother. To the care of Mr. Robb's executors had also been intrusted the guardianship of Anne, Peter, John and James, children of John Hogg. Of these wards Anne, alone, lived with her guardians. Mrs. Hutchinson was a pious, cultured woman whose life was devoted to good deeds. She bound to herself with warmth the young orphan, Anne Hogg, who never mentioned her without expressions of love and gratitude. As years went by and girlhood ran into womanhood, the two became companionable, and it was with great dependence she leant upon her young charge and friend for the comfort and happiness of her declining years. The home of the Hutchinsons was No. 2 Gayfield Place, Edinburgh. The house, more pretentious than its neighbors, was of brick or stone. The neighbor on the right was Colonel Crichton and on the left Mrs. Metland. Gayfield Place was doubtless aristocratic, for it could boast of a park, all fenced in, and pleasant surroundings. The pleasure seekers who frequented Leith walk, that adjoined hard by, were wont to terminate here their strolls and turn towards home. The house, itself, was situated at the top of a hill and between it and the road was a small grass-plot, mottled with an occasional tree or shrub. Its entrance opened on a level with the street. Within, turning to the right, was the parlor, behind which was the old lady's room, and across the hall lay its drawing-room. The drapings were heavy and rich and the candelabra were the heaviest that were wrought. Back of the house was a fine garden, of oblong shape, where the trees were nailed upon the walls, some of which bore fine Jargonelle pears. On the opposite side was a sloping bank, covered with flowers, and at its further end, a summer house. Thomas Hutchinson, the elder of the two brothers, kept a

wine and spirit cellar, at the foot of Blair Street, after the death of Mr. Robb, and his succession to his business. These cellars ran out of the Cow Gate, (pronounced Cou Gate), under the North (South?), Bridge, from the town kirk to the foot of Blair Street, and were all under ground. He had rare wines, some brought from the Catacombs. Mr. Robb's store was near the Jail on High Street, in the Luckenboughs, [Luckenbooths?].

Alexander Hutchinson opened also a clothing and men's store, on Hight Street, not far from the town kirk on the same side.

The style of dress Mrs. Gillies wore when residing with Mrs. Hutchinson, was a long train, which when walking was gathered up and carried across the arm. The pleasant relations existing between Mrs. Hutchinson and her ward, Anne Hogg, were now, unfortunately, brought to a close. For some time Anne had been in love with a young man, apprenticed to the shipping trade. He was of pleasant address and captivated the lady by his elegant and graceful dancing. Unknowingly, or at least in opposition to her guardians' wishes, she married the young man, John Gillies, and in consequence incurred the displeasure of the Hutchinsons, who considered her marriage a mesalliance. She left and did not again see them for seven or eight years. Then she returned, and was received by the old lady, Mrs. Hutchinson, like the prodigal. A few months later, 1814 or 1815, Mrs. Hutchinson died at the age of seventy or upwards.

Catharine Hutchinson, the maiden daughter, died, about 1817 or 1818, aged about fifty. She had just turned from seeing company to the door when she fell and expired, and it may be she, rather than her mother, Mrs. Hutchinson, who was the guardian and friend of Anne Hogg.

Thomas Hutchinson died a few years prior to his sister Catharine, about 1815 or thereabouts.

Alexander Hutchinson survived the other members of his family and probably died in the spring of 1820.

What became of the wealth of the family it is impossible to say. In their possession was a large quantity of silver plate—spoons, dishes, candelabra, etc.—belonging to Anne Hogg, which they frequently told her she had heired from her folk, and which, upon her arrival at age, she should have. Some of the pieces were marked with a crest. This, however, she never obtained.

Once while visiting her aunt, Mrs. Roberson, 7, she, Anne Hogg, was told that Anne Hogg, 8, had left her a bequest of money, which was to pass to her upon the decease of Mrs. Roberson. This Anne Hogg, 8, was unmarried, and died before her uncle, Mr. Robb, and in whose will she was a legatee. Anne Hogg, 12, was named after her. Writing to the executors of the will, Mrs. Roberson was answered that the money was left to her executor, Alexander Hutchinson.

The following singular incident was told me by my grandmother, Anne (Hogg) Gillies, which, in these days, seems like an imposition on the credulous:

In the spring of 1820, or that of the year of Mr. Alexander Hutcheson's death, a woman between forty and fifty years of age came to Greenock, who stated that her father was a Professor in a medical school, in Philadelphia, Pa. They sailed for Scotland, but the vessel sank and none but this woman and her brother were saved. Both were born without tongue or ears, and were gifted with the property of foresight. At this time Elizabeth, daughter of John and Anne (Hogg) Gillies, was sick beyond the cure of ordinary physicians. They consulted her and her remedies shortly cured her. Her certificates bore the names of several distinguished clergymen, who attested to her honesty. To queries propounded by Anne Hogg Gillies concerning her brothers, she was told that one was a prisoner and the other was at sea, and that the former she should shortly see again, which proved to be the case. Again, four persons, two married couples, went together, and in order to confuse her changed the husband of one and the wife of the other, pairing off. Without hesitancy, as they entered the room, she stepped forward and placed the true husband and wife side by side. She also informed Anne Hogg Gillies that a large sum of money was coming to her, and in answer from whom and when, she wrote: "From A, he will die in the spring." Alexander Hutcheson died that spring. Mrs. Gillies knowing that she was entitled to a considerable sum of money, and from the reinforcement thus given by this female's remark, never rid herself of the idea that she had a just claim, but her good sense forbade her ever seeking for it after coming to this country.

Anne Hogg's issue is followed under the Gillies Family.

EXCERPT FROM THE ESSEX WEEKLY NEWS (ENGLAND)

Friday January 4, 1924

DEATH & FUNERAL OF MR. A. M. BRADHURST

FAMILY HISTORY IN TWO CONTINENTS

On Saturday the funeral of Mr. A. Maunsell Bradhurst, of Rivenhall Place, who passed away on Christmas morning, took place at Wakes Colne Church. Mr. Bradhurst was 58 years of age, and he had been ill for a long time, suffering from neuritis and arthritis, causing him intense pain, which he bore with the utmost fortitude and cheerfulness.

The late Mr. Bradhurst was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bradhurst, and was born at their large country house, Pinehurst, New York, U. S. A., on Sept. 17, 1865. This fine estate, with its beautiful gardens and large park, had belonged to the family for many generations, but it now comprises some of the busiest streets of New York City, one of which is called Bradhurst-av. in honour of the family. During the visit of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, to America Mr. Bradhurst's father was one of the Committee to fete him, and it was from his famous conservatories at Pinehurst that the pink and white camellias were obtained to decorate the banqueting hall and ballrooms where the American nation welcomed the Royal visitor.

When an infant of six months, Mr. Bradhurst was brought to England, the severe climate of the States being considered too cold for his bringing up. His parents settled in England, and the late Mr. Bradhurst never returned to New York except for the briefest visits. Deceased's mother was a Tracy, of the well-known family of that name seated at Stanway, Gloucestershire. She first married Mr. Noyes, but was left a widow with two daughters, and subsequently became the wife of her cousin, Mr. H. M. Bradhurst, of Pinehurst.

The late Mr. A. M. Bradhurst was educated privately, being too delicate to go to Eton, as his mother wished; but subsequently he went to Christ Church, Oxford. There he was a prominent member of the Bullingdon Club, which in those days—1886—was a most exclusive body. While at Oxford he hunted and played polo, having a string of ponies, which he afterwards took to Town and played at Hurlingham and Ranelagh. At Oxford Mr. Bradhurst was a member of the Oxford University Dramatic Society, and won fame by creating the part of Artemidorus in “Julias Caesar,” a part which had not before been played. His portrait in that role hangs in the Oxford Theatre to this day. Arthur Bouchier and young Irving were distinguished amateurs taking part in the same production.

Deceased lived for many years with his invalid father at Faulkbourne Hall, Witham, where also resided his step-sister and brother-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Gerald Talbot; and subsequently at 45, Grosvenor sq. His other step-sister was the famous American beauty, who made a great sensation at all the European Courts, Mrs. Mounsey, of The Hill House, Dedham, whose husband died suddenly shortly after his appointment as an Ambassador.

Mr. Bradhurst took part in the Colchester Historical Pageant, riding his hunter—as did so many of the East Essex members. He represented his ancestor, the Knight De Traci (his mother was a Tracy), one of the three Knights who killed Thomas a’ Becket, wearing silver chain armour and carrying a shield with his Tracy arms, which were also embroidered on the banner carried by his squire. His ancestors have figured very prominently in England’s history. ONE OF THEM, JOHN COOKE, WAS THE FAMOUS “SOLICITOR FOR THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND” DURING THE TRIAL OF CHARLES I. and a FRIEND OF CROMWELL. In modern times the celebrated Lady Holland, whose salons were so noted at Holland House, was one of the Bradhurst relations.

In June, 1893, Mr. Bradhurst married Evangeline, the only daughter of Charles and Minna Page Wood, of Wakes Colne Hall, and niece of the famous Essex Field-Marshal, Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C.

Mr. Bradhurst leaves an only child, Christine, who married Maurice Fitzgerald, only surviving son of the Honble. John Fitzgerald.

LITERARY WORK

Mr. Bradhurst was a highly-cultivated man, as well as a fine linguist, speaking four languages perfectly, and he had produced many literary works and charming poems. One of his books, entitled *My Forefathers*, is a large volume, and was published in 1910. This book was sold in cheap binding at £5 a volume all over the United States, the public libraries purchasing copies at that price. It is considered to be a most valuable record of five old families and is written in beautiful English. The illustrations, many from famous pictures at Holland House, are unique. This publication is now being advertised for in all English book list as a “rare work” and eagerly bought at £12 per copy.

Formerly Mr. Bradhurst took great delight in hunting, and owned some valuable hunters for many years. He was one of the original members of the East Essex Hunt Club. He was

considered very talented in landscape gardening, laying out Rivenhall Place gardens and the new churchyard at Kelvedon. In 1904 he spent a considerable sum in restoring Rivenhall Place, which had been a ruin for ten years and the "abode of bats and owls"—vide the *Essex Review*. This was a great labour of love to him and gave fine scope for his talent for organizing. Rivenhall Place had been the home for a long period of his wife's grandparents, Sir John and Lady Page Wood.

When the Great War broke out Mr. Bradhurst became a special constable, and constantly undertook night duty for other members of the Force who had farm business to attend to during the day, in order that they might not lose their rest. General Health, who at that time commanded the area, made him the military representative of the district, and as a member of the Defence Committee he had to arrange the procedure for the locality in case of an enemy invasion. This entailed an enormous amount of work and great responsibility.

SERVICE IN WAR-TIME

Finally he was debarred by his nationality from taking further part in serving the country he so much loved, Mr. Bradhurst became naturalized. This was a step which he had always set his face against and which greatly "went against the grain," but in the great crisis he willingly did his utmost. Refusing a commission he enlisted in the ranks. It is thought that the blows which he received from the recoil of his rifle when shooting set up the mortal illness which brought about his death. Being again urged to take a commission he consented, and went to Bedford for training as an officer, having, for his age, a very hard course of practical soldiering to undergo. Passing his examinations brilliantly he became a Lieutenant in the 3/2nd Essex Volunteer Regiment, and also served as Assistant Adjutant.

During the war there were over 100 men quartered at Rivenhall Place, sleeping in the bedrooms—thirty men at one time for several months, from five different regiments, and about half that number of officers, who were billeted by twos and threes. Mr. Bradhurst did his best to give them all a hearty welcome and to make their stay happy.

Readers of the *Essex Weekly News* will not have forgotten the Essex pantomime, the words and music of which were written by Mr. Bradhurst in collaboration with his talented daughter, and which was the means of raising a sum of £600 for charities, the Home for Incurables at Streatham chiefly benefiting.

Mr. Bradhurst was of a most lovable and sympathetic disposition, adored by his nearest and dearest and by all his cousins in America, and loved in the village of Rivenhall by friends of all classes. He was church-warden of Rivenhall for 14 years.

THE FUNERAL

The funeral of Mr. A. Maunsell Bradhurst took place at Wakes Colne Churchyard on Saturday. There was a large number of friends present, and the service was conducted by the Rector of the parish, Rev. M. F. O. Bridgeman, and Canon Galpin, R.D., rector of Faulkbourne.

As the mourners and congregation were assembling the organist, Mr. T. Fairhead, played "O rest in the Lord." The 90th Psalm was chanted, and the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," was sung, Mr. G. E. Fairs conducting the choir. As the cortege left the church the organist played a selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana," by the special request of the relatives.

The chief mourners were:—Mrs. A. M. Bradhurst, widow; Mrs. Fitzgerald, only child; Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, son-in-law; Mrs. Mounsey, sister; and Miss Mounsey, niece.

The attendance also included the following: Rev. F. S. Stoney, Coggeshall; Rev. H. M. Shuttleworth, Wickham St. Pauls; Mr. W. W. Boulton, Braxted Park; Mr. J. E. N. Sherwood, J.P., Kelvedon; Dr. T. E. Pallett, Earls Colne; Mr. E. A. G. Marriott, Althamstone; Mrs. and Miss Rhoades, Miss Turner, Kelvedon; Mr. T. P. Price, J.P., Marks Hall; Mr. H. F. Hills, J.P., Chalkney House; Mr. J. L. Godlee, J.P., Wakes Colne Place; Mr. Archibald Steuart Hall, Stirling, an old friend of the family; Mr. E. Ingold, Braintree; Mr. and Mrs. R. Bright, Wakes Colne Hall; Mr. G. P. Talbot, London; Mr. G. F. Beaumont, Dr. Caudwell, Coggeshall; Mr. John Polley, Mr. Walter Taber, Mr. John G. Taber, Mr. E. M. Bott, Rivenhall; Mr. Stephen Galpin, Faulkbourne; Mr. G. A. French, Godfield; Mr. H. C. Percival, churchwarden; and a number of parishioners of Wakes Colne.

The coffin, of plain oak covered with a purple pall, bore the inscription: "A. Maunsell Bradhurst, died December 25th, 1923, aged 58." There was a large number of beautiful floral tributes, that from Mrs. Bradhurst consisting of a bunch of rosemary tied with purple silk.

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